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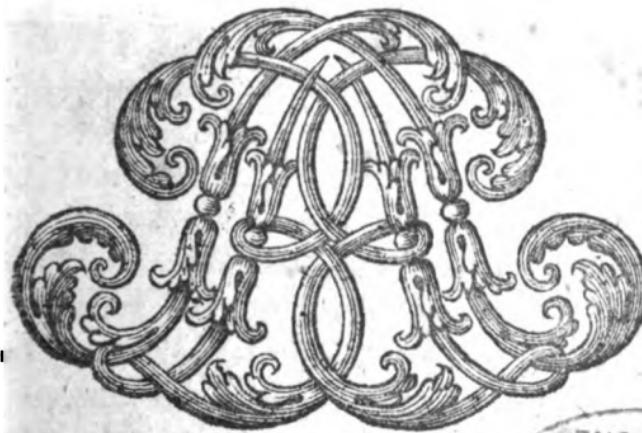
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MEMOIRES
Of what past in
CHRISTENDOM,
FROM THE
WAR begun 1672,
TO THE
PEACE concluded 1679.

By Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE
Baronet.



LONDON,



Printed for S A M. BUCKLEY
At the *Dolphin* in *Little-Britain*, 1709.

 An Advertisement, prefix'd to the First Edition of
these Memoirs in 1691.

THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

READER,

THESE following Papers I obtain'd from a Person to whom I must never restore them again ; and the Author has not, that I know of, enquir'd after them since I had them. I must needs confess, 'Tis but too plain by the Epistle that he intended they should not be publick during his Life ; but though I have as great Respect for him as any Man, yet I could not be of his Mind in this : I think I should do the World wrong to conceal any longer a Treatise of so much Profit and Pleasure to all that read it ; and I hope I shall not be thought to do the Author any in publishing it, since the Charge

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of

To the Reader.

of not doing it was not given to me. I think likewise, that if any of his Friends can obtain of him the First and Third Parts of these Memoirs that are mentioned in them, they will do the Publick a great Piece of Service; and if they should come from the Author's last hand, they may chance to be more correct than these, which look as tho' they had never been review'd by the Author, but just as they fell from his Pen. However, I do not remember to have met with a Treatise in any Language that I understand, which, in my poor Judgment, is written with more Candor and Truth, and thorow Insight into the Matters it relates; stuff with greater Variety of Subject, digested into better Order and Method, and express'd with more Clearness and Spirit, than this is. I have not therefore, as I think there is no need, chang'd a Word in it; but only where things are said in French or Latin, I have thought fit to translate them; and if I have not done it so well as I should do, I crave the Reader's Pardon, and in all else do not doubt of his Thanks. I shall say nothing of the Author, who will be known by the first Pages of the Book, nor of the Time or Motive of its writing, which are seen by the Epistle; but only heartily pray God to give him Good Health and a long Life, that he may continue, as he has ever been, the Ornament to Learning and to his Country.

To

To My S O N.

April, 1683.

I Do not remember ever to have refus'd any thing you have desir'd of me ; which I take to be a greater Compliment to you than to my self ; since for a Young Man to make none but reasonable Desires, is yet more extraordinary than for an Old Man to think them so. That which you made me some time since, and have so often renew'd, I have at last resolv'd to comply with, as well as the rest ; and if I live, will leave you some *Memoirs* of what has pass'd in my publick Employments, especially those abroad, which reach'd from the Year 1665, to 1678. and run through the most important foreign Negotiations of the Crown, with great Connexion of Affairs at home during this Period, and the Revolutions it produc'd. The Confidence of the King my Master, and of his chief Ministers, as well as that of others abroad,

To my Son.

gave me the Advantage to discern and observe the true Springs and Motions of both; which were often mistaken in Court and Parliament, and thereby fasten'd many Suspicions, Confidences, Applauses, Reproaches, upon Persons, and at Times, where they were very undeserv'd. Twenty Years of my Life I pass'd in publick Thoughts and Busines, from the Thirty Second to the Fifty Second Year of my Age; which I take to be the Part of a Man's Life fitteſt to be dedicated to the Service of his Prince or State, the rest being usually too much taken up with his Pleaſures or his Ease. The Native Love of my Country, and its Antient Legal Constitutions, would not ſuffer me to enter into any publick Affairs, 'till the Way was open for the King's happy Reſtauration in 1660. And in 1680 you know I ſent you to acquaint the King with my Resolutions to paſs the Remainder of my Life like as good a private Subject as any he had, but never more to meddle with any publick Imployment. All the rest of my Age before, and ſince that Period, I have taken no more Notice of what paſt'd upon the publick Scene, than an Old Man uſes to do of what is acted on a Theatre; where he gets as eaſy a Seat as he can, entertains himſelf with what paſſes upon the Stage, not caring who the Actors are, or what the Plot, nor whether he goes out before the Play be done. Therefore you muſt expect nothing from

To my Son.

from me out of the Compass of that Time, nor any thing of *that* itself with much Application or Care, further than of Truth. You know how lazy I am in my Temper, how uneasy in my Health, how weak my Eyes, and how much of my Time passes in walking or riding, and thereby fencing all I can against Two cruel Diseases that have for some Time pursu'd me; so that I doubt the Satisfaction you expect will be chiefly owing to ill Health or ill Weather, which yet are not like to fail at my Age and in our Climate. For the rest, if you find any thing either instructing or diverting in what I shall write upon this Subject, you may attribute it wholly to the Kindness and Esteem I have for you, without which I should not have given myself the Trouble of such Recollections: And as I intend them for your Use, so I desire no other may be made of them during my Life; when that is ended, neither they nor you will be any more in my Care, and whatever I leave of this or any other kind, will be in your disposal. I am the gladder, and it is but just, that my publick Employments should contribute something to your Entertainment, since they have done so little to your Fortune, upon which I can make you no Excuses: Twas a thing so often in my Power, that it was never in my Thoughts; which were turn'd always upon how much less I needed, rather than how much more.

To my Son.

If yours have the same Turn, you will be
but too rich; if the contrary, you will be
ever poor.

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS

Of what past in

CHRISTENDOM

From 1672, to 1679.

CHAP. I.

HA VING ended the First Part of these Memoirs with my Retirement from all publick Business in the Year 1671, which was soon follow'd by the Second *Dutch* War; I shall begin this with the Approaches of the Peace in the Year 1673.

A BOUT this Time, after Two Summers spent in a War between *England* and *Holland*, with several Encounters at Sea, but no decisive Action, both Parties began to enter upon Thoughts, and indeed Necessities of a Peace. The Nations had been at War without being angry; and the Quarrel had been thought on both Sides rather of the Ministries

nistries than the People. The *Dutch* believ'd it at first intended only against D E W I T's Faction, in favour of the Prince of O R A N G E ; and in *Engtland* some laid it to the Corruption of Ministers by the Money of *France*, and some that pretended to think deeper laid it to deeper Designs. The Lord C E L F D R P's Violence in beginning it, gave it an ill Air in general ; and the disuse of Parliaments, a cruel Maim in the chief Sinews of War.

T H E Subsidies from *France* bore no Proportion to the Charge of our Fleets, and our Strength at Sea seem'd rather lessen'd than increas'd by the Conjunction of theirs : Our Seamen fought without heart, and were more afraid of their Friends than their Enemies ; and our Discontents were so great at Land, that the assembling of our Militia to defend our Coasts, was thought as dangerous as an Invasion. But that which most pres'd His Majesty to the Thoughts of a Peace, was the Resolution of *Spain* to declare War against *England*, as they had done already against *France*, in favour of *Holland*, unless the Peace were suddenly made ; which would have been such a Blow to our Trade as could not easily have been fenc'd, and lost us that of the *Mediterranean*, as the *Dutch* War had done that of the *Northern Seas* : So as the Necessity of this Conjunction, was only kept off by the Honour of our Alliance with

France.

France. However, that Crown being not able to furnish Supplies enough to carry on the War without a Parliament, could not oppose the calling one upon this Occasion. When the Parliament met, tho' they seem'd willing to give the King Money, yet it was to make the Peace with *Holland*, and not to carry on the War; and upon his Majesty's demanding their Advice, they gave it unanimously, That the Peace should be made.

T H E R E were too many Parties engaged in this Quarrel to think of a General Peace, tho' a Treaty to that Purpose had been set on foot at *Cologne*, under the Mediation of the *Swedes*, between the Ministers of the Emperor, *Spain*, *Holland*, and some Princes of the Empire on the one Part, and His Majesty and *France* on the other, but without any the least Appearance of Success; for tho' all the Confederates had a Mind to the Peace between *England* and *Holland*, yet none of them desir'd it with *France*. This made both the *Dutch* and the *Spaniards* set on foot all the Engines they could, to engage His Majesty in some Treaty of a separate Peace; to which the Necessity of his Affairs, the Humour of his People, and the Instances of his Parliament, at last determin'd him, towards the End of the Year 1673.

U P O N the first Meeting of the Parliament, the Duke of B U C K I N G H A M, to ingratiate himself with the House of Commons,

(whose

(whose ill Humour began to appear against those they esteem'd the chief Authors of the War) had desir'd Leave of that House that he might be heard there in his own Defence upon that Subject. In his Speech, among many Endeavours to throw the Odium of the War from himself upon the Lord A R L I N G T O N, he desir'd that Lord might be ask'd who was the Author of the Tripple Alliance? as if he understood himself to be so. The Lord A R L I N G T O N coming afterwards upon the like Desire into the same House of Commons, and answering some Parts of the Duke's Speech; when he came to that Particular, he told them he could easily answer that Question of the Duke's, by telling them that the Author of that Alliance was Sir W I L L I A M T E M P L E. This, I suppose, gave the Occasion for Reflections upon what had pass'd in the Course of my former Ambassies in *Holland* and at *Aix*; and his Majesty, and his Ministers, the Resolution to send for me out of my private Retreat, where I had pass'd Two Years, (as I intended to do the rest of my Life,) and to engage me in going over into *Holland*, to make the separate Peace with that State.

U P O N the 2d of *February* 1673, his Majesty receiv'd the certain Advice of the States having pass'd a Resolution, That the Charges and Dignities posseſſ'd by the Prince of O R A N G E, and his Ancestors, should be-
come

come hereditary to his Children : And at the same Time he also receiv'd a Letter from the States, with the Desire of Passports for the Ambassadors, whom they resolv'd to send to his Majesty with Instructions and Powers to treat and conclude a Peace ; and in the mean Time they offer'd a Suspension of Arms. This Offer coming upon the Neck of the Parliament's Advice to His Majesty to enter into Treaty with the *Spaniard* Ambassador upon the Propositions he had advanc'd, and which the King had order'd to be sent to the Parliament, it was not believ'd by the Ministers that a Treaty could be refus'd, without drawing too much Odium upon themselves and Reflection upon the Government : On the other Side, it was suspected what Practices might be set on foot by *Dutch* Ambassadors, upon the general Discontent reigning against the present War. Therefore that very Afternoon, a Resolution was taken at the private Junto, to send rather than to receive an Embassy upon this Subject ; and that I should be the Person employ'd. Two Gentlemen were sent to my House within half an Hour of one another, from the Earl of D A N B Y then Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of A R L I N G T O N first Secretary of State, to order my Attendance upon His Majesty. My Lord A R L I N G T O N told me he would not pretend the Merit of having nam'd me upon this Occasion, nor

nor could he well tell whether the King or the Lord Treasurer did it first ; but that the whole Committee had join'd in it ; and concluded, That since the Peace was to be made, there was no other Person to be thought of for it : And accordingly the King gave me his Commands, with many Expressions of Kindness and Confidence , to prepare for my Journey ; and the Secretary to draw up my Instructions. I told the King I would obey him, and with a great deal of Pleasure to see His Majesty returning to the Measures upon which I had formerly serv'd him ; but that I might do it the better, I begg'd of him that I might go over without the Character of Ambassador, which would delay or embarrass me with Preparations of Equipage, and with Ceremonies there, that were unnecessary to so sudden a Dispatch. His Majesty thought what I said very pertinent, and so order'd that I should go only as Plenipotentiary ; but that I should have in all Kinds the Appointment of Ambassador, and that I should take upon me the Character too when the Peace was concluded.

W I T H I N Three Days I was ready ; and the Morning my Dispatches were so too, the Marques of F R E Z N O, Spanish Ambassador, sent my Lord A R L I N G T O N Word, (while I was with him) that he had receiv'd full Powers from the States to treat and conclude a Peace, and was ready to enter upon

upon it whenever his Majesty pleas'd: My Lord A R L I N G T O N surpris'd, was at first of Opinion the King should go on in his own Way, and I my Journey, and give the *Spaniards* no Part in the Affair: I was of another Mind, and that besides the Point of Honour, which was clear in having the Peace made rather at *London* than the *Hague*, I thought that of Interest might be the better pursu'd when we were sought to by the States, than when we sought to them: Besides, I believ'd the *Spaniard* would play us fair in a Game that he thought so much his own, and not suffer the *Dutch* to stop at any small Points, especially those of Honour; whereas that of the Flag (tho' such) was one His Majesty ought to lay most to heart. My Lord A R L I N G T O N, after some Debate, agreed with me, and desir'd me to go immediately and acquaint the King with this new and unexpected Incident, who was then at the House of Lords. The King seem'd pleas'd with the Change, and told me, That since I did not treat it at the *Hague*, I should however at *London*; and bid me go and acquaint the Marquess of F R E Z N O with his Resolution, That if he and I could agree upon the Terms, the Thing should soon be done.

T H E Terms to be insisted on were soon agreed by His Majesty at the Foreign Committee, which was compos'd of the Lord Chancellor F I N C H, the Lord Treasurer, the

the Lord A R L I N G T O N and Mr. H E N R Y C O V E N T R Y Secretaries of State, with whom His Majesty order'd my Atten-dance upon this Affair. When I was instruc-ted of His Majesty's Pleasure, I went to the Marquess of F R E Z N O , and at Three Meetings I concluded the whole Treaty, with Satisfaction to His Majesty, and Transport to the Marquess, upon so great an Honour as he thought it to himself, and the Fortunes he expected upon it from his Master. The Articles being publick, need no Place here. The Two Points of greatest Difficulty were that of the Flag, and the recalling all *English* Troops out of the *French* Service. This last was compos'd by private Engagements to suf-fer thoſe that were there to wear out with-out any Recruits, and to permit no new ones to go over; but at the same Time to give Leave for such Levies as the States should think fit to make in his Majesty's Do-minions, both of *English* and *Scotch* Regi-ments. The other of the Flag, was carried to all the Height His Majesty could wish; and thereby a Claim of the Crown, the Acknowledgment of its Dominion in the narrow Seas, allow'd by Treaty from the most Powerful of our Neighbours at Sea, which had never yet been yielded to by the Weakest of them, that I remember, in the whole Course of our Pretence; and had serv'd hitherto but for an Occasion of Quarrel, when-ever

ever We or They had a Mind to it, upon other Reasons or Conjectures. Nothing, I confess, had ever given me a greater Pleasure, in the greatest publick Affairs I had run thro', than this Success; as having been a Point I ever had at Heart, and in my Endeavours, to gain upon my first Negotiations in *Holland*; but found Monsieur D E W I T ever inflexible, though he agreed with me that it would be a Rock upon which our firmest Alliances would be in danger to strike and to split, whenever other Circumstances fell in to make either of the Parties content to alter the Measures we had entred into upon the Triple Alliance. The Sum of Money given His Majesty by the States, though it was not considerable in it self, and less to the King, by the greatest Part of it being applied to the Prince of O R A N G E's Satisfaction for his Mother's Portion that had never been paid; yet it gave the King the whole Honour of the Peace, as the Sum given by the Parliament upon it and the general Satisfaction of his People made the Ease of it. And thus happily ended our Part of a War so fatal to the rest of *Christendom* in the Consequences of it, which no Man perhaps now alive will see the End of; and had been begun and carried on as far as it would go, under the Ministry of Five Men who were usually call'd *The Cabal*, a Word unluckily falling out of the Five first Letters of their Names,

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that is, CLIFFORD, ARLINGTON, BUCKINGHAM, ASHLEY, and LAUDERDALE. But though the Counsels and Conduct of these Men had begun the War with Two unusual Strains to the Honour of the Crown, in the Attack of the *Smyrna* Fleet, and stopping the Bank; yet it must be allow'd them to have succeeded well in the Honours they propos'd to themselves; CLIFFORD having gain'd by it the Place of High Treasurer, and Title of a Baron; ASHLEY the Chancellor's Place, and an Earldom; ARLINGTON an Earldom, with the Garter; and LAUDERDALE a Dukedom, with the Garter. The Duke of BUCKINGHAM being already possest of all the Honours the Crown could give of that kind, contented himself to make no better a Bargain in this Matter than he used to do in all others that concern'd him; and so pretended no further than Commands in the Army. And thus, instead of making so great a King as they pretended by this *Dutch* War and *French* Alliance, they had the Honour of making only Four great Subjects.

AFTER the Peace was made, His Majesty's first Care was to soften the Stroke as much as he could towards *France*; which was done by representing the Necessities of it, (that needed no false Colours) and at the same Time to offer his Mediation between the Parties remaining still in the War, in case *France* either

either desir'd or accepted it; which took up some Time to determine. In the mean while I continu'd in the Posture and Thoughts of the private Man I was before this Revolution, 'till about a Week after the whole Conclusion of it, when my Lord A R L I N G T O N told me how kindly the King took of me both the Readiness I had express'd to go over into *Holland*, and the Ease I shew'd upon the failing of that Commission, as well as the Pains and Success in the Treaty with the *Spaniſh* Ambassador; and not knowing any thing better he had to give me, he was resolv'd to send me Ambassador Extra-ordinary into *Spain*; and to that Purpose immediately to recall Sir W I L L I A M G O D O L P H I N, the Ordinary Ambassador there, for many Reasons that, he faid, made it necessary in this Conjunction.

I acknowledg'd the Honour His Majesty intended me, but desir'd Time to give my Answer 'till I had consulted my Father upon it, who was then in *Ireland*, but in the Intention of coming suddenly over; however, in a Month I undertook to resolve. My Lord A R L I N G T O N told me he did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer, which he took to be of the best Employment the King had to give, and therefore he had already acquainted the *Spaniſh* Ambassador with it, who receiv'd it with great Joy, and resolv'd immediately to give Part of it to the

Court of *Madrid*; which he was sure was already done, and therefore he would reckon upon it as a thing concluded; though for the good Grace of it to my Father, he undertook the King would give me the Time I ask'd to resolve. When I writ to my Father upon this Subject, he was so violent against my charging my self with this Ambassy, that I could not find any Temper to satisfy him, and upon it was forc'd to make my Excuses to the King. When I did so, his Majesty was pleas'd to assure me he did not at all take it ill of me, and that, on the contrary, he intended me a better Employment: That he was at present engag'd for the Secretary's Place, upon my Lord A R L I N G T O N's Removal to Chamberlain; but that he resolved the next Removal shou'd be to make Room for me. This I told my Lord A R L I N G T O N, who presently said, That he believ'd I could not refuse the *Spanish Ambassy*, but upon Design of the Secretary's Place; and since I desir'd it, and the King fell into it of himself, he would play the easiest Part in it that he could. He was indeed agreed with Sir J O S E P H W I L L I A M S O N for 6000*l.* and the King had consented that he should enter upon it at his Return from *Cologne*, which was every Day expected; but yet he made such a Difference between the Persons, that he would find some Way to avoid it in case I would lay down the 6000*l.*

6000*l.* I assur'd his Lordship I had no such Design, nor such a Sum of Money to lay down while my Father enjoy'd the Estate of the Family: That if I had, I shou'd be very unwilling to pursue it so far as to give his Lordship any Strain in a Matter already promis'd and concluded; and therefore desir'd him to think no further of it. But he was not of Opinion I could stick at any thing but the Money, and acquainted Mr. MONTAGUE and Mr. SIDNEY, who were Friends to us both, with this Transaction, and set them upon me to bring it to an Issue before the other came over: They both endeavour'd it with great Instances, and Mr. MONTAGUE was so kind as to offer to lend me the Money, but I was positive in refusing it; yet at the same Time I told my Lord ARLINGTON, That, not to seem humourous in declining the Offers he had made me from the King or from himself, I was content they shou'd both know, that if His Majesty had Occasion to send an Ambassy into *Holland* upon the Peace, I would very willingly serve him there, where I knew the Scene so well. So that Matter slept for the present.

IN the mean while, *France* had thought fit to accept and approve the King's Offer of Mediation, that of *Sweden* being ended by the Assembly at *Cologne* breaking up in Expostulations and Quarrels upon the Emperor's

ror's seizing the Person of Prince W I L L I -
A M of F U R S T E M B U R G, a Subject of the
Empire, but an Instrument of *France*, as his
Brother the Bishop of S T R A S B U R G had
been in all the late Designs and Invasions of
that Crown upon their Neighbours. The
King told me, That being resolv'd to offer
his Mediation to all the Confederates, as he
had done already to *France*, and finding I
had no Mind to engage in either of those Im-
ployments which had of late been offer'd
me, he was resolv'd to send me Ambassador
Extraordinary into *Holland*, to offer his Me-
diation there, as the Scene of the Confede-
rates Common Counsels, and by their Means
to endeavour the Acceptance of it by the
rest of the Princes concern'd in the War:
That I knew the Place and Persons better
than any Man, and could do him more Ser-
vice, both in this and continuing all good
Correspondence between him and the States,
which he was resolv'd to preserve: That I
should have the Character of Ambassador
Extraordinary, and the same Allowance I
shou'd have had in *Spain*. Upon this Offer I
made no Demurr, but immediately accepted
it, and so my Embassy was declar'd in *May*
1674.

B U T to make Way for my entring upon
this great Scene, it will be necessary to deduce
in short the Course of Affairs abroad, from
the first Period of the present War, to this
Second



Second of His Majesty's separate Peace with *Holland*, and the several Dispositions among the Parties that were likely to facilitate or to cross the Design of the King's intended Mediation.

NO Clap of Thunder in a fair frosty Day, cou'd more astonish the World, than our Declaration of War against *Holland* in 1672, first by matter of Fact, in falling upon their *Smyrna* Fleet ; and in Consequence of that (however it fail'd) by a formal Declaration, in which we gave Reasons for our Quarrel, while *France* contented themselves to give no other for their Part of it than only the Glory of that King. The *Dutch* cou'd never be possest with a Belief that we were in Earnest, 'till the Blow was given ; but thought our Unkindness and Expostulations of late, wou'd end at last either in Demands of Money, or the Prince of O R A N G E's Restitution to the Authority of his Ancestors. The Princes concern'd in their Safety cou'd not believe, that after having sav'd *Flanders* out of the Hands of *France*, we wou'd suffer *Holland* to fall into the same Danger ; and my Lord A R L I N G T O N told me at that Time, that the Court of *France* did not believe it themselves, till the Blow was struck in the Attack of the *Smyrna* Fleet ; but then they immediately set out their Declaration, and began their Invasion : This Surprise made Way for their prodigious Successes.

The Dutch had made no Provision for their Defence either at home or abroad ; and the Empire, Spain, and Sweden, stood at a gaze upon the Opening of the War, not knowing upon what Concerts between us and *France* it was begun, nor how far we wou'd suffer it to go on upon the *French* Conquests. Besides, the Animosities of the Parties in *Holland*, long express'd under their new Constitution and D E W I T ' s Ministry, began to flame again upon this Misfortune of their State. The Prince's Friends talk'd loud and boldly, That there was no Way to satisfy *England* but restoring the Prince ; and that the Baseness and Cowardice of their Troops were the Effects of turning out all Officers of Worth and Bravery for their Inclinations to the Prince, and mean Fellows brought in for no other Desert than their Enmity declar'd to the House of O R A N G E. Upon this all Men expected a sudden Change ; the States were in Disorder, and irresolute what to do ; the Troops were without a General, and, which is worse, without Heart ; and tho' D E R U Y T E R , by admirable Conduct, kept the Infection of these Evils out of his Fleet, which was our Part to deal with ; yet Faction, Distrust, Sedition and Distraction made such Entrances upon the State and the Army, when the *French* Troops first invaded them, that of all the Towns and Fortresses on the *German* Side, (held impregnable in all their

their former Wars) not one besides *Maestricht* made any Show of Resistance, and the *French* became immediately Masters of all the Inland Parts of the Provinces in as little Time as Travellers usually employ to see and consider them. *Maestricht* was taken after a short Siege, as *Schenck-sconce*, by the Help of an extre~~m~~ dry Season, that made Rivers fordable where they had never been esteem'd so before. The King of *France* march'd as far as *Utrecht*, where he fix'd his Camp and his Court, and from thence began to consider of the Ways how to possess himself of the rest, that was defended only by their Situation upon some flat Lands, which, as they had by infinite Labour in Canals and Diques, been either gain'd or preserv'd from Inundations, so they were subject to them upon opening the Sluces, whenever the *Dutch* found no other Way of saving their Country but by losing it. This, at least, was generally believed in the *French* Camp and Court, and, as I have heard, was the Preservation of the State; for that King unwilling to venture the Honour and Advantage of such Conquests as he had made that Summer, upon the Hazards of a new sort of War with a merciless Element, where neither Conduct nor Courage were of use, resolv'd to leave the rest to Practices of Peace with the States, upon the Advantage of the Terms he stood in, and the small Distance of Place between them; or,

or, if these shou'd not succeed, then he trusted to the Frosts of the following Winter, which seldom fail in that Country to make all passable and safe for Troops and Carriages themselves, that in Summer wou'd be impassable, either from the Waters or the Depth of the Soil.

IN the mean Time the State and the Government of *Holland* took a new Form, and with it a new Heart. Monsieur D E W I T and his Brother had been massacred by the sudden Fury of the People at the *Hague*, and by the Fate of Ministers that govern by a Party or Faction, who are usually sacrific'd to the first great Misfortunes abroad that fall in to aggravate or inflame the general Discontents at home. The Fact and the Manner having been very unusual, may be the Subject of others Enquiry as it was of mine, which gave me this Account: The R U A R T of P U T T E N, eldest Brother to Monsieur D E W I T, had been accus'd of a Design upon the Prince's Life, and of endeavouring by Money to engage one of His Highness's Domesticks in that Attempt: But no other Witness appearing, he was sentenc'd only to be banish'd; at which the People shew'd great Dissatisfaction, being possest with an Opinion of his Guilt. The Morning he was to come out of Prison, Monsieur D E W I T (against the Opinion of his Friends) would needs go himself to bring him out with more Honour,

Honour, and carry him out of Town, and to that Purpose went with his Coach and Four Horses to the Court. This being not usual to this Minister, made the People take more Notice of it, and gather together tumultuously, first in the Streets where he passed, and then about the Court where the Prisoner was kept. Some of the Train'd-Bands of the *Hague* that were upon the Guard mingled among them, and began to rail aloud against the Judgment of the Court, the Crime of one Brother, and the Insolence of the other, who pretended (as they said) to carry him away in Triumph. In the midst of this Heat and Passion, rais'd by these kind of Discourses among the Populace, the Two Brothers came out ; some of the Train'd-Bands stop'd them, began to treat them at first with ill Language, and from Words fell to Blows: Upon which Monsieur D E W I T, foreseeing how the Tragedy wou'd end, took his Brother by the Hand, and was at the same Time knock'd down with the Butt-end of a Musket. They were both presently laid dead upon the Place, then drag'd about the Town by the Fury of the People, and torn in Pieces. Thus ended one of the greatest Lives of any Subject in our Age, about the 47th Year of his own ; after having serv'd, or rather administred that State as Pensioner of *Holland* for about Eighteen Years, with great Honour to his Country and himself.

self. After the Death of these Brothers, the Provinces and Towns ran with unanimous Voices into publick Demands of the Prince's being restor'd to the Authority of his Ancestors. The States had in the Beginning of the Year declar'd him Captain-General and Admiral of their Forces, which was no more than D E W I T had always profest was design'd for him when he shou'd be of Age; but this was found neither to have satisfy'd *England* nor the Prince's Party at home, and therefore all the Members of the State agreed in those Acts that were thought necessary to a full Restitution of his Highness, now at the Age of Twenty one Years, to the Office and Power of Stadholder, with all Advantages, and even some more than those which had been exercis'd by his Ancestors. At the same Time Monsieur F A G E L was introduced into Monsieur D E W I T's Place of Pensioner of *Holland*, whose Love to his Country made him a Lover of the Prince, as believing it cou'd not be sav'd by any other Hand, and whose Zeal to his own Religion made him an Enemy irreconcilable to *France*, whose Professions as well as Designs were to destroy it.

THIS Revolution, as it calm'd all at home, so it made the first Appearance of defending what was left of the Country : The State grew united, the Army in heart, and foreign Princes began to take Confidence in the

the Honour and Constancy of the Young Prince, which they had in a manner wholly lost upon the Divisions and Misfortunes of the State. The *French* themselves turn'd all their Applications and Practices the same Way, and made the Prince all the Offers that cou'd be of Honour and Advantages to his Person and Family, previded he wou'd be contented to depend upon them. The Bait they thought cou'd not fail of being swallow'd, and about which most Artifice was employ'd, was the Proposal of making the Prince Sovereign of the Provinces under the Protection of *England* and *France*. And to say Truth, at a Time when so little of the Provinces was left, and what remain'd was under Water, and in so imminent Danger upon the first Frosts of the Winter, this seem'd a Lure to which a meaner Soul than that of this Prince might very well stoop. But His was above it, and his Answers always firm, That he never wou'd betray a Trust that was given him, nor ever sell the Liberties of his Country that his Ancestors had so long defended. Yet the Game he play'd was then thought so desperate, that one of his nearest Servants told me he had long expostulated it with his Master, and ask'd him at last, How he pretended to live after *Holland* was lost? And whether he had thought so far? The Prince told him he had, and that he was resolv'd to live upon the Lands he had left in *Germany*; and

and that he had rather pass his Life in hunting there, than sell his Country or his Liberty to *France* at any Price. I will say nothing of the Ambassy sent at this Time by His Majesty to the *French* King at *Utrecht*, where the Three Ambassadors, Duke of B U C K I N G H A M, Lord A R L I N G T O N, and Lord H A L I F A X found him in his highest Exaltation, for I cannot pretend to know what the true Ends or Subject of it was. The common Belief in *England* and *Holland* made it to be our Jealousy of the *French* Conquests going too fast whilst ours were so lame ; and great Hopes were rais'd in *Holland*, that it was to stop their Course or Extent ; but these were soon dash'd by the Return of the Ambassadors, after having renew'd and fasten'd the Measures formerly taken between the Two Crowns. And the Ambassadors were indeed content, as they pass'd thro' *Holland*, that the first shou'd be thought ; which gave Occasion for a very good Repartee of the Princess Dowager to the Duke of B U C K I N G H A M, who visited her as they pass'd thro' the *Hague*, and talking much of their being good *Hollanders*, she told him, That was more than they ask'd, which was only that they shou'd be good *Englishmen* ; he assur'd her they were not only so, but good *Dutchmen* too ; that indeed they did not use *Holland* like a Mistress, but they lov'd her like a Wife : To which she reply'd, *Vrayement,*

ment, je croy que vous nous aimez comme vous aimez la vôtre; [Truly, I believe you love Us as you love your own Wife.]

W H E N France had lost all Hopes of shaking the Prince of O R A N G E's Constancy, they bent all their Thoughts upon subduing and ruining the Remainder of the Country. They had advanc'd as far as *Woerden*, and from thence they made their Ravages within Two or Three Leagues of *Leyden*, with more Violences and Cruelties than wou'd have been prudent, if they had hop'd to reclaim the Prince or States from the Obstinacy of their Defence. The Prince encamp'd his Army near *Bodegrave*, between *Leyden* and *Woerden*, and there made such a Stand with a Handful of Men, as the *French* cou'd never force. The Winter prov'd not favourable to their Hopes and Designs, and some Promises of Frosts inveigled them into Marches that prov'd almost fatal to them by a sudden Thaw. This frightened them into Cautions, perhaps more than were necessary, and gave the Prince and States Leisure to take their Measures for a following Campaign, with the Emperor, *Spain*, and the Dukes of B R A N D E N B U R G and L U N E N B U R G, which prov'd a Diversification to the Arms of *France*, and turn'd Part of them upon *Germany* and *Flanders*, so as to give over the Progres any further in *Holland*. Upon the Approach of the Winter, the Prince, after having taken *Naerden*, Three Leagues

Leagues from *Amsterdam*, in spight of all Resistance and Opposition from either the *French* or the Season, resolv'd, like another young **S C I P I O**, to save his Country by abandoning it ; and to avoid so many Sieges, as all the Towns they had lost wou'd cost to recover : He contented himself to leave the chief Posts guarded with a Part of the Army, and with the rest march'd into *Germany*, joyn'd Part of the Confederate Troops , besieg'd *Bonne*, which had been put into the Hands of *France* at the Beginning of the War, wherein the Elector of **C O L O G N E** and the Bishop of **M U N S T E R** had enter'd joyntly with *France*. The Boldness of this Action amaz'd all Men, but the Succes extoll'd the Prudence as well as the Bravery of it ; for the Prince took *Bonne*, and by it open'd a Passage for the *German* Forces over the *Rhine*, and so into *Flanders* ; and gave such a Damp to the Designs and Enterprises of *France*, that they immediately abandon'd all their Conquests upon *Holland* in less Time than they made them, retaining only *Maeſtricht* and *Grave* of all they had posſeſt belonging to this State.

I N this Posture stood Affairs abroad, when the Peace of *England* was made in *February 1674*; upon the Strength and Heart whereof the Prince of **O R A N G E** concerted with the *German* and *Spanish* Troops to begin an offensive War, and in the Head of an Army of above Forty Thousand Men, to march into *France*.

T H E

THE French began now to wish the War well ended, and were very glad to accept his Majesty's Mediation. The King was desirous to make *France* some Amends for abandoning the Partie, and making a separate Peace. Some of his Ministers foresaw he wou'd be Arbiter of the Peace by being Mediator, and that he might hinder any separate Treaties by mediating a general one, and might restore Peace to Christendom whenever he thought fit, and upon what Conditions he thought safe and just.

THE only Difficulties that appear'd in this Affair, were what the Confederates were like to make in accepting the King's Mediation, whose late Engagements with *France* had made him thought very partial on that Side. And the House of A U S T R I A finding that Crown now abandon'd by *England*, had too greedily swallow'd the Hopes of a Revenge upon them to desire any sudden Treaty, 'till the Successes they expected in the War might at least make Way for reducing *France* to the Terms of that of the Pyrenees. This, I suppose, gave some Occasion for my being again design'd for this Ambassy, being thought to have some Credit with *Spain*, as well as *Holland*, from the Negotiations I had formerly run through at the *Hague*, *Brussels*, and *Aix la Chapelle*, by which the remaining Parts of *Flanders* had been sav'd out of the Hands of *France* in the Year 1668.

BUT having often reflected upon the unhappy Issue of my last publick Employments, and the fatal Turn of Counsels in our Court that had occasion'd it, against so many wiser Mens Opinions, as well as my own ; I resolv'd, before I went this Journey, to know the Ground upon which I stood, as well as I could, and to found it, by finding out what I was able of the King's true Sentiments and Dispositions, as to the Measures he had now taken, or rather renew'd, and trust no more to those of his Ministers, who had deceiv'd either me or themselves. Therefore, at a long Audience in his Closet, I took Occasion to reflect upon the late Counsels, and Ministry of the late Cabal ; how ill His Majesty had been advis'd to break Measures and Treaties so solemnly taken and agreed ; how ill he had been serv'd, and how ill succeeded, by the violent Humour of the Nation breaking out against such Proceedings, and by the Jealousies they had rais'd against the Crown. The King said, 'Twas true, he had succeeded ill, but if he had been well serv'd, he might have made a good Busines enough of it ; and so went on a good deal to justify what was past. I was sorry to find such a Prefage of what might again return from such a Course of Thought in the King, and so went to the Bottom of that Matter. I shew'd how difficult, if not impossible, it was, to set up here the same Religion or Government

vernment that was in *France*; That the universal Bent of the Nation was against both; That many who were, perhaps, indifferent enough in the Matter of Religion, consider'd it cou'd not be chang'd here but by Force of an Army; and that the same Force which made the King Master of their Religion, made him Master of their Liberties and Fortunes too. That in *France* there was none to be consider'd but the Nobles and the Clergy; That if a King cou'd engage them in his Designs, he had no more to do; for the Peasants having no Land, were as insignificant in the Government as the Women and Children are here: That, on the contrary, the great Bulk of Land in *England* lies in the Hands of the Yeomanry or lower Gentry, and their Hearts are high by Ease and Plenty; as those of the *French* Peasantry are wholly dispirited by Labour and Want. That the Kings of *France* are very great in Possessions of Lands, and in Dependances by such vast Numbers of Offices both Military and Civil, as well as Ecclesiastical; whereas those of *England*, having few Offices to bestow, having parted with their Lands their Court of Wards and Knights Service, have no Means to raise or keep Armies on foot but by Supplies from their Parliaments, nor Revenues to maintain any foreign War by other Ways. That if they had an Army on foot, yet if compos'd of *English*, they wou'd never serve

Ends that the People hated and fear'd. That the Roman Catholicks in *England* were not the Hundredth Part of the Nation, and in *Scotland* not the Two Hundredth; and it seem'd against all common Sense, to think by One Part to govern Ninety Nine that were of contrary Minds and Humours. That for foreign Troops, if they were few, they wou'd signify nothing but to raise Hatred and Discontent; and how to raise, to bring over at once, and to maintain many, was very hard to imagine. That the Force seeming necessary to subdue the Liberties and Spirits of this Nation, cou'd not be esteem'd less than an Army of Threescore Thousand Men, since the *Romans* were forc'd to keep Twelve Legions to that Purpose, the *Normans* to institute Sixty Two Thousand Knights Fees, and *Cromwell* left an Army of near Eighty Thousand Men. That I never knew but one Foreigner that understood *England* well, which was *G O U R V I L E*, (whom I knew the King esteem'd the soundest Head of any *Frenchman* he had ever seen); That when I was at *Brussels* in the first *Dutch* War, and he heard the Parliament grew weary of it, he said, The King had nothing to do but to make the Peace; That he had been long enough in *England*, seen enough of our Court, and People, and Parliaments, to conclude,

Q'un

*Q'un Roy d'Angle-
terre qui veut être
l'Homme de son peuple,
est le plus grand Roy du
monde ; mais s'il veut
être quelque chose d'a-
vantage, par Dieu il
n'est plus rien.*

[That a King of
England who will be
the Man of his Peo-
ple, is the greatest
King in the World ;
but if he will be any
thing more, by G---d
he is nothing at all.]

THE King heard me all very attentively, but seem'd a little impatient at first : Yet at last he said, I had Reason in all, and so had G A U R V I L L E ; and laying his Hand upon mine, he added, *Et je veux être l'Homme de mon peuple ; { And I will be the Man of my People. }*

M Y Embassy Extraordinary to Holland was declar'd in May, and my Dispatches finish'd at the Treasury as well as the Secretary's Office, so as I went away in July. My Instructions were, in general, To assure the States of His Majesty's Friendship, and firm Resolution to observe his Treaties with them ; then to offer his Mediation in the present War, which both they, and almost all Christendom, were engag'd in ; and after their Acceptance of it, to endeavour it likewise with all their Allies ; and, to that End, to engage the Offices and Intervention of the States. But immediately after my Arrival at the Hague, to repair to the Prince of O R A N G E, give him Part of His Majesty's Intentions in all this Affair, and Assurance of

his Kindness, and engage his Highness, as far as cou'd be, to second His Majesty's Desires, in promoting a General Peace, wherein the *United Provinces* seem'd to have the greatest Interest.

A F T E R my Arrival at the *Hague* in July 1674, and a Delivery of my Credentials to the President of the Week, and a Visit to the Pensioner, wherein I discover'd a strong Inclination in the States to a Peace, as far as their Honour and Engagements to their Allies wou'd allow them, and was asf sur'd of the States accepting His Majesty's Mediation; I went away to *Antwerp*, in Hopes to have found the Prince at his Camp there, between *Antwerp* and *Louvain*, where he had lain some Time attending the Advance of the Confederate Troops, with whom he had concert'd to joyn his Army upon their Arrival in *Flanders*. But Two Days before I came to *Antwerp*, the Army was march'd beyond *Louvain*, so as I was forc'd to go to *Brussels*, and there desire a Guard to convey me to the Camp. The Punctilioes of my Character wou'd not suffer me to see the Count **D E M O N T E R E Y**, tho' I had for some Years liv'd at *Brussels* in particular Friendship and Conversation with him. Few Strangers had perhaps ever been better us'd than I, during Three Years Residence at *Brussels*, by all Persons of Quality, and indeed of all Ranks there, so that it was very surprising to me to meet such

such a dry and cold Treatment from the Governor, and such an Affection in the Persons of Quality, not so much as to visit me; for I do not remember one that did it besides the Count D' EG M O N T, who was then not very well at Court, either in *Spain* or *Flanders*. Others that I met in the Streets, or the Park, tho' they came with open Arms to embrace me, yet never came at me, but contented themselves with saying they intended it. When I sent my Secretary to the Count D E M O N T E R E Y with my Compliments, and Desires of a Guard to the Prince of OR A N G E, who was then not above Six Leagues off, he return'd the First very coldly, and the other with Excuses that amounted to a Refusal; he said, The Way was so dangerous, by stragling Parties of the Army, that he cou'd not advise me to venture with a small Guard; and he had drawn out so many of the *Spanish* Troops into the Field, that he cou'd not give me a great one. I sent again to desire what he cou'd spare me, let the Number be what it wou'd; for though I wou'd not expose the King's Character, nor his Business, by any Accident I might prevent; yet when I had endeavour'd it by my Application to his Excellency, I wou'd take my Fortune, tho' he sent me but Six of his Guards. He replied, That he cou'd not possibly spare any of them; but that next Morning he expected a Troop of Horse to come into Town, and that as

soon as it arriv'd, the Captain shou'd have Order to attend me. Next Morning was put off 'till Night, and Night to the Morning following; when the Count finding I was resolv'd to go, though without Convoy, rather than to expect longer, sent me a *Spaniard* Captain with about Forty Horse to convey me to *Louvain*. The Truth was, that the *Spaniards* were grown so jealous of His Majesty's Mediation offer'd at the *Hague*, of the States and People's violent Humour to a Peace in *Holland*, and of the Offices they thought I might use, to slacken the Prince of ORANGE in the vigorous Prosecution of their present Hopes and Designs, that I found it was resolv'd to delay first, and then to hinder absolutely any Interview between the Prince and me 'till the Campaign was ended, but to do it with as little ill Grace as they cou'd. To this Purpose D u M o u l i n (then one of the Prince's Secretaries, and an invete-rate Enemy against the Court of *England*) was dispatch'd between the Camp and *Brussels*, whilst I lay there, and with Guards whereof Half wou'd have serv'd my Turn, or at least contented me.

WHEN I came to *Louvain*, I found the Prince was march'd towards *Tirlemont*, but cou'd not learn where his next Halt was design'd. The *Spanish* Captain told me, he had Order to go no further than *Louvain*. So that I neither knew whither to go, nor cou'd

cou'd go any Way without a Guard, as they assur'd me at *Louvain*. Whereupon I sent immediately Mr. B U L S T R O D E, who had come with me from *Brussels*, to endeavour to find out the Prince, and desire him to appoint what Time and Place I shou'd attend His Highness, which I resolv'd to do with those few Servants I had brought with me, and such others as I cou'd hire at *Louvain*, where I lay that Night.

T H E next Morning Mr. B U L S T R O D E return'd with the Prince's Answer, That he was upon his March ; that he shou'd be very glad to see me, but cou'd not possibly appoint either Time or Place for it, because his Motions were uncertain, and wou'd depend upon the Advices he receiv'd. By which I found plainly what I had suspected at *Brussels*, That it was resolv'd I shou'd not see the Prince before this Campaign was begun by the Actions then concerted among the Confederates. I wou'd not however seem to understand it so, nor any thing more in it than what His Highness was pleas'd to say ; but I knew very well, that as they say none is more deaf than he that will not hear, so a Man that will not be seen may easily find Ways of avoiding it, especially upon such Circumstances as the Prince and I were then in, who must have follow'd the Motions he wou'd have given me : And therefore I resolv'd not to expose either His Majesty's Character or Credit,

Credit, with his Nephew, by making that publick which had pass'd between the Prince and me upon this Subject; but pretending my Health wou'd not suffer me to follow the Prince upon his March, I return'd to *Antwerp*, and gave His Majesty an Account of all that had pass'd, who extreamly approv'd my Conduct in it, and that I press'd no further a Point that I saw wou'd not go, and that was taken by the Prince, as well as the Count D^E M O N T E R E Y, so differently from what His Majesty expected.

I stay'd only a Night at *Antwerp*, which pass'd with so great Thunder and Lightning, that I promis'd my self a very fair Day after it, to go back to *Rotterdam* in the States Yacht that still attended me. The Morning prov'd so, but towards Evening the Sky grew foul, and the Seamen presag'd ill Weather, and so resolv'd to lie at Anchor before *Bergen op Zoom*, the Wind being croſs and little. When the Night was fallen as black as ever I saw, it soon began to clear up with the most violent Flashes of Lightning, as well as Cracks of Thunder, that I believe have ever been heard in our Age and Climate. This continu'd all Night, and we felt such a fierce Heat from every great Flash of Lightning, that the Captain apprehended it wou'd fire his Ship. But about Eight the next Morning the Wind chang'd, and came up with so strong a Gale, that we came to *Rotterdam* in about Four Hours,

Hours, and there found all Mouths full of the Mischiefs and Accidents that the last Night's Tempest had occasion'd, both among the Boats and the Houses, by the Thunder, Lightning, Hail, or Whirlwinds. But the Day after came Stories to the *Hague*, from all Parts, of such violent Effects as were almost incredible. At *Amsterdam* they were deplorable, many Trees torn up by the Roots, Ships sunk in the Harbour, and Boats in the Canals, Houses beaten down; and several People were snatch'd from the Ground as they walk'd the Streets, and thrown into the Canals. But all was silenc'd by the Relations from *Utrecht*, where the Great and Antient Cathedral was torn in Pieces by the Violence of this Storm; and the vast Pillars of Stone that supported it were wreath'd like a twisted Club, having been so strongly compos'd and cemented, as rather to suffer such a Change of Figure, than break in Pieces as other Parts of the Fabrick did; hardly any Church of the Town escap'd the Violence of this Storm, and very few Houses without the Marks of it. Nor were the Effects of it less astonishing by the Relations from *France* and *Brussels*, where the Damages were infinite, as well from Whirlwinds, Thunder, and Lightning, as from Hailstones of prodigious Bigness.

A T my Return to the *Hague* I had long Conversations with the Pensioner, by which I gain'd the Lights necessary to discover the whole

whole present Scene of Affairs, and Pulses of the several Confederates in what related to the General Peace. I told him how much His Majesty was satisfy'd with that he had lately made with the States ; how much he was resolv'd to continue and to cultivate it. How much Reason he had to be content with the Posture that had left him in a Peace with all his Neighbours, while they were all at War. That Advantages of Commerce from it were enough to make him trouble himself no further about the Peace of Christendom, if his Goodness and Piety did not prevail more with him than his Interests. But that these, and the Desires of a General Good, had persuaded him to offer his Mediation in the present Quarrels. That it had been already accepted by *France* ; and that the Emperor and *Spain* had answer'd, they wou'd consider of it in Concert with their Allies. That the States Ambassadors at *London* had assur'd His Majesty their Masters wou'd be pleas'd with it, and doubted not their Consent that the Treaty shou'd be at *London* ; and that there-upon His Majesty had charg'd me with a Letter to the States to offer them his Mediation. That I cou'd not doubt their accepting it with the best Grace that cou'd be, for I knew their Interest was to have a Peace, and not to disoblige the King. That if His Majesty were partial to any Side, they ought to believe it wou'd be to that wherein his own
Nephew

Nephew was so deeply concern'd; and the more, because he offer'd his Offices towards a Peace, at a Time when the Advantages and Preparations for the War ran so high on the *French* Side, as he doubted the Events might shew if it continu'd. That they knew his Interest wou'd not suffer him to see *Flanders* lost; and that considering what had pass'd, his Honour wou'd not now suffer him to think of preserving it any other Way than by that of a Peace. That he wou'd be glad to see that Country left by the next Peace in a better Posture of Defence than it was by the last, and the *Spanish* Territories lie closer and rounder than they were then left: That when this shou'd be concluded, His Majesty wou'd be ready to enter into the strongest Guarantees they cou'd desire, and might with Honour enter into a War to preserve it, though he cou'd not obtain it. The Pensioner first gave me Thanks for my good Offices in the late Peace, and in all the Measures of Friendship that had interceeded between His Majesty and them since the first Breach. He applauded the King's Resolution in so pious and generous an Offer, and acknowledg'd his Interest might lead him to other Dispositions. That he doubted not the States Willingness to accept it; all the Difference wou'd be about the Time and the Manner of doing it. As to this, he said, they cou'd not do it without the Communication at least of their Allies;

lies; but wou'd immediately give them Part of His Majesty's Offer, and the States Dispositions to receive it. That for the Terms of a Peace, as to their own Parts they wou'd be content to make his Majesty the Arbiter of it. That they had already recover'd all the Towns they had lost except *Grave* and *Maastricht*, the last of which was in some Manner engag'd to *Spain* when it shou'd be recover'd; and for the other, they doubted not to have a good Account of it very soон, Orders being already gone to invest it. But he doubted whether their Allies wou'd be so easy in their Expectations or Demands; and that 'twas impossible for the States to leave them who had sav'd their Country from Ruine when Two so great Kings had invaded 'em; or to break the Treaties which they had made Offensive with the Emperor, *Spain* and *Brandenburg*. That the Terms stipulated with *Spain* oblig'd them to reduce *France* to the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*; but only a Reserve was made by one Article, which was, Unless it shou'd otherwise be agreed by Consent between them. That whatever *Spain* wou'd be content with, shou'd satisfy them; tho' they were both equally sensible of the Designs and Ambition of *France*, as well as of their ill Talent to the States. That they cou'd never hope for such another Conjunction, to reduce them to such Bounds and Measures as might be safe to their Neighbours, and give Quiet

Quiet to Christendom. That 'twas now an ill Time to enter into the Terms of a Peace between *France* and *Spain*, because he knew they shou'd have ill Grace to demand the Restitution of any Towns the Spaniards had lost in *Flanders* by the last War, and given up by the Peace that succeeded it ; and yet His Majesty knew, as well as they, that without it a Peace cou'd neither be safe for *Flanders*, nor for *Holland*, nor consequently for *England*. But he believ'd there wou'd not pass many Days before some decisive Action wou'd happen between the Armies, now not far distant in the Field, which wou'd make Room for the Negotiation of Peace that might succeed next Winter, in which His Majesty wou'd find the Interests and Humours of a Trading Country as theirs was, very strong, and dispos'd to press their Allies, as far as was possible, to facilitate so great and so good a Work. And for the rest of the Allies besides *Spain*, he had no Reason to suspect any great Difficulties wou'd arise, so little having yet pass'd in the War between *France* and them.

T H E Pensioner was right in expecting some sudden Action between the Armies ; for about the Middle of *August* came the News of the Battel of *Seneffe*, between the Confederates under the Command of the Prince of O R A N G E, and the *French* under the Prince of C O N D E : But it prov'd not an Action so decisive as was expected between Two

Two Armies of so great Force, and so animated by the Hatred and Revenge of the Parties, as well as by the Bravery and Ambition of the Commanders. The Success of this Fight was so differently reported by those engag'd in it, that it was hard to judge of the Victory, which each Side challeng'd, and perhaps Neither with any great Reason. The Confederates had for some Days fought a Battel with great Desire and Endeavour ; and the *French* avoided it, with Resolution not to fight unless upon evident Advantage, whilst both Armies lay near *Nivelle*, and not far distant from one another. The Reason of this was thought to be, on one Side, the Ardour of the young Prince of O R A N G E to make Way, by a Victory, into *France* it self, and there revenge the Invasion of his Country ; and at the same Time to make his first Essay of a pitch'd Battel, against so Great and Renowned a General as the Prince of C O N D E. On the other Side, this old Captain had too much Honour to lose, and thought he had not enough to gain, by entring the Lists with a Prince of Three and Twenty Years old, bred up in the Shade of a contrary Faction, 'till he was forc'd into the Field by the *French* Invasion of his Country. Nor was the Advantage less on the *French* Side in the Reputation of their Troops, than of their General; compos'd of excellent Officers, chosen Soldiers, exactly disciplin'd, long train'd for Action before they began

began it, and now flush'd by the uninterrupted Successes of Two Wars. But the Dutch Troops, when the Prince of ORANGE enter'd upon the Command, were old or lazy Soldiers, disfas'd with long Peace, and disabll'd with young unskilful Officers, (chosen by no other Merit, than that of a Faction against the House of ORANGE,) then fill'd up, when the War broke out, with hasty and undistinguish'd Levies, and disheartn'd with perpetual Losses of Towns, and Defeats of Parties, during the Two first Campaigns. The Prince of CONDE had another Restraint upon the usual Boldness of his Nature in such Occasions, which was the ill Posture he had been in at Court since this King's Reign, and in Regard how much more he wou'd have to answer for than another Man upon any great Misfortune to his Army, which must have left the Way open for the Confederates to enter France, unguarded on that Side by any strong Frontier; so as no Man knew what Shake it might give to the Greatness of that Crown, with the Help of great and general Discontents, whereof this Prince was thought to have his Share.

UPON these Dispositions in the Generals, the Battel was for some Time industriously sought and avoided; 'till the Prince of ORANGE, believing there was no Way of coming to a Battel, but by the Siege of some

Place that might be thought worth the Venture to relieve, broke up, and march'd away towards Seneffe; his Army divided into Three Parts, whereof the *German* Troops under the Count D E S O U C H E S had the Van, the *Spanish* under the Prince of V A U D E M O N T the Rear, and the *Dutch* under Count W A L- D E C K the main Battel; with whom the Prince march'd, and commanded the whole Confederate Army.

THE Prince of C O N D E observing their March, which was not far from one Side of his Intrenchments; and that by the Straitness of some Passages they were forc'd to file off in small Lines, stay'd 'till the Van-guard and main Body were over one of these Passes, and the Rear beginning to enter upon it; when he drew out his Men, and fell with great Fierceness upon the Rear of the *Spaniards*, broke them with great Slaughter, and not much Resistance, took their Baggage, several Standards, and many Prisoners of Note. The Prince of O R A N G E, upon Notice of the *French* March towards the *Spanish* Troops, had sent Three Squadrons back to their Assistance, with all the Diligence that cou'd be; but the *Spaniards* already broken, brought the *Dutch* into Disorder by falling in among them; and the *French* pursuing with great Bravery, broke the *Dutch* Squadrons to Pieces, killing or taking all their Commanders, and several Standards.

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IF the Prince of C O N D E had contented himself with this Success and Execution, he had left no Dispute of a Victory; but lured on by the Hopes of one more entire, and Belief, the *Dutch*, whom he esteem'd the worst Troops, wou'd not stand, after the *Spaniards*, and a great Part of their own, were wholly routed, he follow'd the Chase, and drawing out his whole Army upon them, brought it to a Set Battel, which was more than he intended. In the mean Time the Prince of O R A N G E marching to the Relief of the *Spaniards*, and the Squadrons he had sent, was at first envelop'd by his own flying Men, whom he cou'd neither stop by Words nor Blows, by Promises nor Reproaches; 'till joyning the rest of his own Forces that stood firm, and the Imperialists coming up to enforce them, the Battel began with as great Fury as any has been fought in the whole Course of the Wars, continu'd so far about Eight Hours 'till Sun-set, and about Two Hours after by Moon-light, 'till that failing too, the Fight ended, rather by the Obscurity of the Night, than the Weariness or Weakness of either Side. The Prince of O R A N G E, in the whole Course of this Action, gave all Orders with such Prudence, and Oblervance of all Advantages, led up his several Squadrons with that Bravery, made such bold Stands against his own broken Troops, as well as against the Fierceness of their Pursuers, for Six Hours together in

the hottest of the Fire; sometimes charging into the Midst of the Enemies, sometimes overborn by his own that fled, still he rallied them and led them back to the Charge; expos'd to more Danger than most private Soldiers in the Field; so that the old Count DE SOUCHES, in his Letter to the States upon this Occasion, told them, That in the whole Course of the Action, the Prince had shew'd the Conduct of an Old experienc'd Commander, and the Valour of a Cæsar. And indeed his Allies, his Friends, and his Enemies, agreed in giving him equal Glory from this Adventure. But he had more from none than from the Prince of CONDE's Testimony, That he had done like an old Captain in all, but only in venturing himself too much like a young Man. Yet this old General had done the same in this Day's Action, as much as the youngest Cavalier in his Army cou'd do, when he found the Battel fought so desperately, and all at Stake; whereas 'tis certain, that nothing cou'd have given Vigour to the Dutch Troops, after the first Rout, but the repeated Examples and Dangers of the Prince, and Shame of not following such a Leader in all the desperate Charges he made that Day, which both the Generals seem'd resolv'd to die rather than to lose.

A S the Numbers were not much difierent when the Fight began, so were those esteem'd that fell in this Battel, and to reach to about Six or Seven Thousand on either Side; but

of

of the *French*, many more Officers and Gentlemen than was usual, in proportion to the Common Soldiers. When the Night parted the Armies, the *French* retir'd back to their former Quarters, and next Morning the Confederates march'd to that which they design'd when they broke up the Day before. The Allies claim'd the Victory because they were last upon the Field; and the *French* upon carrying away the greatest Number of Prisoners and Standards: But whoever had the Honour, they both felt the Loss.

A F T E R the Repair necessary in each Camp upon this sharp Encounter, each Army took the Field again, and gave a general Expectation of another Battel before the Campaign ended: The Prince of O R A N G E fought it all he cou'd; but the Prince of C O N D E chose and fortify'd his Encampments so, as not to be forc'd to one without apparent Disadvantages, and contented himself to observe the Motions of the Allies, to preserve the Towns of the *French* Conquest in Flanders, and prevent any Invasion of *France*, which was design'd this Summer with great Confidence by the Confederate Armies, both on this Side and that in *Alſace*, but with equal Disappointment; unless it were to Monsieur S T A R E M E S T E R G, who, in the Beginning of the Campaign complain-ing of the Wine at the Prince's Table, the Prince told them, *He wou'd make them drink good wine* D 3

good Wine in Champagne before the Summer ended. He, who lov'd it well, desir'd the Prince to be as good as his Word ; was afterwards taken at the Battel of Seneffe, and carried to Rheims, with several Dutch Officers; where sitting down to Dinner, and finding the Wine excellent, he drank the Prince's Health, and said, *He wou'd trust him as long as he liv'd; for he had kept his Word, and made them drink good Wine in Champagne.*

THE Prince of ORANGE finding no other Way of Action, sat down before Oude-
narde in September ; and had his End of drawing the Prince of CONDE out of his cautious Marches, who came immediately to relieve it, and fight the Allies before they were ready to give an Assault to the Town. Upon Sight of the French Army, the Prince of ORANGE call'd a Council of War, and propos'd to draw out and attack them immediately, before they were rested after their hard Day's March. The Spaniards were content, but the Count DE SOUCHE'S would not agree to it ; and so this Occasion was lost, and with such Discontent among the chief Officers, that next Day the Germans left the Trenches, and march'd away about a League, and left Room to the French to put what Relief they pleas'd into the Town. Upon this the Prince of ORANGE was forc'd to rise too, with the rest of his Army ; and upon Conferences with the Count DE MONTEREY, as well as DE SOUCHE'S,

DE SOUCHE^s; resolv'd to leave the greatest Part of the Dutch Forces with the Count, and with the rest to go himself, and press the Siege of Grave. And here began those Dissensions among the chief Captains of the Confederates, that continu'd to ruin their Designs, and prov'd so fatal to them in the whole Course of the War; and against all Appearances, made good the Spanish Proverb, that, *Liga nauta coje grandes paxaros*; [Birdlime never catches great Birds]; the same Word signifying a League and Birdlime, and meaning, That as this never catches great Birds, so the other never makes great Conquests, tho' it often does great Defences: Yet these first Divisions were endeavour'd to be cur'd by the Emperor's recalling the Count DE SOUCHES, and Spain the Count DE MONTEREY, who were both thought to have maim'd the Actions of this Campaign, or, at least, not to have seconded, as they might have done, the Prince of ORANGE's Vigour, in pursuing them to other sort of Successes than it ended with. The Prince having fail'd of what he propos'd in favour of the Spaniards, was resolv'd to free his own Country from the last Mark of their intended Servitude, before this Seafon ended. Grave was the last Town the French held in any of the Seven Provinces, and had been kept as a Magazine both of what had been taken in the other Places, and was not easily carried away when they quitted them;

so as there was above Three hundred Piece's of Canon in the Town, a very full and brave Garrison, compos'd of the best Troops; and all that cou'd be add'd to the Fortifications of the Place, after the French took it, tho' it was before counted one of the best the Dutch had. It had been invested a Month before, yet the Prince found the Siege but little advanc'd at his Arrival; and the Dutch Soldiers so rebutted with the brave Defence from within, that nothing cou'd have carried the Place at this Season, being about the Middle of October when the Prince arriv'd, but the same Humour of leading on his Men himself whenever they shrunk, which can never be too much prais'd, nor too much blam'd in this Prince; because, as his Country and Allies wou'd have had no General if they had lost him, so they wou'd have had no Army if they had not ventur'd him. In short, by this and his usual Application and Vigour, as well as the common Methods of such Sieges, he took *Graaf* by the End of October, with equal Glory to himself, and Satisfaction to all the Provinces; and return'd to the *Hague* about the Middle of November, after having dispos'd his Forces into their Winter Quarters.

WITH the Prince of ORANGE return'd most of the General Officers to the *Hague*, and among therest old Prince MARIUS of NASSAU, who, as the Prince told

told me; had, with the greatest Industry that cou'd be, sought all Occasions of dying fairly at the Battel of Seneffe, without succeeding, which had given him great Regret; and I did not wonder at it, considering his Age, of about Seventy Six; and his long Habits both of Gout and Stone. When he came to visit me upon his Return, and before he went to his Government of Cleves, it came in my Head to ask him an idle Question, because I thought it not very likely for me to see him again, and I had a Mind to know from his own Mouth, the Account of a common, but much overrated Story, that I had heard so often from many others, of an old Parrot he had in Basle, during his Government there, that spoke, and ask'd and answer'd common Questions like a Reasonable Creature; so that those of his Train there generally concluded it to be Witchery or Possession, and one of his Chaplains, who liv'd long afterwards in Holland, wou'd never from that Time endure a Parrot, but said they all had a Devil in them. I had heard many Particulars of this Story, and was ever'd by People hard to be discredited, which made me ask Prince MAXIME what there was in it? he said, with his usual Plainness, and Drynes in Talk, There was something true, but a great deal false, of what had been reported. I desir'd to know of him what there was of the First? He told me short and coldly, That he had heard of such

such an old Parrot when he came to Brasil; and tho' he believ'd nothing of it, and 'twas a good Way off, yet he had so much Curiosity as to send for it; That 'twas a very large, and a very old one; and when it came first into the Room where the Prince was, with a great many Dutchmen about him, it said presently, *What a Company of White Men are here?* They ask'd what he thought that Man was? pointing at the Prince. It answer'd, *Some General or other.* When they brought it close to him, he ask'd it, *D'où venez vous?* [*Whence come you?*] It answer'd, *De Maragnan,* [*From Maragnan*]. The Prince, *A qui estez vous?* [*To whom do you belong?*] The Parrot, *À un Portugais,* [*To a Portuguese*]. The Prince, *Que fais tu là?* [*What do you there?*] The Parrot, *Je garde les Poulets;* [*I look after the Chickens*]. The Prince laugh'd, and said, *Vous gardez les Poulets?* [*You look after the Chickens?*] The Parrot answer'd, *Ouy moy, & je te say bien faire,* [*Yes I, and I know how to do it well*]; and made the Chuck Four or Five Times that People use to make to Chickens when they call them. I set down the Words of this worthy Dialogue in French, just as Prince MAURICE said them to me. I ask'd him, In what Language the Parrot spoke? and he said, In *Brasilian*. I ask'd, Whether he understood *Brasilian*? he said, No; but he had taken Care to have Two Interpreters by him, one a *Dutchman* that spoke

Spoke *Brasilian*, and t'other a *Brasilian* that spoke *Dutch*: That he ask'd them separately and privately, and both of them agreed in telling him just the same thing that the Parrot said. I cou'd not but tell this odd Story, because it is so much out of the Way, and from the first Hand, which may well pass for a good one; for I dare say this Prince, at least believ'd himself, in all he told me, having ever pass'd for a very honest and pious Man. I leave it to Naturalists to reason, and to other Men to believe as they please upon it; however, it is not perhaps amiss to relieve or enliven a busy Scence sometimes with such Diversions, whether to the Purpose or not.

B E F O R E I enter upon the Negotiations of the following Winter, it will be necessary to give a short View of the Actions of the several Armies, and Dispositions of the Parties in other Places, as well as in the *Low-Countries*, since all contributed to the different Humours that appear'd at the *Hague* about the Peace, which was indeed the present Scene of that Affair, as well from His Majesty's Mediation, as the great Weight of the States in the Confederacy; but chiefly from the Person of the Prince of OR A N G E, who seem'd to be the Spirit or Genius of the whole Alliance, and for whom the rest, as well as the States themselves, had so great a Trust and Deference: For several of their Ministers made no Difficulty to tell me upon many Occasions,

casions, That their Masters wou'd not have entered into the present Engagements they were in, had it not been more upon the Confidence they had of the Prince's Personal Honour and Justice, than either the Forces or the usual Conduct of the States-General, especially in what concern'd the foreign Treaties and Negotiations.

IN Ronsillon little pass'd of Importance between the Forces there: The Thoughts of both Towns were bent on that Side more upon reducing or relieving Messina, that had made an absolute Revolt from Spain, and endeavour'd to gain Protection from France, which was not difficult in this Conjunction; as that which might not only give a great Diversion to the Spanish Forces, but open a Way for the French into the Conquest of Sicily, and new Designs upon Naples, which had been the Stage of so many great Wars between the Houses of France and Arragon.

IN Germany the Prince-Electors PALATINE, MENTZ, and TRIER, had entered into League with the Emperor for the Defence of the German Liberty against all Strangers. France was so enrag'd against the Elector PALATINE upon these Measures he had taken, that Monsieur D'EURENNE, at the Head of a French Army, march'd into his Country, and made such cruel Ravages in it; and so unusual to that General's common Procedures, that the Elector

Elector sent him a Challenge; which Monsieur De Turenne answer'd. He could not accept without his Master's Leave, but was ready to meet him in the Field at the Head of his Army, against any that he and his new Allies wou'd bring together.

THIS Prince, spighted at the helpless Ruine of his Country, prov'd the greatest Incentive among the German Princes this Summer to joyn their Forces, in order to some vigorous Action against France on that Side. The Duke of L U N E N B U R G engag'd first, and afterwards the Elector of B R A N D E N B U R G, in the common Cause of the Empire's being invaded; Strasburg was prevail'd with to throw off the Neutrality they had enjoy'd since the War began, and declare for the Empire in this Quarrel. The new Bishop of M U N S T E R entered into the same Measures, and all together made a considerable Force, that they brought into the Field, on'ther Side the Rhine, about the End of August, on Beginning of September. The old Duke of L O R R A I N joyn'd them with his Troops: The Duke of L U N E N B U R G was there in Person; and the Elector P A L A T I N E had the Command of the Army. They were divided, as well as the Imperial Officers, whether they shou'd enter upon any considerable Action or no 'till the Duke of B R A N D E N B U R G came up, who was upon his March at the Head of a very considerable

rable Army, that joyn'd the Confederates in October. This gave great Hopes and Designs of entring either *Lorrain* or *Burgundy*, or taking *Brisac*, or at least *Zaberne* and *Haguenau*, and thereby securing their Winter Quarters in *Alsace*. Monsieur DE TURENNE play'd a defensive Game, with a small Army and ill handled by the Sickness of the Season. France was at such a Pinch for Men, or Fear of an Irruption into their Country from *Flanders* or *Alsace*, that they call'd their Ban and Arriere-Ban, the assembling whereof had been long disus'd, and in a Manner antiquated. However with some of these new Troops, and a Reinforcement from *Flanders* after the Battel of *Seneffe*, Monsieur DE TURENNE, by plain Force of Skill, and that admirable Science in the Conduct of a War, which no Captain of his Age cou'd dispute with him, prevented and disappointed every one of the Confederates Designs, without ever coming to a Set Battel, tho' not without several Sharp Fights of Part of the Forces upon Necessity or Advantage: So that the Winter ended with the Allies quitting the last Point they pretended, and wou'd have been indeed decisive in the Issue of this Campaign, which was the German Army's quartering in *Alsace* and other Parts on that Side the *Rhine*.

T H E most considerable Loss or Event of this Campaign upon the *Rhine*, was the Death of the young Prince of B R A N D E N-

B U R-G,

BURG, who died about the End of it at Strasburg, of a Feaver so violent and precipitate, as gave Occasion for the usual Suspitions and Discourses that attend the Death of such young Princes as give great Hopes and Fears to their Enemies and Friends. This was the more consider'd for a particular and intimate Friendship between him and the Prince of ORANGE, who, tho' Cousin Germans, and engag'd in one common Cause, were yet nearer joyn'd by Likeness of Humours than of Interest, and by the Ties of Personal Kindness than of Blood; and I never knew the Prince of ORANGE more sensible of any Misfortune that happen'd to him than of this.

IN all the Encounters mention'd on this Side, no Forces were oftner seen, or more felt, or gain'd more Honour for their Firmness and Bravery, than the *English* Regiments still remaining in the *French* Service; to whom the *Germans* attributed wholly Monsieur DE TURENNE's Successes, as he did a great deal himself. But the Divisions among the Princes that made up the Confederate Armies, may justly be said to have had all the Merit that was not personal in Monsieur DE TURENNE; who was certainly allow'd by all that compar'd them to be the greatest Captain by much of his Age, in the Course of a War or Conduct of a Campaign; tho' the Prince of CONDE was thought greater in

in a Day of Battel; both as to the Disposition and Order of an Army, vigorous Enterprise, and sharp, as well as pertinent Resolutions, upon all sudden Emergencies, to which the Course and Chance of a Battel is every way subject.

FOR Sweden and Denmark, they were not yet enter'd into the Lists, but seem'd now upon the Point of taking Party. *Sweden* had acted the Part of a Mediator ever since the breaking up of the Treaty at Cologne, both by their Ambassador at Vienna and the *Hagie*, who plied both these Courts with very long and frequent Memotials to that Purpose during this whole Summer; but they had been as hard ply'd themselves all that Time by the Practices and Advantages offer'd by *France*, both to that Crown, and the chief Ministers, to engage them in the War. Nothing seem'd so likely to determine them, as the Treaty and Expedition of the Duke of BRANDENBURG on the Confederate Side, which laid open his Country to the Invasion of *Sweden*, and gave them a Pretence of a Breach, in that Prince, of the Treaties between them, in making War against *France* without the Consent of the *Swedes*. Therefore, as soon as he was gone towards the Rhine with all the Strength of his Forces, the *Swedes* drew the best and greatest Part of theirs into Pomerania; and as the Duke of BRANDENBURG advanc'd in the com-

mon Designs against *France*; so *Sweden*, without declaring War, pursu'd their Measures with that Crown, and before the End of the Year had drawn their Forces into the *Brandenburg* Country, tho' without Attempt upon any Places, and even with Pretence at first of paying for their Quarters, which was reckon'd upon as short-liv'd among Soldiers in another Prince's Country, whether Friend or Enemy. The present Effect of this Inroad was the ending of another Pretence of that Crown, which was that of Mediation, and so devolving that Figure wholly upon His Majesty; and on the other Side giving Hopes to the Confederates of engaging *Denmark* on their Side, if for no other Reason, yet upon that old one ammong them, of being always opposite to *Sweden*, and their Interests or Allies.

A S soon as the Prince came to the *Hague*, I attended him, and after Compliments past, I acquainted him with what His Majesty had commanded me of his Personal Kindness and Esteem for His Highness; of his Resolutions to observe and cultivate his present Friendship with the States, and Desire to see a General Peace restor'd to *Christendom*, in which he intended to act wholly in Concert with His Highness, whose Opinion as to the Thing, and the Conditions most necessary for His Highness to insist on, he very much desir'd to understand as soon and as fully as he cou'd.

The Prince answer'd me with Expressions of Duty and Kindness to His Majesty, and Desires of a near Conjunction between the Two Nations, which he thought alone cou'd make His Majesty safe at home and abroad. For the Peace, he said, tho' he cou'd make many Complaints of the Conduct both of the Spaniards and *Imperialists* since their Treaties; yet the States cou'd not, with any Faith or Honour, make a Separate Peace, upon any Terms that *France* cou'd offer them: That a General Peace cou'd not be made without leaving *Flanders* in a Posture of defending it self upon any new or sudden Invasion, against which no Guarantees cou'd secure it: That *Spain* cou'd not, upon any Exchange, quit the County of *Burgundy*, nor *Cambray*, nor any thing in *Flanders* beyond the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, unless it were *Aire* and *St. Omer*. This, he said, was his Opinion; but if he might know the King's, and find it at all consistent with the Safety of his Country, and his own Honour towards his Allies, he wou'd do all he cou'd to bring it about, as he had already done the Point of His Majesty's Mediation, which was accepted both at *Madrid* and *Vienna*. I told him, That the King, having been the Author and Guarantee of the Peace at *Aix*, and not having yet seen the *French* beaten out of any Town that was given them by that Treaty, cou'd with ill Grace propose any thing to *France* beyond those Terms,

Terms, unless it were upon some Equivalent. He reply'd resolutely, 'I were better going on with the War, let it last as long, and cost as much as it wou'd : That His Majesty might, if he pleas'd, induce *France* to whatever he thought just ; and cou'd never shew him so much Kindness, as to bring him out of this War with Honour: If he wou'd not, it must go on 'till some Change happen'd in the Condition of the Parties, to make the Peace more necessary on one Side or other ; how it wou'd fall out he cou'd not tell, and must leave to God, but he thought they had as fair a Game as the *French*: That he was sure they might have been absolutely beaten at *Seneffe*, if the Count D E S O U C H E S had so pleas'd, and have had a fair Blow for it again at *Oudenarde*: That he was sure *Germany* cou'd furnish more and better Men than *France*, and they were now in a Manner united in the common Defence ; and he hop'd the Emperor's Counsels and Conduct wou'd not be so betray'd as they had been: That however, he must perform what his own Honour, as well as that of the States, was engag'd in to their Allies, let it cost what it wou'd.

I imagin'd in what he said of the Emperor's Counsels, he reflected upon the Business of Prince L A K O W I T Z, whose Disgrace made so great Noise about this Time, and with Particulars so extraordinary of the *French*

Practices in that Court, that they were very hard to believe, and very uncertain to know at that Distance; and even at Vienna it self; and therefore I wou'd not enter into them with the Prince, nor shall I here, as being foreign to this present Scene.

THE RE was one Point more I entred into with the Prince, which was upon Occasion of the many discontented Persons in England, at the Course of the last Ministry and War, who were suspected to have trinkled at least with Holland about raising Seditions, and perhaps Insurrections in England, if the War continu'd, and the Dutch Fleets shou'd appear upon our Coasts, which were like to be unguarded the next Summer by the Straights His Majesty was in for Money to set out a Fleet. It was believ'd, among many others, my Lord S H A F T S B U R Y was one that had of late plaid this Game; who having been as deep as any Man in the Counsels of the Cabal, and gone so far in the publick Applause of them, as in a Speech in Parliament to have apply'd the *Delenda Carthago*, [Carthage must be destroy'd], to our Interest in the Destruction of Holland; yet when he saw the Parliament and Nation fullen upon it, and that the King cou'd not pursue it with so much ill Humour in both, he turn'd short upon the Court and the rest of the Cabal, fell in with the popular Humour in the City as well as Parliament, decried the present Designs.

Designs and Conduct, tho' with the Loss of his Chancellor's Place, and was believ'd to manage a Practice in *Holland* for some Insurrection here. I told the Prince what the King suspected of some of his Subjects, without naming any ; how much Service it wou'd be to His Majesty to know them more certainly, and how kind it wou'd be in His Highness to discover them. The Prince was stanch, and said, He was sure the King wou'd not press him upon a thing so much against all Honour, as to betray Men that profess'd to be his Friends. I gave his Majesty an Account of all that pass'd between the Prince and me, which was thought at Court both cold to His Majesty, and stiff as to the Peace ; and I had no Returns or Orders upon it ; but within a Week or Ten Days I had Notice, that my Lord A R L I N G T O N and my Lord O S S O R Y intended to make a Turn into *Holland*, with Monsieur O D Y K E and his Two Sisters, to make a Visit to their Friends at the *Hague* ; and about the Beginning of December they arriv'd in the King's Yachts, but without any Sort of Character, or Show of Business.

MY Lord A R L I N G T O N brought me a Letter from the King, written all with his own Hand ; and telling me he had sent him to set right some important Points between His Majesty and the Prince which ought not to lie longer in doubt, recommending to me all

the Assistance I cou'd give him, and assuring me of His Majesty's Confidence and Kindness. His Lordship brought the most ample Credential likewise that cou'd be from His Majesty to the Prince, who still gave me Part of all that pass'd between them, with as much Openness and Freedom, as t'other did with Coldness and Reserve ; and thereby lent me many Lights that I cou'd not otherwise have had, to discover the Mystery of this Journey and Affair, which was in great Part a Secret to my Lord Treasurer himself, whom yet His Majesty was thought to trust at that Time as much as he had ever done any of his Ministers.

M Y Lord A R L I N G T O N , who had been at the Head of those Measures that the King entred into during the Ministry of the Cabal, and the War with *Holland*, in Conjunction with *France*, found himself something discredited with his Master upon the ill Issue of that Affair, and the Necessities which forc'd him to a Separate Peace, both from the Wants of his Treasury, and Discontents of his Parliament and People in general, By the Degrees this Lord's Favour declin'd, the Earl of D A N B Y 's encreas'd, who succeeded my Lord C L I F F O R D in the Treasury, which had ever been my Lord A R L I N G T O N 's Ambition. This gave him an implacable Envy and Hatred against my Lord D A N B Y , which no Offices of Friends cou'd

cou'd ever allay. He was not well with the Nation for having had such a Part in breaking the Course of the Triple Alliance, and making that with *France*, for the Ruine of *Holland*, and, as was commonly thought, for some Ends more displeasing at Home. Yet when the ill Humour of the Parliament had broken the Designs of the Cabal, and made my Lord S H A F T S B U R Y shift his Sails and fall into the popular Stream, my Lord A R L I N G T O N had gone so far upon the same Scent, as to joyn with the Duke of O R M O N D and Seoretary C O V E N T R Y to perswade the King to remove the Duke wholly from Court and publick Business, as a Means to appease the Discontents of the Parliament, upon some Jealousies the late Conduct of Affairs had rais'd among them. By this Counsel my Lord A R L I N G T O N had very much offended the Duke; and finding himself ill with His Royal Highness, with the Parliament, and every Day declining in Credit with the King, he thought there was no Way of retrieving his Game, but by making himself the Instrument of some secret and close Measures that might be taken between the King and the Prince of O R A N G E. He first infus'd into His Majesty the Necessity and Advantage of such a Negotiation, and then that of his being employ'd in it, from the Interest his Lady's Friends and Kindred in *Holland* wou'd be able to give him, as well

as from the Credit of having been so long in the Secret of the King's Affairs, and so best able to give them such Colours as might render the late Conduct of them less disagreeable to the Prince. Tho' he protest great Friendship to me, yet he represented me as unlikely to be treated with such a Confidence from the Prince as was requisite in this Affair, for having been so intimate with Monsieur DE WITT in my former Embassy; and gave the Prince's Unwillingness to see me during the Campaign, as a Testimony of his Dislike, or at least Indifferency to me. He propos'd going over with all the Auxiliaries that were like to be of any Succour in this Expedition, carrying not only my Lady ARLINGTON, but Madam BEVERWAERT her Sister, who had something in her Humour and Conversation very agreeable to the Prince; Sir GABRIEL SYLVIUS, who took himself to be in great Credit in that Court, where he had serv'd long, and particularly with Monsieur BENNINGTON: Nor was it forgot to carry over Dr. DUREL, as a Man fit to practice Monsieur DE MAREST a French Minister, who was thought to have Credit with the Prince; and my Lord OSSORY was known to have a great Part in his Kindness and Esteem, as well from his Marriage into the BEVERWAERT Family, as from his Bravery so much applauded in all Actions where he had been, which was a Quality lov'd

lov'd by the Prince, tho' employ'd against him.

M Y Lord D A N B Y had been made to believe, that a Letter from the Prince to Monsieur O D Y K E, then one of the *Dutch* Ambassadors in *England*, had given Occasion for this Journey, as if the Prince had desir'd some Person there from the King, with whom he might enter into the last Confidence ; but the Prince assur'd me there was no such thing, and that Monsieur De RUVIGNY, the *French* Minister at *London*, had more Part in this Journey than he, or perhaps any Body else ; and that all the Endeavours us'd towards a Peace came from that Side.

H O W E V E R instructed, at least thus accompanied, my Lord A R L I N G T O N came to the *Hague* ; where he told me at our first Meeting, that he came over to set right some things between the King and the Prince that he doubted were amis, and to settle a perfect Kindness and Confidence between them for the Time to come : That to do this he must go to the Bottom of the Sore, and rake into things past, which was an unpleasant Work, and which I cou'd not do, as having no Part in the King's Busines during that Time wherein the Prince took his Offence at our Counsels : That the King had chosen him for this Office, because he cou'd best justify His Majesty's Intentions towards His Highness in the whole Course of that Affair :

fair : That for the Peace, tho' His Majesty desir'd it, yet he wou'd not meddle in it, unless the Prince of himself made any Overtures about it ; but wou'd only endeavour to give the Prince what Lights he cou'd as to the State of things in general, and what he might hope from his Allies, as well as from *France* : That if the Prince made no Advances to him upon it, he wou'd let it fall; and leave it in my Hands to be pursu'd by the Orders I shou'd receive : That he knew very well such a Commission as his might look unkind, if not injurious, to another Ambassador, and that he wou'd not have come if any other had been here ; but the King, as well as he, reckon'd so far upon the Friendship between us, that they were both confident of my being easy in it, and giving him any Assistance he shou'd want from me, which he wou'd acquaint me with as the Matter proceeded. He said besides, That after having fought the King's Battel with the Prince, he must fight another of his own, who did not deserve the Coldness His Highness had of late express'd to him ; and when this was done, all his Business was ended here, and the rest wou'd be only seeing his Friends, and finding some Diversions from a new Scene : That he desir'd I wou'd, according to the Forms, bring him and my Lord O s o r y the first Time to the Prince, and after that they wou'd see him no more in Ceremony, nor give me that Trouble.

I told

I told his Lordship I was very glad to see him, let his Busines be what it wou'd : That I shou'd be gladder yet that the King's Busines shou'd be done, let it be by whom it wou'd, but much more that it might be by him : That for setting Matters right between the King and the Prince, I thought it the best Office cou'd be done them both : That for the Way he mention'd of raking into the Sore, and fighting Battels in Defence or Justification of what was past, I knew not what to say to it, but wou'd leave it to his own Prudence ; but from what I knew in particular of the Prince's Humour and Thoughts, whatever he did of that Sort, I believ'd shou'd be very gentle, and not go too deep ; and for my own Part was always of Opinion, That *Expostulations were very apt to end well between Lovers, but ill between Friends* : That I wou'd send to the Prince for an Hour ; and when I had brought him to His Highness, I wou'd leave him there after the first Entrances were past, and desir'd no other Part in this Affair than what he thought necessary to give me ; whenever he did, I shou'd serve him the best I cou'd in so good an Endeavour ; and for the rest, I shou'd leave the Field free to my Lord OSSOR Y and him, while they staid at the *Hague*, as to all that was Secret : As to the rest, I desir'd they wou'd make what Use they pleas'd of me and my House.

M Y

MY Lord A R L I N G T O N took all I said very well; said, 'Twas not necessary I shou'd leave them after I had introduc'd them to the Prince, 'but in such a Manner as I saw he wou'd not dislike it, or have any Body thought to have any Part in the Successes he expected: So next Morning I brought them to the Prince, and after a Quarter of an Hour's Stay left them together. The Prince wou'd have had me stay, but my Lord A R L I N G T O N said not a Word; and I pretended some Letters press'd me, and so went away, and never saw them together any more while they staid at the *Hague*, unless at Dinner, or in mix'd and publick Company.

THE Truth is, I was not the worse entertain'd during the Course of this Adventure; for my Lord A R L I N G T O N told me every Day what he thought fit of all that pass'd between them; and the Prince told me not only the Thing, but the Manner of it, which was more important than the Matter it self; for this had no Effect, but the other a great deal, and that lasted long. My Lord A R L I N G T O N told me much of his Expostulations, and with what good Turns of Wit he had justify'd both the King's Part in the late War, and his own; but that upon all he found the Prince dry and sullen, or at the best uneasy, and as if he wish'd it ended: That upon Discourse of the State of Christendom, and what related to the War he was engag'd

gag'd in, he made him no Overtures at all, nor entred further, Than that the King might bring him out of it with Honour if he pleas'd, and with Safety to Christendom; if not, it must go on 'till the Fortunes of the Parties changing, made Way for other Thoughts than he believ'd either of them had at this Time: That this might happen after another Campaign, which none but His Majesty cou'd prevent, by inducing France to such Terms as he thought just and safe for the rest of Christendom.

THIS was the Sum of what my Lord A R L I N G T O N pretended to have pass'd in Three long Conferences; after which it grew so uneasy between them, that he told me he had absolutely given it over, and wou'd not say a Word more of Business while he was there, and attended His Majesty's Orders after the Return of his Dispatches; but wou'd divert himself in the mean Time as well as he cou'd, see the Prince as often as he pleas'd at Dinner, or in Company, but ask it no more in private, unless the Prince of himself desir'd it; and upon the Whole, gave all the Signs of being equally disappointed and discontented with the Success of this Undertaking.

THE Prince, on the other Side, told me with what Arrogance and Insolence my Lord A R L I N G T O N had entred upon all his Expostulations with him, both upon the King's

King's Chapter and his own: That it was not only in the Discourses of it, as if he pretended to deal with a Child, that he cou'd by his Wit make believe what he pleas'd; but in the Manner he said all upon that Subject, it was as if he had taken himself for the Prince of ORANGE, and him for my Lord A R L I N G T O N: That all he said was so artificial, and giving such false Colours to things every Body knew, that he that was a plain Man cou'd not bear it, and was never so weary of any Conversation in his Life. In short, all the Prince told me upon it look'd spighted at my Lord A R L I N G T O N, and not very much satisfy'd with the King's Intentions upon this Errand; tho' he said he was sure His Majesty never intended he shou'd treat it in the Manner he had, if he remembred that he was his Nephew, tho' nothing else.

A F T E R the first Conversations, my Lord A R L I N G T O N staid near Six Weeks in *Holland*, either upon contrary Winds to return his Dispatches, or to carry him away, often at Dinner with the Prince at Court, or at Count W A L D E C K's, or Monsieur O D Y K E's, or with me, putting on the best Humour and Countenance, affecting the Figure of one that had nothing of Business in his Head, or in the Design of this Journey, but at Heart weary of his Stay in *Holland*, and unwilling to return with no better Account
of

of his Errand ; and, as it prov'd, he had Reafon for both.

I found the Pensioner and Count W A L D E C K thought, That the Bent of my Lord A R L I N G T O N was to draw the Prince into such Measures of a Peace as *France* then so much desir'd ; into a Discovery of those Persons who had made Advances to the Prince or the States of raising Commotions in *England* during the late War ; into secret Measures with the King of affifting him against any Rebels at home, as well as Enemies abroad ; and into the Hopes or Designs of a Match with the Duke's Eldest Daughter : Tho' they said he found the Prince wou'd not enter at all into the First, was obstinate against the Second, treated the Third as a Disrespect to the King, to think he cou'd be so ill belov'd, or so imprudent, to need it ; and upon Mention made of the last by my Lord O s s o R Y, he took no further hold of it than saying, *His Fortunes were not in a Condition for him to think of a Wife.*

T H U S ended this Mystical Journey, which I have the rather unveil'd, because, perhaps, no other cou'd do it ; nor I, without so many several Lights from so many several Hands ; and because, tho' it brought forth no present Fruits, yet Seeds were then scatter'd, out of which sprung afterwards some very great Events.

M Y

MY Lord A R L I N G T O N return'd, was receiv'd but coldly by the King, and ill by the Duke, who was angry that any Mention had been made of the Lady M A R Y, tho' it was done only by my Lord O S S O R Y, and whether with Order from the King or not, was not known : So as never any Strain of Court-skill and Contrivance succeeded so unfortunately as this had done, and so contrary to all the Ends the Author of it propos'd to himself. Instead of advancing the Peace, he left it desperate; instead of establishing a Confidence between the King and the Prince, he left all colder than he found it ; instead of entering into great Personal Confidence and Friendship with the Prince, he left an Unkindness that lasted ever after ; instead of retrieving his own Credit at Court, which he found waining upon the Increase of my Lord D A N B Y's, he made an End of all he had left with the King, who never after us'd him with any Confidence further than the Forms of his Place ; and found my Lord Treasurer's Credit with the King more advanc'd in Six Weeks he had been away, than it had done in many Months before.

W H A T E V E R was the Occasion, *France* had this Winter an extreme desire of a Peace; and left no way unattempted to obtain it, that might not too much discover the need they had of it. I suppose they might apprehend what the Confederates reckon'd

reckon'd upon, with perhaps too much Assurance, That if they cou'd gain one Battel, they shou'd certainly enter *France*; and if ever they did, the ill Humours grown under this late Government wou'd certainly break out, and make Way for all the Successes and Ravages they propos'd to themselves; or, at least, for such Terms of a Peace as wou'd leave all the Neighbours of that Crown in Safety and Quiet. A Talk was set on foot of a Marriage between Monsieur's eldest Daughter and the King of *Spain*, in the Heat of the War: A Suspension of Arms was propos'd at *Vienna* by Count O X E N S T I E R N the *Swedish* Ambassador; and the sending Plenipotentiaries immediately after to treat the Peace, with Offers, in case this were agreed to, that the Affair of Prince W I L L I A M of F U R S T E M B U R G shou'd be respite till the End of the Treaty, and Passports shou'd be granted for the Duke of L O R R A I N's Ministers, upon which Difficulties had been made: Practices were us'd with the Princes of B R A N D E N B U R G and L u s N E N B U R G, to disjoin them from the Common Alliance. And a particular Intelligence was held between the Marshal D' E s T R A D E S and one who had been Pensioner of *Maestricht*, who communicated all his Letters to the Pensioner F A G E L: But the Sum of all, was Instances for a Separate Peace between *France* and *Holland*; a Breach

of their Measures with the House of A U -
S T R I A , and Return of the old ones with
France, towards which they offer'd all the
Advantages that cou'd be to the States in
Point of Commerce, and all the Personal ones
that cou'd be desir'd by a Prince of O R A N G E .

B U T the Prince was unmoveable in the
Point of not leaving his Allies ; tho' he began
to foresee he was like to play a hard Game
with them next Summer in the Field, and
perhaps a harder with the People at Home,
who grew impatient for a Peace, both upon
the cruel Taxes the War had rais'd, and up-
on the present Decay of Trade, as well as
Apprehension, that with longer Continuance
of the War, it wou'd run so far into a new
Channel by *England* as never to be retriev'd.
Upon these Considerations the Prince resolv'd
to make one Effort towards a Peace with
Honour before this Season ended, and made
all further Thoughts of it give Way to the
Actions of the approaching Campaign. His
Scheme was this ; That a Match shou'd be
made between the King of *Spain* and M A -
D E M O I S E L L E : That *France* shou'd give
with her in Dowry the late conquer'd Places
in *Flanders* : That the King shou'd make this
Match, and upon these Terms ; And that he
shou'd have Two hundred Thousand Pounds
for his good Offices in it. By this Means a
Peace wou'd be made with Safety to *Spain*
and to *Holland*, by securing again the Fron-
tiers

tiers of *Flanders*; with Honour to *France*, who parted with the conquer'd Towns only as Dowry to a Daughter of *France*; without any Blemish to the Prince's Honour or Faith in his Alliances; and with Honour and Profit both to His Majesty, which last was thought no unwelcome Circumstance at that Time in our Court.

THIS the Prince and Pensioner having digested the best Way they cou'd, and deliver'd to me, desir'd me to propose to the King; as the only Way of making the Peace he so much desir'd; as a thing they were sure he cou'd do, and that *France* cou'd not deny him if he wou'd press it; and as the last Degree of Favour His Majesty cou'd express to the Prince, who cou'd no other Way come out of this War with Honour. They desir'd me to write it to the King himself, and that nothing might be said of it to any other Person, 'till His Majesty shou'd return me His Opinion upon it.

I did so by Two Letters to the King, but had no Hopes given me that it wou'd be effected: Whether *France* took the Desires of the Prince for an Argument of his being weary of the War, or that he found the People were so; or whether they wou'd not end the War, without breaking the Force and Confidence of the present Alliance, or (as the Prince thought) without leaving *Flanders* open for another Invasion, when some better

Conjecture shou'd make Way for it ; or whether the Revolt of *Messina* had given them Hopes of disabling *Spain*, by drawing their Forces on that Side, and disposing them to a Peace by this Wound in a Part so tender, and that might spread so far into *Italy* ; or whether they had now absolutely engag'd the Crown of *Sweden* to enter into the War, and believ'd that by the Impression that Crown wou'd make in *Pomerania*, they might not only recall the Duke of BRANDENBURG and his Forces from the *Rhine*, but if they succeeded, might so allarm the Empire on that Side, as to break, or very much weaken any Conjunction of their Forces next Summer on this Side of the *Rhine*. However it was, this Attempt of the Prince fail'd, and so all further Thoughts of a present Peace ended, and left me only to pursue the cold Scent of a Mediation in the common Forms, while the Preparations were making on all Sides for a warm Summer in the Field.

THE Prince this February went into *Gelderland*, to establish the new Magistracy there, according to his Office of Stadholder. Whilst he was there, the Deputies of that Province, by unanimous Consent, made him an Offer of the Sovereignty of that Country, with the Antient Title of *Duke of Gelderland*, which they pretended had been formerly in some of his Ancestors. The Prince said, *He wou'd give them no Answer upon an Affair*

Affair of such Moment, without first advising with the other Provinces. He immediately writ to those of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Utrecht*, to communicate this Offer to them, and demand their Advice upon it. *Zealand* return'd theirs against his accepting it ; grounding it upon the Jealousies it might raise in the other Provinces, and Inconsistence of it with the Constitutions of their Union, which left none of the Provinces at Liberty to dispose of their Sovereignty without Consent of the rest. *Utrecht* return'd their Answer with Advice to accept it. *Holland* was longer, depending upon the Delays necessary in running the Circle of so many Towns : So that before it was concluded, the Prince, upon receiving the Advice of *Utrecht*, return'd them immediately his Answer, with Notice, That he had excus'd himself to the States of *Gelderland*, from accepting the Offer they had made him.

NOTHING cou'd more employ the busy Heads of this Time, than the Course of this Affair ; some attributing it to the Ambition of the Prince, and presaging the same Design upon the rest of the Provinces ; others laying it to the Charge of some of his young Councillors ; others to a Design of sounding the Humour of the Provinces, and of having the Honour to refuse it, after they shou'd all have advis'd him to accept it, as 'twas believ'd they wou'd do. For my own Part, I can say nothing of it with Certainty, having

never seen the Prince while it was upon the Anvil, nor discours'd with him upon this Subject either before or after : But if it were an Ambition bent upon the Sovereignty of the rest of the Provinces, as well as *Gelderland*, it was a Design very different from all his Proceedings in the Course of the War, when *France* had propos'd it to him with all the Advantages and Support that cou'd be ; and as different from what he had ever seem'd to understand, and to be as much perswaded of as any Man, That a Sovereign Prince in *Holland* wou'd certainly and soon ruine the Trade ; and consequently the Riches and Greatness of that State, and leave a Prince of it without Power or Consideration in the World ; whereas the Princes of O R A N G E, in the Post they have held for Four Generations, have entred into Wars and Treaties with a Regard and Weight equal to most of the Kings of *Christendom*. For young Council-lors that were thought to have engag'd the Prince in this Adventure, I cannot speak with more Certainty than of the Intention ; but I am sure if they were in it, they were not alone ; for none doubts of Monsieur F A - G E L's having been for it ; and Monsieur B E V E R N I N G, who was ever thought as stanch a Patriot as any Man among them, told me himself, that he had advis'd the Prince to accept it ; which I believe he wou'd not have done, if he had foreseen any Dan-

ger

ger from it to his Country. But whether the Prince or his Friends had the Part that was commonly thought in the first Overture, 'tis certain an Interest of the Deputies and Magistrates, as well as Nobles of *Gelderland*, had a Share in it too. For whereas this is the first Province in the Union, and abounds with Nobles more than all the rest; yet, by reason of their Poverty from a barren Soil, and want of Trade, they are less consider'd than several other Provinces, and their Voice has been in a Manner swallow'd up by that of *Holland*, who, by their Trade and Riches, have a great Influence upon those of *Gelderland*. The Deputies of this Province finding themselves yet less considerable in the Union than they were before the War, which had extreamly impoverish'd their Country during the *French* Conquests, thought there was no Way of recovering such a Consideration in the State, as suited with the Rank and Dignity they held, but devolving the Sovereignty of their Province upon the Prince of *ORANGE*. Besides, many of the Nobles there having Pretences for themselves or their Friends in the Military Imployments, thought to make their Court to the Prince, upon whom those Charges depended, by advancing such a Proposition: And this was certainly a great Ingredient into the first Conception of it; but whether conniv'd at, or seconded by the Prince, or his Friends, or with

what Aims or Instructions, I cannot say ; and so leave it as a Mushroom that grew up suddenly, and as suddenly wither'd, and left no Sign where it had grown.

AT the Prince's Return to the *Hague* in March 1675, I receiv'd a Letter from His Majesty's own Hand, telling me of some Advices given him, That the Prince intended to come over into *England* against the approaching Session of Parliament, and commanding me to hinder it, as if His Majesty believ'd the thing. I adventur'd to assure the King there cou'd be nothing in it, before I saw the Prince ; but when I did, I pretended not to have had it from His Majesty, but that I heard such a thing had been whisper'd to him. He said, Yes, and he believ'd by Lord A R L I N G T O N, who had sometimes talk'd of that Journey after the Peace shou'd be made ; however it came, he was sorry the King shou'd believe it : That he was His Majesty's Servant, and if he cou'd do him no Service, he wou'd at least do him no Harm : But if the King wou'd be otherwise possest, he cou'd not help it ; yet he desir'd me to assure him, there had never been any Ground for such a Report. In the Afternoon the Prince came to me, and told me in great Heat, he had, since he saw me, receiv'd the most impertinent Letter from Lord A R L I N G T O N that ever was upon that Subject, treating it as a Resolution certain and intended

intended for raising Heats in the Parliament, and Commotions in the Kingdom : telling him, 'Twas like to prove but an ill Friendship between the King and him, if it was to be made, *A coup de bâtons* [With Blows] ; and putting him in Mind, *Qu'il y a des playes chez vous, qui saigneront encore si l'on y met la main,* [That there are some Wounds among you, which will bleed afresh if they be but touch'd]. The Prince said he knew well enough what Lord ARLINGTON meant by that Expression, for he had told Monsieur VAN RHEEDE in England, when he went over upon the first Motions of the last Peace, That the King cou'd make the Prince be serv'd as D E W I T was, if he wou'd set himself about it. Upon this he fell into the greatest Rage that ever I saw him, against my Lord A R L I N G T O N, calling this Proceeding malicious and insolent, saying, He wou'd write to him what he deserv'd, but never have any thing more to do with him beyond common Forms : That since he knew not how to trust the King's Ministers, he wou'd write to the King himself, and desir'd me to convey his Letters so as they might come to no other Hand.

SOON after, Count WALDECK went to Vienna to concert the Actions of the next Campaign, where Count MONTECUCULI was appointed to command the Imperial Forces instead of the Duke DE BOURNONVILLE; and the Count DE SOUCHE\$ was

was sent away into a Government in *Hungary*. In March the Elector of *BRANDENBURG* came to *Cleves* upon the same Concert, where he was met by the Prince of *ORANGE*, and the Marquis *DE GRANNE* the Emperor's Minister : But the main Point debated here, was thought to be the Defence necessary to be made in *Pomerania* against the *Swede*, who began now to throw off the Mask, to ravage the Country, and to attack some Places necessary for their Quarters. The Money likewise paid that Court from *France* at *Hamburg* had been so publick and so avow'd, that none further doubted of a sudden and open Rupture from that Crown. Whereupon the States sent to Monsieur *EHERNSTEIN*, (then *Swedish* Ambassador at the *Hague*, and who wou'd have kept still the Figure of a Mediator,) to put in no more Memorials to the States upon that Occasion ; since they cou'd not receive them from a Minister, whose Prince had openly, and without Cause, attack'd one of their Allies.

A T this Time arriv'd an Ambassador from *Denmark* at the *Hague*, to try what Advantages his Master cou'd make of this present Conjunction, by Terms of entring into the Alliance against *France* and *Sweden*. And all things being thus in the highest Fermentation, a sudden Damp fell upon the whole Mass of these great Affairs by the Sicknes of the Prince of *ORANGE* ; which shew'd

shew'd him to be the Spring that gave Motion to all the other Wheels ; for while his Illness lasted, and the Event was doubtful, all was in suspence, and none of the Parties engag'd seem'd to have other Motions or Sentiments than what were rais'd by the Hopes or Fears of so important a Life. After some Days Feaver it prov'd the Small-Pox, which had been very fatal in his Family, and gave the greater Apprehensions to his Friends, and his Country, who express'd indeed a strange Concernment upon this Occasion, by a perpetual Concourse of People to enquire after every Minute's Progress of his Illness. Whilst it lasted, he had taken a Fancy hardly to eat or drink any thing but what came from my House, which the People after took Notice of as it pass'd ; and tho' perhaps few Foreigners have had the Luck to be better thought of or us'd in a strange Country, than we had ever been in *Holland* ; yet several of our Dutch Friends told us, That in case any thing fatal happen'd to the Prince from this Disease, they believ'd the People wou'd pull down our Houses, and tear us all in Pieces, upon knowing what he took in his Sickness came from our Hands. God be thank'd all pass'd without any bad Accident, tho' ill Symptoms at first ; and his Recovery, next to the Blessing of God, was owing to the great Evenness of his Temper, and Constancy of Mind, which gave Way to no Impressions

or Imaginations that use to be of so ill consequence in that Disease ; so that it pass'd in the common forms, and within Twenty Days he was abroad, and fell into the present Business of the Scene, among which the Preparations for the Campaign was the chief.

I cannot here forbear to give Monsieur B E N T I N C K the Character due to him, of the best Servant I have ever known in Prince's or private Family. He tended his Master, during the whole course of his Disease, both Night and Day ; nothing he took was given him, nor he ever remov'd in his Bed, by any other hand ; and the Prince told me, that whether he slept or not he could not tell, but in Sixteen Days and Nights, he never call'd once that he was not answer'd by Monsieur B E N T I N C K , as if he had been awake. The first Time the Prince was well enough to have his Head open'd and comb'd, Monsieur B E N T I N C K , as soon as it was done, begg'd of his Master to give him leave to go home, for he was able to hold up no longer : He did so, and fell immediately Sick of the same Disease, and in great Extremity ; but recover'd just soon enough to attend his Master into the Field, where he was ever next his Person.

T H E Campaign happen'd to begin later than it us'd to do on the *French* side ; both from the Expectation what the Prince's Sickness wou'd end in, and from some Com-
motions

motions succeeding one another about this Time in *Guyenne* and *Brittany*, upon Occasion of the Impôts or Gabels, which drew some of the *French* Forces into those Parts. But when those Troubles were ended, as they were by an unusual strain of Lenity and Clemency in composing them, all imaginable endeavours were us'd to prepare in *France* for the Campaign: The King intended to Attack *Flanders* in the Head of all the choice of his Forces, and with the greatest Vigour and Impression he could make this Year upon the *Spanish* Netherlands; yet the King pretended to be but a Volunteer in the Army, of which he declar'd the Prince of *CONDÉ* General, whether to put the greatest Compliment he could on so great Merit, or to hinder his Brother from making difficulty of Acting under that Prince's Orders. And Monsieur *D E TURENNE* was to be employ'd in *Alsace*, to attend and amuse as much as he could the *German* Army, for fear of giving the King too much Diversion in *Flanders*: and this with Orders to Act by concert with Count *WRANGEL*, Général of the *Swedish* Forces in *Pomerania*, who gave hopes of Marching so far into *Germany* as to concert his Actions, or at least Motions with those of Monsieur *D E TURENNE*. On the other side, the Confederates were as busy in their provisions against these designs. The Elector of *MENNTZ* was drawn to throw off the remainders

mainders of his Neutrality, and to receive the Imperial Troops into his Towns, as *Strasburg* had done ; and Practises were set on foot to change the Temper of the Court of *Bavaria*, with hopes of Success. **M O N T E C U C U L I** prepar'd to come down into *Alsace* with the Army of the Emperor and the adjoining Circles ; and the Elector of **B R A N D E N B U R G** came to the *Hague* after the Prince of **O R A N G E**'s Illness, where Treaties were concluded with the King of **D E N M A R K**'s Ministers, and renew'd with the Duke of **L U N E N B U R G**. After which the Elector went immediately away to the relief of his own Subjects and Countrey, then invaded and spoil'd by the open hostility of the *Swedish* Forces. Whilst he was at the *Hague*, the Compliments pass'd in form between us, but without visit or interview, tho' the Elector desir'd and pursu'd it with more instance than I well understood : For he sent his Minister at the *Hague* first to me, and afterwards engag'd the Prince himself to endeavour it, by finding some Expedient in the Difficulties of Ceremony, or else by proposing a third Place. But the *French* Ambassadors having taken up a form of refusing to visit any Elector, unless they might have the hand given them in those Princes Houses, and the Electors having never consented to it, I told the Prince I could not go lower than the *French* Ambassadors did, in that or any other point ; and that meeting

meeting in a third Place would look like a sort of approving the refusal made by the Electors : And so I never saw this Prince during his Stay at the *Hague*; much to my Regret, because I had been possess'd of many qualities very estimable in him.

IN the mean Time, how useless soever for the present, yet the forms of His Majesty's Mediation went on. After it had been accepted by all Parties, the first Point that came to be consider'd was the Place of Treaty ; about which, the *Swedes* could not surmount the difficulties during the course of their Mediation. The House of *Austria* propos'd to have the Congress in some of the free Towns of the Empire, as *Francfort*, *Hamburg*, *Straßburg*, and some others : France refus'd ever to come into any Town of the Empire, upon the Insults they receiv'd and complain'd of so much, at *Cologne*, in the seizure of Prince *WILLIAM of FURSTENBURG*, and a great Sum of the *French* Money there; but offer'd at the same Time to come and Treat at *Breda*, tho' belonging to one of the Parties engag'd in the War, which they would make pass for a great condescension, and Testimony of that King's inclination to a Peace. 28 10

The Confederates on the other side would not hear of *Breda*: They took that proposition as an artifice, first, to ingratiate with the States beyond the rest of their Allies ; but next, which was the point of importance, they look'd upon

upon it as design'd to carry on either a separate Treaty with the States, or at least Private Measures and Correspondencies with several Towns and Persons of those Provinces, so as to induce, or force the State at last into a separate Treaty with *France*, upon the difficulties or delays that might arise in a General one. And upon this point the Allies were so jealous, that the States Deputies of the Foreign Committee, who manag'd all these Affairs in the first resort, thought it necessary to seem as averse against Treating in any of their Dominions, as any of the Allies. Thus all Places in *Germany*, *France*, and the Low-Countries, seem'd absolutely excluded by one part or other ; and *London* was dislik'd by all, as too remote, and of difficult and uncertain Commerce for Letters, by Reason of the Sea. After much perplexity upon this Subject in many Conferences I had with the Deputies, and Discourses with the Pensioner, I propos'd two Places as the only I could think of left for any attempt, upon all Circumstances. The first was *Cleves*, which could not be said to belong to the Empire, but to the Elector of *B R A N D E N B U R G*, as Duke of *Cleves*, and not as a Prince of the Empire. The other was *Nimeguen*, as being the last Town belonging to the States, and upon the Borders of *Germany*. Both Towns capable of such a reception as was necessary ; both in good Air, and easie of access from all Parts ; center'd

ter'd between *Spain* and *Sweden*, between the Empire and *France*, and near *England*, where the Spring of this Treaty was conceiv'd to be. I thought *France* might not dislike *Cleves*, even upon those Regards the Allies suspected of the Vicinity to the States ; and the Confederates cou'd not except against it, as belonging to one of them. On the other Side, if the Allies approv'd *Cleves*, and *France* shou'd refuse it ; yet they cou'd not afterwards disapprove of *Nimeguen*, which was but Three Leagues nearer the *Hague* or *Amsterdam*, (where they suspected the *French* Practices,) and disjoin'd from both by necessary Passage of great Rivers, which made the Commerce more difficult and slow than it wou'd be from other Towns of the States Dominions. Another Reafon was, That I knew no other to name that did not seem previously excluded : And upon this the Deputies consented that I shou'd propose both to the King, that he might do the same to all the Parties ; but that I shou'd begin with *Cleves*, which I did.

THIS *France* refus'd, upon Pretence of some Dependance upon the Empire ; but, as was thought, upon Picque to the Duke of BRANDENBURG, with whom they were more offended at this Time than with any of the Allies. After this Refusal, *Nimeguen* being advanc'd, *France* first accepted it ; and afterwards the Allies, who cou'd not

well refuse it, after having expres'd they wou'd have been satisfy'd with Cleves: And so this Place came to be fix'd for the Scene of this Negotiation.

B U T at the same Time that *France* accepted the Place of Treaty, they declar'd, That they wou'd not however send any Ambassadors thither, 'till the Emperor had given them Satisfaction upon the Two Points so long insisted on, of *Prince WILLIAM of FURSTEMBURG's Liberty*, and *Restitution of the Money seiz'd at Cologne*; which were Points had been hitherto as obstinately refus'd at *Vienna*, as demanded by *France*: So as these Paces towards a Peace, gain'd at present very little Ground; but left Way for the Actions and Successes of the ensuing Campaign, to determine the Times, the Methods, and Conditions of the pretended Treaty.

T H E *French* began their Action by the Siege of *Limbourg*, with one Part of their Army; whilst the King, with the rest, lay encamp'd in a Post most convenient to oppose any Attempt of relieving it, to which Purpose the Prince was upon his March; but after a short and weak Resistance it was taken, before he cou'd approach it: For, besides some Delays forc'd by his Sickness, he began here to feel the Weight that hung about him in all the Course of this War, from the uncertain and slow Marches of the *German Horse*, and

and the Weakness and Disorders of the Spanish Troops; which were necessary to make up his Army of Strength to oppose that of France, compos'd of such Numbers, such brave and experienc'd Troops, and under so great a Commander as the Prince of Conde, and so gallant Officers.

AFTER the taking of Limbourg, the French and Confederate Armies in Flanders fell into no considerable Action or Attempt: Neither daring to sit down before any Place of Strength, whilst the other Army attended them, and was ready to relieve it; and Neither seeming very earnest to come to a Battle (unless with evident Advantages) upon the Lots of which so great Consequences seem'd to depend, as the French entire Conquest of Flanders on one Side, or the Confederates marching directly into France on the other, after any great Victory. Besides, they seem'd to be amus'd by the Expectation of what was likely to pass in Germany, both upon the Rhine between the Imperialists and French, and in Pomerania between the Swedes and BRANDENBURG; which, without new Successes in the Low Countries, were like to decide, in a great Measure, the Fate of this War; whilst the Confederates equally presum'd of their Successes in Alsace, and the French of those of the Swedes in the North.

ABOUT the End of July, the King of France, weary of a dull Campaign, left the

Army to the Prince of **C o n d e**, and return'd with his Court to *Versailles*; and the same Month, His Majesty seeing the Negotiations of the Peace laid at present asleep, sent for me to make a short Turn into *Eng-land*, and give an Account of all the Observations I had been able to make abroad upon the present Dispositions and Conjunctures, as well as receive his Instructions for the future Progress of his Mediation.

THE Parliament in *England*, tho' much pleas'd with the last Peace with *Holland*, yet were not so with His Majesty's Desires of a General one. They thought the Power of *France* too great since their last Conquests in *Flanders*; and their Ambition too declar'd, of atchieving it by one Means, and at one Time, or other. They were suspiciois of the Court's favouring too much the *French* Designs, by pursuing a Peace that wou'd break so mighty a Confederacy as was now united against *France*. They were jealous of the Counsels which had made the late Alliance and Kindness between us and *France* in the Time of the late Cabal. And besides these Regards, and the common Notions of balancing the Power of our Neighbours, which were very popular; the ambitious Designs of private, but unquiet or aspiring Men, fell in to augment and blow up the general ill Humsours upon the more publick Accounts.

THE Lord S H A F T S B U R Y, impatient at his Fall from so great a Share of the Ministry, and hoping to retrieve a Game he was forc'd to give over, had run desperately into the popular Humour, both in Parliament and City, of censuring the Court, exclaiming against our Partiality to *France*, but most of all against the Conduct of the present Ministry: And Lord A R L I N G T O N was so enraged at the Growth of my Lord Treasurer's Credit upon the Fall of his own, that he fell in with the common Humour of the Parliament, in fomenting those Jealousies and Practices in the House of Commons, which center'd in a Measure agreed among the most considerable of them, *Not to consent to give the King any Money whilst the present Lord Treasurer continu'd.* Upon these Occasions or Dispositions they grew very high in pursuing the Lord L A U D E R D A L E, the only Remainder of the Cabal that had now any Credit left at Court; and they press'd the King very earnestly to recall all the *English* Troops in the *French* Service, tho' there was a greater Number in the *Dutch*: But besides, they fell into so great Dissentions between the Two Houses, rais'd upon punctilioius Disputes, and Deductions of their several Privileges in opposition to one another, that about the End of June the King prorogued them.

UPON my Arrival soon after, His Majesty telling me the several Reasons that had mov'd him to it, said, *That he doubted much, while the War lasted abroad, it wou'd give Occasion or Pretence for these Heats that had of late appear'd in the Parliament, and make him very uneasy in his Revenue, which so much needed their Assistance: That some of the warm Leaders in both Houses had a Mind to engage him in a War against France; which they shou'd not do for many Reasons; and, among the rest, because he was sure if they did, they wou'd leave him in it, and make use of it to ruine his Ministers, and make him depend upon them more than he intended, or any King wou'd desire. But besides all this, he doubted an impertinent Quarrel between my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, did him more Disservice in the Parliament than I cou'd imagine: For the last did not care what Harm he did his Business there, so he cou'd hope to ruine my Lord Treasurer; and had perswaded a great many in the House of Commons, that this wou'd certainly be compass'd if they were stanch, and declar'd in giving no Money during his Ministry: That he knew they were both my Friends, and therefore desir'd I wou'd try to reconcile them while I staid in England. I endeavour'd it, but fail'd: My Lord DANBY was very inclinable, being so posted as to desire only to continue where he was, and that the King's Business might go well in his Hands; but my Lord ARLINGTON was so uneasy in*

the

the Posture he stood, which he attributed chiefly to my Lord Treasurer's present Greatness, that he was untreatable upon this Subject: So when I found the Wound was too much wrinkled to be cur'd, I gave it over, telling each of them, That since I cou'd not make them Friends, I wou'd at least live with them both as if they were so; and desir'd them not to expect I shou'd sacrifice one Friend to another. My Lord Treasurer was content with this Frankness; but Lord A R L I N G T O N cou'd not bear this neither, grew dry from this Time, and stiff in all that pass'd between us, still mingling little Reproaches or Touches of my Greatness with the other; and grew so weary of the Scene at Court, where he found himself left out, that he went into the Country for the rest of the Summer.

THUS the Seeds of Discontents that had been sown in the Parliament under the Counsels of the Cabal, began to spring fast, and root deep, after their Power and Influence was wholly at an End; and those Heats were under other Covers fomented by Two of the Chief that compos'd that Ministry, and with help of Time and Acccident grew to such Flames as have since appear'd. But whatever began or increas'd them, 'tis certain these Agitations in *England* had great Effect upon those of the War and Peace abroad: For the Confederates were confident, That the Hu-

mour of the Parliament and People wou'd at last engage the King in their Quarrel, which they knew wou'd force *France* to such a Peace as they desir'd ; and *Spain* was so presuming that *England* wou'd not suffer the Loss of *Flanders*, that they grew careless of its Defence, or of those Orders and Supplies that were necessary to it ; trusting for the present to the *Dutch* to preserve it, and to the King hereafter, whenever he shou'd find it more in danger. And these Considerations made the Allies less inclinable to a Peace, which they might have had cheaper the following Winter, than ever it fell afterwards to their Share, by Revolutions that were not foreseen, but yet such as were suspected at this Time, by those that knew the Weakness of the *Spaniards*, and Divisions of the Imperial Court.

WHILE I staid in *England*, which was about Six Weeks, the News came of a great Insurrection in *Brittany*, which, with the Numbers and Rage it began, might have prov'd of ill Consequence to the *French* Affairs, if it had met with a Head answerable to the Body ; but being compos'd of a Scum of the mean People, that hated and spoil'd the Noblesse of the Province, it was by fair Means partly, and by foul, in a little Time appeas'd. The Blow, which was much more considerable to *France*, than the Loss of Provinces wou'd have been, was the Death of **Monsieur DE TURENNE**, the News whereof
came

came to Court about the same Time. This great Captain had for Three Months together kept the Imperial Army at a Bay on t'other Side the *Rhine*; resolv'd not to fight unless with the greatest Advantage, his Point being to hinder the *German* Forces from besieging *Philipsburg*, from posting themselves in the Towns of *Alsace*, but chiefly from entring into *Lorrain*, or the County of *Burgundy*: All these he perform'd; but being press'd by the Imperialists, and straitned in his Quarters, he suffer'd much by want of Provisions, and found his Army diminish'd by Sicknes and Desertion, which use to follow that Condition. At last, being necessitated for want of Forage to force a Post of the Enemies that straitned him most, a warm Skirmish began, and with Loss to the *French*, who were gall'd with Two Pieces of Cannon rais'd upon an Eminence, and playing upon them with Advantage. Monsieur D E TURENNE resolv'd to raise a Battery to dismount them; and going with SAINT HILAIRE, a Lieutenant-General, to chuse a Place the most convenient for it, the Two small Pieces from the Imperial Side fir'd at them almost together; one of the Bullets wounded SAINT HILAIRE in the Shoulder; and t'other, after Two or Three Bounds upon the Ground, struck Monsieur D E TURENNE upon the Breast, and without any apparent Wound more than the Contusion,

sion, laid him dead upon the Place, and by such a Death as *Cesār* us'd to wish for, unexpected, sudden, and without Pain. The Astonishment was unspeakable in the *French* Camp upon the Loss of such a General; the Presumption as great in that of the Imperialists, who reckon'd upon themselves as Masters of the whole *French* Army, that was straitned between them and the *Rhine*, in want, diseas'd, and above all discourag'd by the Loss of their Captain. All others had the same Expectation upon this News, but all were disappointed; and Monsieur DE LORGES taking the Command of the Army, had the Honour of making a Retreat that was worth a Victory; and by the force of Order and Conduct, with the Bravery of the *English* Troops, who made such bold Stands in several Places that they could not be broken till most of the Army were March'd off, he pass'd the *Rhine* in sight of part of the Imperial Army, and encamp'd himself on the other side in safety; and so preserv'd it till the Prince of C O N D E was sent in haste out of Flanders, with a great Enforcement, to oppose the Progress of the Imperialists in *Alſace*.

I N the mean Time, the Elector of B R A N D E N B U R G drawing his Forces, with some Imperialists out of *Silesia*, together, fell upon the *Swedes* in *Pomerania* with that Bravery, and Success, that he soon beat them out of his Part of the Country, and pursu'd them into their

their own. He had an Interview with the King of DENMARK, who was now entred into the Interests of the Confederates, resolv'd to declare War against Sweden; and to that end took his Measures with the Duke of BRANDENBURG how to purfue it with the best advantage the rest of the Season.

WHEN the Prince of CONDE left *Flanders*, to succeed Monsieur DE TURENNE in *Alsace*, the Duke of LUXEMBURG commanded the Army in *Flanders*; but with Orders not to hazard a Battel, and only to observe the Prince of ORANGE's Motions; and to cover any Town that was like to be endanger'd; which he perform'd so well, that no further Action pass'd this Summer, besides the Prince's taking and razing of *Binch*. But to make amends for the unactiveness of this Campaign in *Flanders*, the Confederates by Concert on all sides fell upon an Enterprize of great *Eclat*, and of greater Consequence, which was the Siege of *Trier*. The Imperialists were bent upon it, to open a Passage thar way into *France*, finding so much opposition in their Designs of it by *Alsace*: The Spaniards desired it, to make way for their succouring *Luxemburg* whenever it should be press'd; which was of the last importance to them; The Duke of LORRAIN was violently for it, in hopes of finding a way open'd for his entrance into *Lorrain*; The Prince PALATINE thought it the best preparation for Besieg-

Besieging and carrying *Philippsburg*, which was the Thorn in his side. So as all these join'd part of their Troops together, with some of the Elector of T R I E R's, and a Body of the *Lunenburg* Forces under the Dukes of Z E L L and O S N A B R U G , and sat down before *Trier*.

T H E Mareschal D E C R E Q U I gather'd all the Forces he could out of the Neighbouring Provinces, and made up a strong Army to relieve it. The Confederates left part of Theirs to maintain their Retrenchments about the Town, and March'd with the rest against Monsieur D E C R E Q U I , pass'd a River in his sight, attack'd him, beat him out of the Field with great slaughter, many Prisoners, and such a dispersion of the rest, that the whole Army seem'd to have vanish'd in one Day ; and Monsieur D E C R E Q U I got into *Trier* with four or five only in Company ; There he made a desperate resistance for near a Month against the victorious Army, with great honour and loss among the *English* Troops that were in the Town, and without any hopes of Relief ; nor would he ever capitulate, after all the Extremities he was reduc'd to by the forms of a Siege, till the Garrison mutiny'd against his obstinacy, capitulated for themselves, and deliver'd up Monsieur D E C R E Q U I and most of the Officers Prisoners to the *Germans*. The Dukes of L U N E N B U R G had great honour in this Action,

Action, and the Old Duke of LORRAIN; and indeed it was one of the most vigorous that succeeded in the whole course of the War, and carried the compleatest Victory, as well as a very considerable Town: And the Honour of it was very much due to the Marques D E G R A N A, who commanded the Emperor's Forces there, and was esteem'd to have laid the first Design, to have concerted the several parts of it, engag'd the several Parties to resolve upon the same Adventure, and kept them firm in it till it was atchiev'd. The loss of Men was very great on the French side, both in the Fight and the Siege; and added to Monsieur DE TURENNE's Death, and the Impression expected upon it on that side from the Count D E M O N T E C U C U L I; with the loss of the Swedes; made so great a change in the appearance of Affairs, that his Majesty in a Letter to me, in September, after my return to the Hague, bid me use it as an Argument to induce the Prince of ORANGE to be easie in the Business of a Peace, *That it was now Time for him to begin to apprehend again the Greatness of the House of Austria, instead of that of France.* It was indeed expected, that the Imperialists in Alsace would either enter into Lorrain, or at least would take the chief Towns of Alsace, and post themselves so the following Winter, as to be ready for such an Enterprise in the beginning of the next Spring; and the Count DE MONTECUCULI besieg'd first

first *Haguenau*, and afterwards *Zaberne*, which were the most considerable Places, to that End. But after *Haguenau* had offer'd to Surrender upon Conditions, he rose with his Army to fight the Prince of CONDE, who made a motion with his Army as if he intended to relieve it; but so order'd it, as the Germans fail'd both of the Battel and the Town. It was never comprehended how MONTELCUCULI afterwards came to rise of a sudden from the Siege of *Zaberne*: Some said, it was upon an express Order from *Vienna* the Night before; others, With design of fighting the French Army, or besieging *Philippsburg*; but neither happen'd: And, which was worse than all, he ended the Campaign with passing back his whole Army over the *Rhine*, and leaving *Alsace* wholly in the possession and at the Mercy of the French Troops. Nor have I ever known any Action of such publick Concern, so unaccountable as this Retreat; since 'tis hard to suspect either Corruption or Court-Faction should go so far, tho' both were accus'd of having part in this great and almost decisive Event.

The Resentment of it was thought to have broke the old Duke of LOIRRAIN's Heart, who Died about this Time, and left Prince CHARLES, his Nephew, the Succession to that Dutchy. No Prince had met with more Misfortunes than this Duke, nor had felt them less, or given greater Testimony of what

what Philosophy teaches, That the Good or Ill of Mens Lives, comes more from their Humours than their Fortunes. He was expell'd that Noble and Lovely Dutchy by the Arms of France in Cardinal RICHELIEU's Time; forc'd to go into the Spanish Service in Flanders with a Body of Lorrainers that would follow his Fortune whatever it was; struggl'd with want of Pay to his Troops, with jealousie and ill usage of the Spanish Governors; was seiz'd and imprison'd by that Crown; restor'd to a shatter'd possession of Lorraine by the Peace of the Pyrenees; and in the Year 1670 forc'd to escape by Night, and almost alone, by a sudden surprize of the French Troops, in the heighth and security of Peace: After this he never had a Home any more for the rest of his Life, which was spent in suing for Protection and Relief from the several Princes of Christendom, who resented the Injustice of his Case, which none pretended to defend, but yet none to concern themselves in it, till upon the last War he fell into his share of the Confederacy, with the weight of two or three Thousand Lorrainers that still follow'd his Fortune, and enter'd into Leagues with the Emperor and most of the Allies for his Restitution, He seem'd not to deserve the Fortune of a Prince, only because he seem'd not to care for it, to hate the Constraints and Ceremonies that belong to it, and to value no Pleasures in Life but the most

most natural and most easie ; and while he had them, was never out of Humour for wanting the rest ; Generous to his Servants and Soldiers when he had it ; and when he wanted, endeavouring to make it up by the Liberties he gave them ; very much belov'd and familiar among both : And to give his Picture by a small *Trait*, one of his Ministers told me, That not long before he Died, all his Family was, a Gentleman of the Horse (as he was call'd), another of his Chamber, and a Boy that look'd to a little Nag he us'd to ride : One Day he call'd for his Horse ; the two first told him, the Boy was not to be found ; He bid them however get him his Horse ; They could not agree which of them should go and Saddle him ; till the Duke bid them go, and one or t'other of them do it, or else he Swore he would go down and Saddle his Horse himself : They were ashame'd, and 'twas done.

A B O U T the same Time Died at the *Hague* the old Princess Dowager of O-R-A-N-G-E ; a Woman of the most Wit and good Sense, in general, that I have known ; and who had thereby a great part in forming the Race of the Prince, and the mighty Improvement it receiv'd from three very extraordinary Women, as well as three so great Men in the last Descents. None has shew'd more the force of Order and Oeconomy than this Princess ; who with small Revenues, never above

above Twelve Thousand Pounds a Year since her Husband's Death, liv'd always in as great Plenty, and more Curiousness and Elegance, than is seen in many greater Courts. Among other pieces of Greatness, She was constantly serv'd all in Gold Plate, which went so far as to great Bottles for Water, and a great Cistern for Bottles, to the Key of her Closet, and every thing of that kind She usually touch'd ; which I mention, because I think 'tis what the greatest Kings of Christendom have not pretended to, nor any I have heard of on this side *Persia*.

I N November this Year, happen'd a Storm at *North-West*, with a Spring-Tide, so violent, as gave apprehensions of some loss irrecoverable to the Province of *Holland*; and by several Breaches in the great Diques near *Enchuyzen*, and others between *Amsterdam* and *Harlem*, made way for such Inundations as had not been seen before by any Man then alive, and fill'd the Country with many relations of molt deplorable Events. But the incredible diligence and unanimous endeavours of the People upon such occasions, gave a stop to the Fury of that Element, and made way for recovering next Year all the Lands ; tho' not the People, Cattel, and Houses that had been lost.

B E P O R E the end of the Year, the *Danes* took *Wismar* from the *Swedes*, and by an open War those two Crowns came to be
H engag'd

engag'd in the common quarrel: And after a great expectation of some extraordinary Successes in the Spanish Affairs from D O N J O H N ' S intended expedition into *Italy*, to command all the Forces and Provinces of that Crown both there and in *Sicily*, when he was ready to go and meet D E R U X T E R at *Barcelona*, who attended him there with the Dutch Fleet design'd for *Messina*; he was by a Court-Intrigue recall'd to *Madrid*: The King was then arriv'd in his Fourteenth Year, and took upon him the Government, as now in Majority; and by the advice of some hear him in Favour, writ a Letter to D O N J O H N to invite him to Court, to assist him in the Government: He obey'd, but stay'd not there above a Fortnight or three Weeks; till by the Credit and Authority of the Queen Mother, he was forc'd to quit his ground there, and return to *Saragossa*. And so vanish'd a mighty expectation that had been rais'd in *Spain*, and other places, of great effects that were to follow this Prince's coming to the Administration of Affairs, and very great Sums of Money were wholly lost that had been employ'd in the Preparations of his Journey and Equipage for *Italy*. And *Sicily* was left almost hopeless of recovery, from the Successes of the French, who had taken many Posts about *Messina*, and threaten'd many more; and other Towns were fear'd to follow the Example of that great Revolt.

AFTER

A F T E R the Prince's return from the Campaign to the *Hague*, in October, I had several Conferences with him upon the subject of the Peace, and the Terms that both his Majesty and the States might think reasonable between *France* and *Spain*, and both those Crowns be in any probability of consenting to. That which *France* pretended, was the Terms of the Peace of *Aix*, and retaining the County of *Burgundy* which had been since Conquer'd; or if either this Province, or some of the most important Frontier Towns of *Flanders* should be restor'd, then an Equivalent to be made them for such Restitution. The *Spaniards* talk'd of nothing less than the Peace of the *Pyrenees*; and that they would rather lose the rest of *Flanders* by the War, than part with *Burgundy* by the Peace; and said, both the King and the States were as much concern'd in *Flanders*, as the Crown of *Spain*; and had the same Interest to see it safe by a War or a Peace, which could not be by such a Frontier as was left by that of *Aix*.

T H A T which my Lord A R L I N G - T O N had propos'd to the Prince and Pensioner, and which pass'd for His Majesty's Sentiment, tho' he pretended no Orders, was the Terms of *Aix la Chapelle*: But in regard of the necessity for the *Spaniards* to have a better Frontier in *Flanders* than was left by that Peace, That the *French* should

give up *Aeth*, and *Charleroy*, and *Oudenarde*, for *Aire* and *St. Omer*: And that if they parted with the County of *Burgundy*, it should be for something in Exchange. His Majesty commanded me to assure the Prince, That if a Peace could be made upon these Terms, or any so near them that he might hope to obtain the consent of *France*, His Majesty for the Security of *Flanders* would give his own Guaranty to the Peace, and enter into the strictest Alliance the States could desire for preserving it, or defending *Flanders* in case of a new Rupture. He bid me further assure the Prince, That for his Patrimonial Lands in *Burgundy* (which were about Eight Thousand Pounds a Year, and Lordships of the greatest Royalty in that County,) he would undertake for his secure possessing them, tho' that County should remain in the *French* Hands; or for selling them to that King, and at what Price the Prince himself could think fit to value them.

THE Prince's Answer was, That for his own part he could be very well content to leave the Terms of a Peace to His Majesty himself, and believ'd the States would do so too; but they were both engag'd by Treaty and Honour to their Allies, and there was no thought of making Peace without them. That he believ'd the *Spaniards* might be persuaded to it upon the Terms

Terms of *Aix*, with Restitution only of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, and *Oudenarde*, towards composing some kind of necessary Frontier on that Side; but to part with *Aire* and *St. Omer*, without any further and greater Exchange, he believ'd they would not in the present Posture of Things. That for *France* retaining the County of *Burgundy*, as Conquer'd in this last War, he was sure neither *Spain* nor the Emperor would ever consent to it, unless they were beaten into it by Disasters they had no Reason to expect; tho' for his own part, he should be content with it, provided the *French* would restore *Touray*, *Courtray*, *Lise*, and *Doway*, with their Dependencies, to the *Spaniards*, in lieu of it; because by that means *Flanders* would have a secure Frontier on that Side, and a reasonable good one by *Aeth* and *Charleroy* on the other; and the Security of *Flanders* was the chief Interest of the States upon the Peace. That for himself, he thank'd His Majesty for his Offer, as to his Lands in *Burgundy*; but they never came into his Thought upon the Terms of a Peace, nor should ever hinder it; but on t'other Side, he would be content to lose them All, to gain One good Town more for the *Spaniards* in *Flanders*.

WHEN I put him in mind, as the King order'd me, of the Apprehensions He and the States might have of the Greatness of the House of *Austria*, if their Successes con-

tinued ; he told me, *There was no need of that, till they should go beyond the Peace of the Pyrenees : whenever that should happen, he should be as much a French-man as he was now a Spaniard ; but not before.* He ended, in desiring that whatever Plan His Majesty thought fit to propose for a Peace, he would do it at the Congress at *Nimeguen* ; for the number and variety of Pretensions and Interests were grown so great, by all the Parties now engag'd in the War, that it could not be done in any other Place ; and for his part, he could never consent to any Treaty separate from his Allies. That he believ'd they would be reasonable ; and if *France* would be so too, the *Peace* might be made ; if not, perhaps another Campaign might bring them to Reason ; and that This might have done it, if some Differences between him and the *Spaniards*, in the Actions propos'd, had not hinder'd the Successes they hop'd for in *Flanders*, and if *MONTECUCULI*'s impatience to be at *Vienna*, and pass the Winter there, upon the Factions stirring at Court, had not made him repass the *Rhine*, and take his Winter-quarters in the Circles of the Empire there ; because if he had done it in *Alsace*, he doubted his Presence with the Army might be thought necessary.

AFTER this Conference, and no Return from His Majesty to the Account I gave him of it, the Discourse ceas'd of Private

vate Measures to be agreed between His Majesty and the Prince and States, for promoting a Peace; and all Thoughts began now to turn upon forming the Congress at Nimeguen.

I had another Testimony given me of the firmness I had always found in the Prince upon the Subject of the Peace, by what one of the Spanish Ministers told me had lately pass'd between him and the Duke DE VILLA HERMOSA. His Highness had a long pretence depending at Madrid, for about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds owing to his Family from that Crown since the Peace of Munster. It had ever been delay'd, tho' never refus'd: An Agent from the Prince had of late very much press'd the Queen Regent of Spain upⁿ on this Subject, and with much ado had obtain'd an Order for Fifty Thousand Pounds; and Bills were put into his Hands by the Ministers there, which when they arriv'd in Flanders, instead of being pay'd, were Protested. The Duke DE VILLA HERMOSA was so affam'd of this Treatment, that he sent a Person purposely to excuse it to the Prince, and assure him the Fault was not in the Queen nor Ministers, but only in the choice of Hands by which it was transmitted, and desir'd his Highness would not take it ill of the Queen. The Prince answer'd, No, not at all; on t'other Side I have Reason to take it well of the Queen, for if she did

did not think me the honestest Man in the World, she would not use me so ; however, nothing of this kind shall hinder me from doing what I owe to my Allies, or to my Honour.

NOTWITHSTANDING all I had written from the Prince to His Majesty upon this Subject, yet my Lord A R L I N G T O N, upon pretended Intelligence from his Relations in *Holland*, endeavour'd to persuade him that he knew not the Prince's Mind for want of some Body that had more Credit with him than I had ; and at the same time he pursu'd the Prince by Letters, to desire the King to send over some such Person as he might treat with in the last Confidence upon all Matters between them. The Prince shew'd me his Letters, and bid me assure the King and my Lord Treasurer, that he could say no more than he had done to me, and would not say so much to any other Man. However, my Lord A R L I N G T O N, upon the former Suggestions, prevail'd with the King to send over Sir G A B R I E L S Y L V I U S Instructed, to know the bottom of the Prince's Mind upon the Subject of the Peace, before the Campaign began. He acquainted the Prince with this Resolution, and that he was a Person they knew His Highness would trust ; The Prince shew'd me this Letter too, and said, He knew not what he meant ; that Lord A R L I N G T O N knew

as

as well as any Man how far he trusted both Sir G A B R I E L S Y L V I U S and me. This good Usage ended all Correspondence between Lord A R L I N G T O N and me, which had lasted by Letters to this Time, tho' coldly since my being last in *England*. But upon Sir G A B R I E L S Y L V I U S coming to the *Hague* in January, and my Preparation to go. for *Nimeguen*, I ended that Scent ; having not learn'd enough of the Age, nor the Court I liv'd in, to act an unsincere Part either in Friendship or in Love.

W H E N Sir G A B R I E L came to the *Hague*, he pass'd for a Man of some great Intrigue, was perpetually at Court, or in Conversation and Visits with the Persons near the Prince, or most employ'd in the State. But he and Lord A R L I N G T O N were soon satisfy'd to how good Purpose he came over ; for the Prince, who is the sincerest Man in the World, hating all Tricks, and those that use them, gave him no Mark of the least Confidence while he staid, and sent him away with a very plain one of the contrary, by trusting another Hand with all he writ of Consequence into *England*, before he went into the Field. The Truth is, the Prince took this Journey of his to have been design'd by my Lord A R L I N G T O N, both out of Spight to me, and to give Jealousies to the Confederates, by the Suspicion of something in Agitation between the King and the Prince that

that I was not thought fit to be trusted with. And indeed several of their Ministers at the *Hague*, were apt to fall into such Surmises : but Monsieur D E L Y R A, a *Spanish* Minister, a Person much credited in his own Court, and much in the Prince's Confidence, was ever firm in the Belief of His Highness's Honour and Constancy (which he us'd to say his Master trusted to more than to any Treaties), and so help'd to prevent all such Impressions.

I N the mean Time, all motions necessary towards forming the Congress at *Nimeguen* began to be made by the several Parties, and gave appearances of the Ambassadors meeting suddenly there. The great obstruction hitherto had been the point of Prince WILLIAM of FURSTENBURG's Liberty, which *France* had absolutely insisted on before they sent their Ambassadors, and the Emperor had been induc'd to promise only upon conclusion of the Treaty. But an Expedient was found out to save the Honour of *France* upon this point, rather than the Treaty should be hinder'd, which was at that Time thought necessary for their Affairs. The Bishop of STRASBURG made a formal Request to the King of *France*, That no private Interests, or Respects of his Brother, might delay the Treaty of a Peace which was of so much Consequence to all Christendom ; and this Request being at this Time easily

easily receiv'd and granted, no further Difficulty was made upon this Point.

HIS Majesty thereupon invited all the Princes concern'd in the War, to hasten away their Ministers to the Place of Congress, and acquainted them with his having order'd his own to repair immediately thither ; and having some Months before appointed the Lord BERKLEY (then Ambassador at Paris), Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE and Sir LIONEL JENKINS His Ambassadors, Mediators, and Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Nimeguen ; Sir LIONEL was accordingly dispatch'd away, and arriv'd at the Hague towards the End of January 1676, and brought with him our Instructions for that Ambassy ; and after some few Days Stay at the Hague, went away for Nimeguen. But the Expedition of the Passports, from and to all the Ministers of the several Parties, having been for some Time under my Care, and many of them come to my Hands, tho' others were entangled still in some Difficulty or other, we both concluded it necessary for me to continue at the Hague till this was dispatch-ed ; whilst Sir LIONEL shou'd go upon the Place of Congress, and by the Presence of a Mediator, invite the rest to make more Haste than many of them seem'd dispos'd to at this Time.

THE French Ambassadors were already come to Charleville, where they staid for their

their Passports only to go on with their Journey ; and upon Sir LIONEL's Arrival at the *Hague*, the Dutch Ambassadors came to us to acquaint us with the States Orders for their immedieate repair to *Nimeguen*, and for the Magistrates of that City (which they now consider'd as a Neutral Town) to receive all Orders from us the Mediators, and particularly any we pleas'd to give about our Reception upon our Arrival there.

WE told them His Majesty's Thoughts were upon the Successes of the Treaty, and that nothing cou'd more obstruct it than the Ceremonies which used to attend those Meetings ; and therefore he order'd us to introduce as much as we cou'd among all the Ambassadors, the Method of living there as much like private Men as cou'd consist with the Honour of their Characters ; and to this End, that we shou'd make no publick Entries, and give thereby an Example to those that came after us.

TO avoid all Punctilioes about the Time of the several Parties dispatching the Passports, it was agreed that all shou'd be sent to the *Hague* from the several Courts, and there shou'd be put into my Hands ; to the End, that when I found my self possess'd of them, I shou'd make the Distribution reciprocally to both Parties at the same Time. Those of *France* were early with me, but short in some Points of those from the Confederates ; the Chief

Chief whereof was the Omission of Liberty granted to the Ambassadors to dispatch Couriers to their Masters Courts upon Passports of the respective Ambassadors, which was thought necessary for the Progress of the Treaty. Another was the Omission of Passports for the Duke of L O R R A I N ' s Ministers in the Form usual and expected: For whereas the Crown of *France* had always treated the former Dukes of L O R R A I N with the Title of Duke, and Appellation of Brother; their Passports now treated the new Duke only with *Cousin*, and *Prince* C H A R L E S of L O R R A I N ; the rest were minute Differences or Mistakes of Words, which are not worth the Mention, and were easily surmounted. Of all these His Majesty had early Notice, and employ'd his Offices towards *France* for some Months, without Answer upon that of L O R R A I N , and with positive Refusal of inserting the Clause for liberty of Passports; tho' Monsieur V A N B E U N I N G H E N several Times, during this Pause, writ to the States, That the King often assur'd him (their Ambassador at *London*) that there shou'd be no Difficulty in the Business of L O R R A I N .

A B O U T the Beginning of *February* this Year 1676, I receiv'd a Letter from Monsieur D E P O M P O N E , then Secretary for foreign Affairs in *France*, to tell me, That his Master having been acquainted from His

Majesty

Majesty with the Difficulties occurring in forming the Congress, had order'd him to let me know his Reasons upon them. As to that of Couriers, That he thought it not fit to have his Countries and Towns lie open to his Enemies Observations and Discoveries, upon pretext of such Couriers frequent Passage; That the inconvenience would be the same to the Confederates; And that he ask'd no more than he gave. As to the Point of *Lorrain*, That his Master could not give Passports with the style of *Duke*, which carried that of *Brother*; pretending that Dutchy belong'd to His Most Christian Majesty by the Treaty in 1662 between Him and the last Duke.

NOT many Days after, I receiv'd notice from Secretary W I L L I A M S O N, of the same Account having been given His Majesty by Monsieur D E R U V I G N Y, with order to acquaint the States with it; which I had not done upon Monsieur D E P O M P O N E's Letter, as not thinking fit to make any paces in these matters without Orders from His Majesty. The States and all their Allies were very much surpris'd with this pretence of *Lorrain*, which *France* had never before advanc'd, or so much as mention'd, either upon the seisure of that Dutchy, or since that Time, in the Accounts of it by their Ministers in the several Courts of *Christendom*; they had only profess'd to have found such a seisure necessary for preserving the Peace wherein *Christendom* then.

there was, from the Dangerous or uncertain Dispositions of that Duke, with whom His Most Christian Majesty could take no certain Measures, and his Enemies would be practising; but that it was without any intention of retaining any part of that Dutchy, otherwise than for this end of preserving the Peace of *Christendom*. All this, with many more Circumstances, Monsieur S E R I N C H A M P S, the *Lorrain Envoy*, alledg'd at the Conferences with the States and Allies upon this Occasion; and for the Treaty of 1662, he seem'd to wonder it should ever be mention'd, as a thing wholly invalid, and, as every body thought, thereupon long since forgotten; That the last Duke had no power to dispose of that Dutchy from his Nephew; because, if the *Salique Law* had place in *Lorrain*, it was unalienable from the next Heir-Male; if the *Feminine Succession*; then that Duke himself had no Title at all to it, but it belong'd to the present Duke even in the Life of his Uncle. Secondly, That it was invalid, by the *French Non-performance* of the only Condition on their side, upon which the Old Duke pretended to have made it; which was *That the Princes of that Family should be assum'd into the Rank of Princes of the Blood in France*; and that upon registering that Treaty of 1662 in the Parliament of *Paris*, without that Clause, the Old Duke had declar'd it void within three Weeks after it was made.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, That a Treaty was concluded the Year after, being 1663, at *Marsal*, between the most Christian King and the said Duke ; by which he was to continue in the possession of all his Territories, besides *Marsal*, in the same manner as he enjoy'd them by the Treaty of 1661. as he did till the seizure of them by *France* in 1670, during a profound Peace, and with the Professions above-mention'd made by *France* to His Majesty at that Time (as Monsieur S E R I N C H A M P S averr'd) as well as to the other Courts of Christendom.

T H E S E Arguments were of such force with all the Confederates, that they were unanimous and firm in positively insisting upon the Passports of that Duke, with the usual Forms ; and the more, since *France* had advanc'd a pretence to that Dutchy, which was never thought of before among the Allies. The *Austrian* Ministers told me frankly, That the Treaty should never be without this allowance of the Duke of L O R R A I N 'S Title, nor the Peace without his Restitution. The States said, They for their parts would willingly refer this, and any other matters concerning the Treaty, to His Majesty's Arbitration ; but that they were bound already by other Treaties to their Allies ; and particularly, to the Duke of L O R R A I N ; and could not break from them upon a Point of such apparent Right as this. The Prince spoke the same Language, and said further,

That

That he was bound by his Oath of Stadholder, among other things, to endeavour to the utmost of his Power to keep the States to the due Observance of their Treaties ; and so, by the Grace of God, he wou'd do in this as well as others.

A L L this being signified to His Majesty, and by him to *France*, that Court continu'd peremptory in the Matter ; and the Allies persisting in the same Disposition, the Congress began to be look'd upon from all Sides as a thing ended before it began. The Allies took this Pretence for a Declaration from *France* of their Resolution there shou'd be no Treaty at present ; and grounded it upon some great Expectation or Design they had upon further Progresses in *Sicily*, or new ones in *Naples* ; or else from Hopes of bringing in the *Poles* to the Assistance of *Sweden*.

B U T the Truth was, That *France* had been forc'd to discover upon this Incident what they had always at Heart : And I ever observ'd in the Course of all these Negotiations, That there were Three Points for which *France* thought the War worth continuing to the last Extremity ; which were, rather than restore *Lorrain*, or *Burgundy*, or leave a good Frontier on both Sides of the *Spanish* Territories in *Flanders*. The Two first wou'd hinder the Progress of their great Design, whether of extending their Empire only to the *Rhine*, or beyond it : The last wou'd

I hinder

hinder their Conquest of *Flanders*, whenever they pursu'd the finishing of that Adventure; by leaving a Passage for the *Germans* to relieve it, and by so great and dangerous a Diversion as entring *France* through *Lorrain* or *Burgundy*.

HIS Majesty most certainly disapprov'd, and was surpriz'd with this Pretence of *France* to the Dutchy of *Lorrain*; but yet was prevail'd with by Monsieur DE RUVIGNY to offer the Expedient of His Majesty as Mediator, giving all Passports necessary to the Congress at *Nimeguen*. Monsieur VAN BEUNINGHEN in this Matter acted the Part rather of a *Burgomaster* of *Amsterdam*, than an *Ambassador* of the States; and to make Court to that Town, which began to express great Impatience for the Peace, he assur'd His Majesty, That his Masters cou'd not fail of consenting to this Expedient. I fore-saw it wou'd be refus'd, and gave His Majesty Notice of it before I propos'd it to the States, as thinking his Honour, and that of the Mediation, concern'd in such a Refusal; but receiving direct Orders to propose it, I did so. The States told me, They wou'd of themselves consent to this, or whatever else His Majesty shou'd propose; but having communicated it to their Allies, they wou'd not hear of it; some refusing it with Heat, and Reflection upon His Majesty's Partiality to *France*; others with Sullenness and Silence, referring

referring themselves to new Orders from their Masters.

HEREUPON the Congress grew wholly desperate, and all Parties prepar'd for the Field; without any other View, for the Three Months following the first Rise of this Pretension. In the mean Time there pass'd a Fight between the *French*, and *Dutch*. and *Spanish* Ships, near *Messina*; wherein ~~D~~
~~R~~UYTER was shot in the Heel by a Cannon-bullet, of which he died within few Days after, and determin'd the greatest Loss to have certainly happen'd on that Side, by that of the ablest Sea-Captain of his Age, and the best Servant that any Prince or State cou'd have: For the rest, the Advantage was not considerable on either Part in this Fight; nor the Consequence material in the Progress of the *French* Arms in *Sicily*, or in any Prospect of great Enterprises upon *Naples*. On the other Side, the *Swedish* Affairs went very ill in *Pomerania*, and were threatned with great Invasions the following Campaign, both from *Denmark* and *Brandenburg*. This decry'd the Counsels of those Persons that engag'd them in this Quarrel. Two Ambassadors, Count O X E N S T I E R N and O L I V E C R A N S, were appointed for the Treaty at *Nimeguen*, who had ever been of the Sentiments of the Faction which now began to prevail in the *Swedish* Court: They grew impatient for a Peace, and for the Treaty in

order to it: They declar'd their Disapproval of the *French* Pretension rais'd to *Lorrain*, which seem'd only to obstruct it; and that they wou'd send their Ministers to the Congress, whether the *French* came or not: And their Commissary at the *Hague* so well seconded thes new Dispositions of his Court, that whilst the Congres look'd desperate by the declar'd Obsturacy of both Sides upon the Point of *Lorrain*, Ships and Passports were dispatch'd by the States, with Consent of their Allies, to fetch the *Swedish* Ambassadors from *Gottenburg* into *Holland*.

T H E Confederates were besides much animated in their Hopes, from the Dispositions and Humours express'd in a late Session of Parliament in *England*; which grew so high against the *French*, or at least, upon that Pretence, against the present Conduct of His Majesty or his Ministers, that the King prorogu'd them about *Christmas*, before any of the Matters projected by the warm Men amongst the House of Commons were brought into Form.

T H E *French* were upon their March into *Flanders*, and that King at the Head of a great and brave Army threatned some great Enterprize. The Prince was preparing to go away into the Field, with Resolution and Hopes of having the Honour of a Battel at the Opening of the Campaign; all Thoughts of the Congress meeting before the End of it were

were laid aside; when about the Middle of *May* I was extremely surpriz'd to receive a Packet from Secretary W I L L I A M S O N, with the *French* Passports for the Duke of L O R R A I N's Ministers, in the Form and with the Styles demanded by the Allies. And hereupon all Difficulties being remov'd, the Passports were exchang'd by the End of *May*.

S O M E Days were lost, by a new Demand of the Allies for Passports likewise for the Duke of N E U B U R G's Ministers, who was newly entred into the common Alliance; and the same Paces were expected likewise from the Duke of B A V A R I A (at least so the *Germans* flatter'd themselves or their Friends). Upon this, some of the Ministers of the Allies at the *Hague*, whose Masters were very unwilling the Congress shou'd begin before the Campaign ended, prevail'd with the States to send Deputies to me, to demand Passports for the Duke of N E U B U R G, and any other Princes that shou'd enter into their Alliance; and to declare, That if these were refus'd by *France*, they wou'd look upon what had been already granted as void.

I was something surpriz'd at so unexpected a Message from the States; and told their Deputies, That such a Resolution was un-practicable; That His Majesty had undertaken to procure Passports for the Parties engag'd in the War, and all the Allies they had

nam'd on both Sides, which was done, and thereupon the Congress ready to begin ; and such a Delay as this wou'd occasion, was both a Disrespect to His Majesty, and that cou'd not be consented to by *France*, nor the Reciprocal of it by any of the Allies that foresaw the Consequences which might happen upon it ; That some Ally of *France* might fall off to the Confederates, or some of the Confederates to *France* ; and with such Circumstances, as it cou'd not be expected either of them shou'd think fit to give Passports, or treat with them at the Congress ; nor was it a Thing in any Form, to demand Passports without naming for whom they shou'd be. After several other Exceptions, the Deputies desir'd me to let them represent my Reasons against it to the States, and to expect their Answer till the next Afternoon ; and one of them told me as he went out, That I had all the Reason in the World, and that they had been too easy in it upon the Instances of some Allies. Next Day the Deputies came to let me know the States had alter'd their Resolution, and desir'd only, That His Majesty wou'd procure Passports for the Duke of N E U B U R G's Ministers ; which I easily undertook. This Change had not pass'd without violent Heats between the States Deputies and the Ministers of some Allies, who press'd them so far, that one of the Deputies answer'd him, *Que pretez vous donc,*
Messieurs,

Messieurs, de nous faire dechirer par la Canaille? [Do you intend then, Gentlemen, to make us be torn in Pieces by the Rabble?] Which shews the Disposition that ran so generally at this Time throughout the Trading Provinces towards a Peace.

T H E R E remain'd now but one Preliminary undetermin'd, which was, To fix some Extent of Neutral Country about the Place of Congress: *France* wou'd have extended it Two Leagues round; the Allies wou'd have it bounded on one Side by the River *Waal*, upon which *Nimeguen* stood, and was divided by it from the *Betuwe*, a Part of the Province of *Holland*, and through which lay the strait Road into the rest of that Country. Both these Proposals were ground'd upon the same Reason: That of *France* to facilitate the Commerce of their Ambassadors with the Towns of *Holland*, incite the Desires, and enter into Practices of Peace distinct from the Motions of the Congress; That of the Allies, to prevent or encumber the too easy and undiscover'd Passage of the *French* Emissaries upon this Occasion. However, both were positive in their Opinions; so as this Matter came not to be determin'd till some Time after the Congress began, and but lamely then.

C H A P. II.

THE Prince was now ready to go into the Field, and told me, That before he went, he must have some Talk with me in private, and at leisure; and to that Purpose desir'd it might be in the Garden of *Honslaerdyck*. We appointed the Hour, and met accordingly. He told me, I wou'd easily believe, That being the only Son that was left of his Family, he was often press'd by his Friends to think of marrying, and had many Persons propos'd to him, as their several Humours led them: That for his own Part, he knew it was a Thing to be done at one Time or other; but that he had hitherto excus'd the Thoughts of it, otherwise than in general, till the War was ended: That, besides his own Friends, the Deputies of the States began to press him more earnestly every Day, and the more, as they saw the War like to continue; and perhaps they had more Reason to do it than any others: That he had at last promis'd them he wou'd think of it more seriously and particularly, and so he had, and resolv'd he wou'd marry; but the Choice of a Person he thought more difficult: That he found himself inclin'd to no Proposals had been made him out of *France* or

or *Germany*, nor indeed to any that had been mention'd upon this Occasion by any of his Friends, but that of *England*: That before he concluded to make any Paces that Way, he was resolv'd to have my Opinion upon Two Points; but yet wou'd not ask it, unless I promis'd to answer him as a Friend, or at least an indifferent Person, and not as the King's Ambassador. When I told him he shou'd be obey'd, he went on, and said, That he wou'd confess to me, during the late War, neither the States, nor He in particular, were without Applications from several Persons, and considerable, in *England*, who wou'd fain have engag'd them to head the Discontents that were rais'd by the Conduct of the Court in that whole War, which he knew was begun and carried on quite contrary to the Humour of the Nation, and might perhaps have prov'd very dangerous to the Crown, if it had not ended as it did: That all these Persons, who pretended to be much his Friends, were extreamly against any Thoughts of his marrying in *England*; their Reasons were, That he wou'd by it lose all the Esteem and Interest he had there, and be believ'd to have run wholly into the Dispositions and Designs of the Court, which were generally thought so different from those of the Nation, especially upon the Point of Religion, that his Friends there did not believe the Government cou'd be long without

without some great Disturbance, unless they chang'd their Measures, which was not esteem'd very likely to be done : And upon this he desir'd my Thoughts as a Friend. The next was upon the Person and Dispositions of the Young Lady ; for tho' it wou'd not pass in the World for a Prince to seem concern'd in those Particulars ; yet for himself, he wou'd tell me; without any Sort of Affectation, that he was so, and in such a Degree, that no Circumstances of Fortune or Interest cou'd engage him, without those of the Person, especially those of Humour and Dispositions : That he might, perhaps, not be very easy for a Wife to live with ; he was sure he shou'd not to such Wives as were generally in the Courts of this Age : That if he shou'd meet with one to give him Trouble at Home, 'twas what he shou'd not be able to bear, who was like to have enough Abroad in the Course of his Life : And that after the Manner he was resolv'd to live with a Wife, which shou'd be the best he cou'd ; he wou'd have one that he thought likely to live well with him, which he thought chiefly depended upon her Disposition and Education ; and if I knew any Thing particular of the Lady MARY in these Points, he desir'd me to tell him freely.

I answer'd His Highness, That I was very glad to find he was resolv'd to marry, being what he ow'd his Family and Friends ; That I was much more pleas'd that his Inclination

clination led him to endeavour it in *England*: That I thought it as much for his Interest, as others of his *English* Friends thought it was against it: That the King and His Highness wou'd ever be able to do one another more Good, and more Harm, than any other Princes cou'd do either of them, by being Friends or Enemies: That it was a great Step to be one Degree nearer the Crown, and in all Appearance the next: That for his Friends (as they pretended) in *England*, they must see much further than I did, to believe the King in any such Dangers or Difficulties as they imagin'd: That the Crown of *England* stood upon surer Foundations than ever it had done in former Times, and the more for what had pass'd in the last Reign; and that I believ'd the People wou'd be found better Subjects than perhaps the King himself believ'd them: That it was however in his Power to be as well with them as he pleas'd, and to make as short Turns to such an End; if not, yet with the Help of a little good Husbandry, he might pass his Reign in Peace, tho' not perhaps with so much Ease at Home, or Glory Abroad, as if he fell into the Vein of his People: That if the Court were of Sentiments different from those of His Highness, yet his Advisers wou'd make him a greater Compliment in believing him as likely to induce the Court to his, as in concluding they wou'd bring him to theirs; and if

if that shou'd happen, the most seditious Men in *England* wou'd be hard put to it to find an ill Side in such a Match : That for the other Point, I cou'd say nothing to it, but that I had always heard my Wife and my Sister speak with all the Advantage that cou'd be of what they cou'd discern in a Princess so young, and more from what they had been told by the Governess, with whom they had a particular Friendship, and who they were sure took all the Care that cou'd be in so much of Education as fell to her Share.

A F T E R Two Hours Discourse upon this Subject, the Prince concluded he wou'd enter upon this Pursuit ; and in order to it, wou'd write both to the King and the Duke to beg their Favour to him in it, and their Leave that he might go over into *England* at the End of the Campaign : That my Wife, who was then going over upon my private Affairs, shou'd carry and deliver both his Letters ; and during her Stay there, shou'd endeavour to inform her self the most particularly she cou'd, of all that concern'd the Person, Humour, and Dispositions of the Young Princess, in which he seem'd so much concern'd.

W I T H I N Two or Three Days after these Discourses, the Prince brought his Letters to my Wife, and went immediately to the Army, and she went suddenly after into *England* with those Dispatches, and left me

preparing

preparing for my Journey to Nimeguen, where the Dutch first, and after them the French Ambassadors were arriv'd, and consequently those of the Two principal Parties in the War.

B E F O R E I went, Du Moulin met my Chaplain in the *Voorhout*, and told him he was so ill, that he knew he had not long to live; and that he cou'd not die in quiet, without asking my Pardon for so many false and injurious things as he confess'd to have said of me since my last Ambassy in *Holland*, tho' he had before had all the Esteem that cou'd be for me. He desir'd my Chaplain, since I had always refus'd to see him, that he wou'd do this Office for him, and ask my Pardon as from a dying Man. This Du Moulin, after having been much employ'd and favour'd by my Lord A R L I N G T O N, during the Counsels and Vogue of the Triple Alliance, and disgrac'd by him after the Change of those Measures in *England*; went over into *Holland*, was entertain'd by the Prince as one of his Secretaries, grew into great Favour and Confidence during the War, was made use of by the Malecontents of *England* in their Applications at the *Hague*; and was thought worth all my Lord A R L I N G T O N's Instances and Endeavours when he was at the *Hague*, to remove him from the Prince's Service. I receiv'd afterwards Commands to the same Purpose, and compas'd it
not

not without Time and Difficulty : He had not been long laid aside when this happen'd ; and whether that, or the Knowledge of the Prince's late Resolution to pursue the Match in *England*, help'd to break his Heart ; or whether it were a Consumption , as his Friends gave out, I know not ; but he died soon after, and with him the Intrigues of that Party in *England*, that had for some Time employ'd him, and busy'd his Friends in *Holland*.

A F T E R many Delays in the Dispatch and Exchange of the Passports, I got loose from the *Hague* about the Beginning of *July* 1676, upon my Journey to *Nimeguen*, where the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors being already arriv'd, press'd very much for my coming, in regard Sir LIONEL JENKINS excus'd himself from performing any Acts or Offices of the Mediation till my Arrival, and contented himself to pass only the usual Visits. The Dispositions I observ'd in the several Parties towards the Success of this Congress, when I went in order to the Opening of it, were very different, and very unlikely to draw it to any sudden Issue ; but only to attend and be govern'd by the Successes of the several Armies in the Field, and the Events expected from the Actions of the Campaign. The *French* had given all the Facility they cou'd for some Months past to the forming of the Congress, and made all the Haste they cou'd

cou'd for their Ambassadors to be upon the Place, desiring no better Peace than upon the present Plan of Affairs; and hoping by their Forwardness, and the great Backwardness of some of the Allies, to make Way for some separate Treaties with those among them who began to be impatient for Peace. The House of A U S T R I A was fullen, as Losers use to be, and so were very slow and resty in all their Paces towards this Treaty; the *Germans* hoping for great Successes of their Arms in this Campaign, and the *Spaniards* flattering themselves with the Interests His Majesty had in the Preservation of *Flanders*, and with the Part which the Parliament in *England* seem'd of late to have taken in their Affairs; and both were in Hopes that something might arise from one of these Sides, to make Room for Pretensions that cou'd not be in Countenance as things stood at present. The *Swede* was very earnest for a Peace, as having more Hopes of recovering himself that Way, than by the Course of a War. *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* were violent for continuing the War; finding the *Swedes* weak, divided, and unrelievable by *France* any otherwise than with their Money, and hoping to drive them this Summer out of *Germany*. The States were very desirous of the Peace, having no Pretences of their own, but to get well out of a War that ruin'd their Trade, and drain'd their Money; but they durst not break

break from their Confederates, not trusting *England* enough, nor *France* at all, so as to leave themselves in a Condition of depending upon either of them after the Peace shou'd be made. One general Thread ran through the Counsels on both Sides; on the *French*, to break the Confidence and Union of the Confederacy by different Paces and Advances to the several Parties in the Course of the Treaty; on the Confederates, to preserve the same Confidence and Union with which they had carried on the War, even after the Peace shou'd be made: His Majesty, tho' he was offer'd by some of the Parties to be Arbiter, as well as Mediator, in the present Differences; and was known by them all to have it in his Power to make that Figure as he pleas'd; yet chose the other, and gave us Orders accordingly, only to perform the Offices of a bare Mediation, and to avoid the Parties submitting their Differences to his Determination: So that upon the Whole, it was easy to foresee the Congress wou'd only prove a Business of Form; and proceed no otherwise than as it shou'd be mov'd, or rather govern'd by the Events of the Field.

H O W E V E R, the Opening of it might well be call'd the Dawn of a Peace; which put me in Mind of the only Prophecy of this Sort that I had ever thought worth taking Notice of; nor shou'd I have done so, but that Monsieur C O L B E R T shew'd it me

me at my coming to Nimeguen, and made me remember to have seen it in my Lord A R L I N G T O N's Hands in the Year 1668, who told me it was very old, and had been found in some Abbey of Germany. It was in these Terms :

Lilium intrabit in terram Leonis, feras in brachius gerens; Aquila movebit alas, & in auxilium veniet filius hominis ab Austra: Tunc erit ingens bellum per totum terrarum orbem; sed post quatuor annos pax elucescat, & salus erit filio hominis unde extitum putabatur.

The Lilly shall invade the Land of the Lion, bearing wild Beasts in its Arms; the Eagle shall move its Wings, and the Son of Man shall come to his Assistance from the South: Then there shall be great War throughout the World; but after Four Years Peace shall dawn, and the Son of Man be deliver'd by those from whom his Ruine was expected.

Those who have a Mind to give Credit to such Prophesies from the Course of Events, must allow the Leopards (the Antient Arms of England) to be meant by the wild Beasts; the King of Spain by the Son of Man; the Congress at Nimeguen (Four Years after the War began) by the Dawn of Peace; and Spain's having been sav'd by the States and the Prince of

ORANGE, by those from whom its Ruine was expected. But I easily believe, that as Most Prophecies which run in the World, arise from the Contrivances of Crafty, or the Dreams of Enthusiaſtical Heads ; and the Sense of them (where there is any) lies wrapt up in mystical or incoherent Expressions, fit to receive many sorts of Interpretations ; and some perhaps from the Leisure of great Wits that are ill employ'd, and seek Diverſion to themselves, by writing things at random, with the scornful Thought of amusing the World about nothing ; So Others are broach'd for old, either after Events happen, or when they are so probable as to be easily conjectur'd by foreſeeing Men : And it seems ſtrange, that of the firſt Kind (being ſo many) no more happen to be fulfill'd, with the Help of ſo much Inclination to believe, as well as ſo much Invention to wrest the Meaning of Words to the Sense pretended. But whether this I mention may not have been one of the laſt Kind, is uncertain ; for in that very Year it was produc'd, and given my Lord A R L I N G T O N by a French-man (as he told me) the Design of this War was not only laying, but well advanc'd by the Practiſes of Monsieur C O L B E R T upon the Ministers of our Court, (where he was then Ambassador) and by the violent Humour of my Lord C L I F F O R D to enter into the Leagues then projected by France ; ſo that the very

Day

Day the Parliament gave His Majesty a mighty Sum of Money, to compliment him upon so applauded a Counsel and Success as that of the Triple Alliance in the Year 1668, that Lord, coming out of the House of Commons, where he was then a Member, cou'd not hold saying to a Friend of mine who came out with him, That for all this great Joy, it must not be long before we have another War with Holland. And which of these Two Prophesies were the more to be consider'd, or the better inspir'd, I leave it to every one to guess as they please.

Nimeguen is seated upon the Side of a Hill, which is the last of Germany; and stoops up on the River *Waal*, which washes the lower Part of the Town, and divides it from the *Betuwe*, an Island lying all upon flat low Ground, between the *Waal* and the old *Rhine*, which was the Antient Seat of those the Romans call'd *Batavians*, and, for their Bravery and Love of Liberty, took into their Confederacy, when they subjected all the neighbouring Parts of Gaul and Germany. *Betuwe* and *Waab* were the Antient German Names, and turn'd into *Batavia* and *Vahalis* by the Roman Terminations, as *Cologne* and *Cleves* are Roman Names chang'd into German. *Betuwe* signifies in the old German *fat Earth*, as *Veluwe* (a great Heathly Country on t'other Side the *Rhine*) does course on *barren Earth*. Whether *Nimeguen* came from *Neomagum*, or *Neumagum*

from *Nimeguen*, I cannot determine; but the old Castle, as well as many Antiquities found about it, shew it to have been a Colony of the *Romans*; and it is seated in very good Air, encompass'd on Three Sides by great and dry Heaths, is well built, and inhabited by a good Sort of People.

I excus'd my self from letting the Magistrates of *Nimeguen* know what Time I design'd my Arrival there, tho' they sent to inform themselves while I was upon the Way; and I refus'd any Ceremonies at Entry, to prevent that Pretence in other Ambassadors and the Troubles and Disturbances such publick Receptions might occasion. However I cou'd not escape some Part of it, for which I had like to have paid a great deal more than 'twas worth. The River of *Nimeguen* is very rapid in the Midst of the Stream, which lies near the Town, and spreads very broad upon the other Side to the *Betuwe*, being upon flat Grounds. The first Part of it is pass'd by a very large Ferry-Boat, which held at once my Two Coaches and Six Horses, one Waggon with my Trunks, Eight Saddle-Horses, and wou'd have receiv'd many more. This Boat is of a Contrivance so singular, as well as so commodious, that I have much wonder'd never to have seen it practis'd in any other Place; for the Force of the Stream drives the Boat cross the River without the least Pains of the Men, being kept to its Course

Course by a strong Cable extended from one Side to the other; and fasten'd to a Pully set up for that Purpose in the Boat; so that no Stress of Weather hinders this Passage, and the harder the Stream runs, the sooner 'tis made. Where the River grows shallow, and the Current slack, on the *Betwixt* Side, it is supply'd by a Bridge of Planks for about Two Hundred Paces, which are ill kept, many loose or shaking, and no Defence on the Sides. When my Coaches were upon this Bridge, the Cannon of the Town began to fire, and so continued all the while I was upon the River; which was a Piece of Civility well understood; but my Horses were so unruly with that Noise, and the Clatter of the Planks, that they were much likelier to have carried me into the River than into the Boat. But when, with the Help of my Servants on foot that led them, we got in there, we were safe as in a House, and got well away to the Town, where I landed at Sir LIONEL JENKINS's House, and stay'd there till late in the Evening, to avoid any Visits or Ceremonies that Night.

THE next Day I was visited by the French Ambassadors. With Monsieur D'AVAUX pass'd little but what was common upon such Occasions: But the Mareschal D'ESTRADES and Monsieur COLBERT, being of my particular Acquaintance in my former Ambassies at the *Hague* and *Aix la Chappelle*,

elle, pretended, in their first separate Visits, to enter with me upon Points and Terms of great Confidence, and upon Matters that gave me Light into the whole Design of *France* intended by the Steps of this Treaty, to which they had of late shew'd so great Forwardness, at least in the forming of this Congress, and Dispatch of their Ambassadors, before those of the Allies were in any Motion, or perhaps Disposition towards it. They both told me, That they had express and private Orders from the King their Master, to make me particular Compliments upon the Esteem His most Christian Majesty had for my Person, and to make their Application wholly to me in the Course of this Negotiation, tho' one of us Ministers Mediators came from residing in their own Court; but they knew very well I had the King my Master's Confidence, as well as that of his Ministers; and that having had the Framing of this Congress from the first Overtures, and thro' all the Preliminaries, there was no other Hand but mine capable of finishing it; and therefore they presag'd me all the Glory of it; That I might reckon upon all the Facility their Master cou'd give towards it; but that after such Successes in the War, and at the Head of so great Forces both at Land and Sea, it cou'd not be expected he shou'd yield to restore what his Arms had conquer'd. On the other Side, they knew very well, that tho' the States

States were bent upon the Peace, yet the Frowardness or extravagant Demands of their Allies, wou'd engage them as long as they cou'd in the War, unless the Prince of ORANGE wou'd interpose his Authority, which was so great with all the Allies, that they were sure of their consenting to whatever Terms the Prince shou'd be resolute in proposing for the Peace: That to draw it therefore to a happy Issue, there was no Way but for His Highness first to agree privately with *France* upon the Conditions, and what every Party shou'd content themselves with; and afterwards, in the Course of the Treaty, to draw all things, by Concert together, to the Scope agreed between them; in which the Prince might make use of the known Temper of the States to bring it to a sudden Issue, and to make a Separate Peace, in case the unreasonable Pretences of their Allies shou'd hinder or delay a General one: That this Part was acted by the Elector of BAVARIA at *Munster*, who was in private Concert with *France* thro' the whole Proceedings of that Treaty, tho' he went on with the Allies in the publick Transactions: That he ow'd the Greatness of his House to this Counsel, and to the Consideration and Support it had ever since receiv'd from the Crown of *France*; That by pursuing the same at *Nimeguen*, it wou'd be in the Prince of ORANGE'S Power to do the same for himself and his Family;

and that for what concern'd his own personal Interests and Advantages, their Master had given them power to assure him, He should have *Carte Blanche*, and draw his own Conditions upon it. That tho' they had other Ways of making this Overture to the Prince, yet they had order to do it by none but me, if I would charge my self with it ; That they knew the Credit and Confidence I was in with the Prince, and how far he would deferr to my opinions in what concern'd the Publick Interests of his Allies as well as his own ; And that if I would espouse this Affair, besides the Glory of having alone given a Peace to *Christendom*, I might reckon upon what I pleas'd my self from the Bounty and Generosity of the King their Master.

THIS was the Sum of what was said by them both, tho' in several and private Visits ; but I observ'd Monsieur COLBERT to have been instructed with more particular Confidence, and to design It with me, even apart from both his Colleagues and mine, in the pursuit of this Intelligence ; but Monsieur D'ESTRADES valued himself chiefly upon his entring into it with me preferable to all others, tho' he had several other ways of doing it with the Prince, as well as into what Practices he should think fit with the States, by the help of so many Friendships and Habitudes as I knew he had contracted in *Holland* during so long a course of employments there.

I answer'd, That I was oblig'd to his Most Christian Majesty for his good opinion, and to them for giving it him, not having my self at all the Honour of being known to him; That I should make no ill use of this great Honour and Confidence, whether I should be able to make a good one or not: That for his Majesty's dispositions to promote the Peace, they knew them as well as I; but that many considerations had engag'd him to instruct us the Mediators only to promote a general Peace, and not to enter into any paces towards any particular one, or separate, between the Parties, which such a private and previous Concert between *France* and the Prince of O R A N G E, would look very like; and therefore I did not see how I could enter upon it without particular Orders from the King: That besides, I would confess to them, that I did not think they would be of any great effect should I receive such Orders; and that the best Service I could do them (the Ambassadors) was to let them know very freely all that I knew, or at least thought of the Prince of O R A N G E, and his dispositions in this great Affair, that they might the better guess what paces to expect from him; That I was sure he desir'd the Peace as much as the States could do; that the weak Conduct of *Spain*, and distracted Counsels of the Empire, were enough to force him upon it, without many other circumstances that were too well known to

to trouble them with. That the Prince knew very well there would be no difficulty at all in the Terms of a Peace between *France* and *Holland*, and that all would arise from their Allies, who had entred into the War only in their Defence; That their Faith and Honour were since engag'd by many Treaties concluded with them, and which hindred them from making any separate Peace; That in all those Treaties the Prince's Honour was more particularly engag'd, upon which personally the several Confederate Princes were known to rely more, than upon any publick Resolution or Instrument of the States. That if any ways could be found, or offers made towards bringing his Highness out of this War, with the safety of his Honour, by the satisfaction of his Allies, upon any sort of Terms, I was sure he would fall into them with all the Joy that could be; but to break from them against all Faith and Agreements, by separate measures, I believ'd he would never be induc'd, but by the last extremities of the War, or necessities at home: And that for his own Personal Interests, I was confident no advantages to be offer'd him, would ever be consider'd by his Highness, how great soever; but that two or three Towns, more or less, to the *Spaniards*, for the strength of their Frontier in *Flanders*, would prevail more with him than all could be done for his Interest in *Orange* or *Burgundy*; and that all other Propositions of Advantages

vantages more than were avow'd in the course of the Treaty, were, I believ'd, what he would take ill from any that should make them; and yet whenever I saw him next, I would tell him of all that had pass'd in this Conversation: But for the D^eference they believ'd his Highness might have for my Sentiments, I would assure them, my Opinion was, he had none for mine, or any Man's else, further than as their Arguments prevail'd upon his Judgment: That he had Sense enough to govern himself, and I believ'd he would always trust to it, tho' he might advise with other men.

A F T E R these Conversations, during the time I stay'd at *Nimeguen*, Monsieur C O L - B E R T made many small Attacks of this kind upon me, and sometimes contented himself only to let fall some things in Conversation, to try if I was dispos'd to enter further upon that subject: But the Marechal D' E s - T R A D E S immediately after began to turn his Battery another way, which was upon the Pensioner FAGEI, by the intervention of a Person of *Maestricht*; many of whose Letters the Pensioner shew'd me upon the same occasion; and with all the Offers that could be made of Consideration and Advantage to the Interests of the Prince of O R A N G E; which met with no other Reception from his Highness than what I foretold,

A F T E R

A F T E R the first Visits between us and the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors, whom only we found at *Nimeguen*; we receiv'd a Visit from the Magistrates of the Town, who told us, they had order from the States to remit the Government of the City to our disposition, during the present Treaty; and to proceed no otherwise in it, than according to such Orders as they should receive from us the Mediators. We told them, It was his Majesty's Pleasure, that we should not at all intermeddle with it, but that on the contrary, we should consign into the hands of the ordinary Justice of the Town, any of our Domesticks that should be guilty of any Crime against the Peace or Government of the place; and that Justice should be done upon them, according to their Faults; and that we should not take upon us to withdraw or protect them from the ordinary course of Justice, by the Rights and Privileges of that Character his Majesty had given us.

A F T E R this we applied our selves to propose some Regulations for the order and quiet of so numerous an Assembly as this was like to prove, (in a Town but too strait, and compos'd of narrow Streets) and to the establishment of some compafs of Neutral Country about it, for the convenience and divertisement of the Company that should compose it. For the first, we gave in a Paper to the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors, with

REASONS,

certain

certain Articles, to which we desir'd their consent; not doubting, but all others that should come after, would easily fall into what they should previously agree to upon our desire. They were these, as we gave them in French, the Language used in all Conferences, and most Papers, that pass'd in this Treaty.

1. Que pour eviter les inconveniens qui pourroient arriver par le grand nombre de traîns dans des rues qui sont si etroites, & entre des coins si incommodes, Les Ambassadeurs Mediateurs proposent, De ne faire les visites, mesme celles de Ceremonie, qu' avec chacun Ambassadeur deux Pages & quatre Laquais; & un Carrrosse, à deux Chevaux; & de n^e aller à aucune place de Conference, ou autres lieux publics avec plus d'un Page & deux Laquais à chaque Ambassadeur.

1. That for avoiding the Inconveniences which may happen by the great number of Traîns in the Streets, which are so narrow, and Turnings so incommodous; the Ambassadors Mediators propose, Not to make any Visits, even those of Ceremony, with more than Two Pages and Four Lackeys each Ambassador; and one Coach, with two Horses; and not to go to any Place of Conference, or other publick places, with more than one Page and two Lackeys to every Ambassador.

2. Qu'en

2. Qu'en cas de ren-
contre de Carrofes dans
les lieux trop estroits
pour le passage de l'un
& de l'autre, chaum,
au-lieu de s'embarrasser
pour le pas, y apportera
toute sorte de facilité,
& s'arrestera le premier
quand il sera le premier
averti que le passage est
trop esroit, & fera
place en cas que de son
costé cela se trouve
le plus facile.

3. That in the Carrofes
in 100 narrow
places, where there is
not room to pass by one
another, every one, in
stead of contending
for Precedency shall
mind rather to make the
passage easie to each
other, and stop first
if he have the first no-
tice that the passage is
too straight, and give
place to the other, in
case it be more easie
on his side.

3. Que les Laquais
ne porteront espee, baton
ni baguette, par les rues,
ni les Pages plus que
de baguette seulement.

3. That Lackeys shall
not wear a sword, nor
carry a staff or stick in the
streets ; nor Pages any
more than a little stick.

4. Que les Ambassa-
deurs sur aucun crime
commis par aucun de
leurs domestiques con-
tre la paix publique,
renonceront à la pro-
tection des dits domesti-
ques, et les remettront
aussitost entre les mains
de la Justice de la ville,

4. That the Ambassa-
dors, upon any Crime
committed against the
publick Peace, by any of
their Domesticks, shall
renounce all Protection
of the said Domesticks,
and deliver them up
into the hands of the
Magistrates of the City;

la

la priere et autorisans desiring and authorizing them to proceed
de proceder contre eux against them according
selon les regles ordinaires. to their ordinary rules.

s. Qu'en cas de quelque insulte ou querelle faite par aucun des domestiques contre aucun autre membre d'aucun autre corps of one Ambassador or Ambassadeur ou Ministre Public, Les Ambassadeurs remettront tous les domestiques entre lez mains du Maistre mesticks into the hands de la Partie offensée of the Master of the pour estre punis à sa Partie offendue, so be discretion. punish'd at his discretion.

s. That in case of my insult or quarrel made by the Domestic servants of one Ambassador or another Ambassador or publike Minister, the Ambassadors shall deliver up such their Masters to the party offended, to be punis à sa Partie offendue, so be discretion.

The French Ambassadors receiv'd this Paper with much Approbation and Compliment to us, upon the design and conception of it, and said they were ready to give their full consent to every part of it, excepting only the second Article; but upon this they could not, without first acquainting their Master, from whom they had orders to maintain, upon all occasions, the Rank that Spain had yielded to them by Treaty; so that they could not stop or make way for the Ministers of that Crown, tho' they would do it for those of Brandenburg. We told them, we doubted.

doubted not but the Emperour's Ambassadors would be content to fall into the General Rule for so good an end; and that for our selves the Mediators, (who were out of all Competition by that Quality,) we resolv'd to practice it with the rest, and give the Example.

T H E French Ambassadors seem'd satisfied, in their own Opinions; but however, desir'd they might first communicate it to their Court. The Dutch Ambassadors wholly approv'd it, and resolv'd to conform their practice accordingly, unless they found other Ambassadors should decline it. However, about a Fortnight after, the French Ambassadors, upon Dispatches from their Court, began to change their Language; and told us, That for the first Article, Monsieur DE POMPONNE thought it not necessary to restrain the Numbers of Ambassadors Trains, since they were well provided against Disorders by the following Articles: That Besides, this would in a manner level the Ambassadors of the greatest Kings with the Ministers of smaller Princes, at least in the eyes of the *menu peuple* [*the Vulgar*], who measure the Dignity of Persons by the Train that attend them. For the second Article, they consented to it, with an Apostyle of their own upon it, providing, that it should not prejudice the Rights of any Princes, nor ever be drawn into consequence in any other place or time. We found by these Answers,

Answers, That the *French Ambassadors* had less Vanity than their Court; and wonder'd to find it so avow'd, and to descend to Circumstances so low and so minute : For tho' Vanity be a Weakness, or a Fault, that the fewest Men are without ; yet it is that of all others that the fewest will own ; and few private Men, tho' perhaps affected with the Gazes and Opinion of the Rabble that fill the Streets as they pass, will yet pretend or confess to consider them : However, we thought best to let it pass, and the rather, because we knew it was no more the Sense of the *French Ambassadors* than ours ; for which they had one more particular Reason, which was the Noise that ran of the magnificent Preparations and Equipage design'd by the Marques *D E B A L B A C E S* and Count *A N T O I N E* towards their Appearance in this Congress ; the First whereof was one of the richest Subjects of *Spain*, Heir and Descendent of the Famous *S P I N O L A* ; and the other had great Revenues from the Duke of *OLDENBURG* (being his Natural Son); and was chosen by *Denmark* on Purpose to appear with *Lustre* in this Ambassy : And the *French Ambassadors* apprehended, either being outshined by these at their Arrival, or being engag'd in greater Expences upon the Vye than they expected from their Court ; which usually leaves those kinds of Services to future Rewards, by succeeding Employments.

ments and Advances, rather than present Supplies. When we receiv'd this Answer from them, we only said Monsieur POMPONNE's reasoning from the *mean People* [*the Vulgar*], seem'd a little below the Greatness of his Master, or the Style of a Great Minister ; but that we shou'd acquaint the Dutch Ambassadors with it, that they might be at Liberty to retract the Consent they had already given, since they, the French, seem'd to have done so ; but that, for our selves, we wou'd observe at least the Rules we had propos'd to others, and let them follow either the Rules or Examples as they pleas'd. The French wou'd by no Means allow us to have excess'd them, and said, They had only told us Monsieur POMPONNE's Reflections upon them ; but that they cou'd not absolutely consent till they had concert'd with their Allies, the Swedish Ambassadors, whose Arrival they daily expected. However, tho' they were by these wholly approv'd, yet the French Ambassadors, during the Assembly, made all their first Visits with the Three several Ambassadors Coaches and Six Horses, and the whole Number of their Train ; which sometimes reach'd further than the Space between their Houses, and of the Ministers where the Visit was paid. But we continu'd to make ours only with Two Horses, and the Number of Servants we had propos'd ; and the rest of the Rules were observ'd by all with

with so good Effect, that for one whole Year I resided there together, there never hap- pen'd any Disorder or Complaint from so nu- merous Trains.

FOR the Neutral Country, we at first propos'd, by Concert with the *French* Am- bassadors, to extend it about Three Leagues; so as to take in the Town of *Cleves*, which has been always celebrated for one of the plea- fanteſt Seats of *Germany*; but upon transmit- ting this Proposal to the *French* Court, a Re- ſolution came back to their Ambassadors to admit only Two Leagues from *Nimeguen*; and That to continue ſubject to Contribution; and to Execution upon Failure of that being paid, as was usual to the Garrison of *Maaſtricht*. This we thought unpracticable, with the Safety of the Ambassadors or their Reti- nues, that ſhou'd make uſe of a Neutrality ſubject to Inroads of arm'd Troops upon Pre- tence of Contribution, and admitted of many Disputes. The *French* Ambassadors had Orders from their Court, to go out of Town upon any Occasion of Airing and Entertainment; The *Dutch* desir'd us to let the *French* know, the States cou'd not be answerable for their doing it ſafely, till a Neutral Country were estab- lish'd without being liable to Contribution. After ſome Time, rather than continue Pri- ſoners to the Town, or venture the Inconve- nience and Danger of Parties ranging with- in the Bounds of a Neutral Country, a Com-

pas was agreed, about Two *English* Miles from the Town ; and mark'd out with several great Posts erected to that Purpose, within which all Persons shou'd have Liberty, and no Soldier shou'd be suffer'd to come in upon any Pretext whatsoever.

S E V E R A L Pretensions were rais'd at the Opening of this Congress (which was reckon'd from the Time of Two Mediators Arrival upon the Place) about the Right of several Princes to send Ambassadors, and many Disputes arose upon them. It had been agreed at the Treaty of *Munster*, that every Elector shou'd be allow'd to send a Minister thither, with the Character of Ambassador ; but if they sent more than One in Commission, that the First only shou'd be treated with Excellence, and other Ceremonies of Ambassadors. This Rule we agreed to follow at *Nimeguen* : And the Elector of **B R A N D E N B U R G** sent Two Ambassadors thither ; but we treated the First only with the usual Ceremonies, and left the other to his Pretences and Complaints. The *French* follow'd our Example ; and the other Ambassadors did some One, some the Other, according as their Interests engag'd them to comply with that Elector in this Pretence.

U P O N Admission of the Electors to send Ambassadors to the Congress, the same Pretence was soon after rais'd by the Dukes of **L O R R A I N**, **N E U B U R G**, and **L U - N E B U R G** :

N E N B U R G : Much Altercation was us'd upon this Subject ; but the Presidents alledg'd, not being found without Dispute, the Thing lay quiet, and their Envoys arriv'd after some Time at *Nimeguen*.

WE agreed neither to give the first Visit, nor the Hand, in our Houses, to any Character under that of Ambassador ; nor to other Persons of Quality, that were not either Counts of the Empire, or General Officers of Armies.

T H E R E was no Dispute about the Rank with the Mediators, the *French* having first yielded it by Order of their Court, till the *Imperialists* came ; who neither yielded nor refus'd it, but seem'd desirous to have that Mark of Distinction allow'd between the Emperor's Ambassadors and those of all other Crown'd Heads. We held on our Pretence of it from these, as well as the rest ; but kept it from coming to any Decision till the very signing of the Treaty ; finding the Emperor not inclin'd to yield it, and knowing that if it were refus'd there, the Admission granted by the rest might come to be retracted upon that Example.

T H E other Ambassadors were left to their usual Pretences : The *French*, That All shou'd yield to them ; and the rest, of None yielding to one another ; in which the *Swedes* carried the Point, even with their Allies the *French*, as nicely and positively as any others,

THE *Swedes* arriv'd about the Middle of *August*, sent first to us, and then to the *French*, to notify their Arrival. This happen'd late in the Evening ; so we deferr'd our Compliments and Desires of an Hour till next Morning. The *French* made theirs the same Night to Monsieur O X E N S T I E R N, first in Commission ; who gave them an Hour the next Morning ; and to our Secretaries, who came to them about that Time, they gave an Hour in the Afternoon. The Visits were made accordingly : But upon our insisting that the first Visit ought to be return'd to the Mediators, from whomsoever the first shou'd be receiv'd ; the *Swedish* Ambassadors, after some Time to consider it, determin'd the Point, and made us the first Visit, tho' the *French* had first made it to them. And this was observ'd by the Ambassadors that afterwards arriv'd during my Residence there.

I remember no other Points of the Ceremonial that seem to have been establish'd by the Course of this Assembly ; unless it was one particular to our selves, who declar'd that we wou'd dine with no Ambassador till the Peace was concluded, being desirous to avoid the Trouble and Engagements of perpetual Invitations, as well as the Unkindness of Excuses, at one Time, or to some Person, more than another ; but our own Tables were open, each of us Three Days in the Week, Two Post-days being reserv'd to our selves

selves for Business, and one for Diversion or Exercise abroad ; and several of the Ambassadors, especially the French, came to our Tables, notwithstanding this Resolution, which they seem'd to take a little to heart. But to make Amends, we divided the Nights by Turns. Where there were any Ladies in the Ambassadors Houses, and where the Evenings were spent in Dancing or Play, or careless and easy Suppers or Collations ; in these Entertainments, as I seldom fail'd of making a Part, and my Colleague never had any ; so it gave Occasion for a good Saying that pass'd upon it, *Que la Médiation estoit toujours en p'te pour faire sa function,* [That the Mediation was always in a Posture to go on with its Business] : For I us'd to go to bed, and rise late ; while my Colleague was a bed by Eight, and up by Four : And to say Truth, Two more different Men were never joyn'd in one Commission, nor agreed better in it.

FOR Business, there was very little for many Months after the Congress began, till the Arrival of the Imperial Ministers ; only the French Ambassadors, soon after my coming, demanding an Audience, came to make us the Offer of exhibiting their *Plein-Pouvoirs* [Full Powers] into our Hands, not doubting, as they said, of the Dutch being ready to do the same. But upon our acquainting the Dutch Ambassadors with this Overture, they told us, That it was in the Choice

of the *French* Ambassadors to do it when they pleas'd; but they did not conceive the hastening of it wou'd gain any Time, since they had no Orders to make that Pace without a previous Concert with their Allies; and consequently, tho' the *French* shou'd do it, yet they wou'd, at present, neither exhibit their own, nor make any Reflections (as might be necessary) upon those of the *French*. From this Answer, the *French* took Occasion to press the *Dutch* extreamly upon making Instances to all their Allies to hasten to the Treaty, or else to declare that they wou'd enter into Affair without them; and not without some Intimation of their Master's being resolv'd to recall them, in case this was refus'd or much longer delay'd. The *Dutch* excus'd the Retardments given to the Treaty so long, by the many Difficulties rais'd by the *French* Court upon Occasion of the Passports, which were not yet dispatch'd to some of their new Allies; but however promis'd to acquaint the States with these Instances, and endeavour to dispose them to fix some Time, by which they wou'd order their Ambassadors to enter into Matter, unless the Ministers of the Allies were arriv'd at Nimeguen.

IN these, and several other Points, interceding between the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors, we carried the Proposals and Answers from one to the other, at their Houses, by Word of Mouth; which continu'd till the Assembly

Assembly was compleated, and a Place of Conference, with much Difficulty, agreed at the Stadhouse of *Nimeguen*; where, after many Difficulties between the Two Confederacies, and many more between the Parties that compos'd each of them, Two Chambers were at length agreed for the Parties, and One for the Mediators, by which our Pains was lessen'd, but without other Advantage. Nor was there any Point that gave us more Trouble than the adjusting this among the Parties; for the *French* were from the very first most declaredly averse from treating, either by Writings, or from agreeing to a Place of publick Conference; conceiving this wou'd tend to keep the Body of the Confederacy united in the Treaty, as well as the War; whereas their Design was to break that Union here, which they cou'd not in the Field; and find some Way or other of entring into separate Measures for a Peace with some of the Parties engag'd. In the mean Time the Allies found, or took, as many Occasions as they cou'd of delaying the Dispatch of their Ministers to the Congress, while they had Hopes of hindering the *Dutch* from proceeding without them; and That they believ'd might be done till this Campaign shou'd end; from the Events whereof the several Princes might the better take their Measures for the Conditions of a Peace that shou'd be propos'd or insisted on in this Treaty.

Treaty. And this Disposition of theirs was so well pursu'd, that no other Ambassadors arriv'd at Nimeguen till November ; tho' we, and the French, and the Dutch, had been so long upon the Place, and the Swedes soon after us.

I N the mean Time the Successes of the Campaign, that were expected absolutely to govern the Motions of the Treaty, were various as to the Gross of the War ; but ran as high to the Advantage of the French, as to the Disadvantage of the Swedish Affairs. By Force of great Treasures, and the great Order in disposing them, the French Magazines were always fill'd in the Winter, so as to enable them to take the Field as they pleas'd in the Spring, without fearing the Weather for their Foot, or expecting Grafs for their Horse. On't other Side, the Spaniards Want of Money and Order, left their Troops in Flanders, neither capable to act by themselves upon any sudden Attempt, nor to supply with Provisions in their March either Dutch or Germans, that shou'd come to their Relief. Their Towns were ill fortify'd, and worse defended ; so that the King of France marching in the Head of a brave and numerous Army, took Conde in Four Days in the Month of April this Year 1676, before any of the Confederates were in the Field ; and in May sent the Duke of ORLEANS to besiege Bouchain with some Part of his Troops, being

ing a small, tho' strong Place, and very considerable for its Situation to the Defence of the *Spanish* Netherlands. The King, with the Strength of his Army, posted himself so advantageously, as to hinder the Prince of ORANGE from being able to relieve it, or to fight without Disadvantage.

THE Prince struggled through all the Difficulties from the Season, or Want of Provisions and Magazines in *Flanders*, and march'd with his Army in sight of the *French* King by the Middle of *May*. The Armies continu'd some Days facing one another, and several Times drawing out in Order to a Battel, which neither of them thought fit to begin; whether not willing to hazard, without Necessity or Advantage, so decisive an Action as this was like to prove; or whether the *French* contented themselves to carry their Point by hindring the Relief of *Bouchain*, which must fall without it; while the Prince of ORANGE, was withheld by the *Spaniards* from purfuing his, which was to give a Battel that the *Spaniards* knew cou'd not be lost without the Loss of *Flanders*. The Armies continu'd facing one another till *Bouchain* was surrendred the Eighth Day of the Siege. The Prince return'd to refresh his Army, harrass'd with so hasty a March upon so sudden Preparations; and the King of *France* return'd home, leaving his Army under the Marshal D'E SCHOMBERG, to attend

tend the Motions of the Enemies. The Prince fell into Concert with the *Spaniards* and *German* Princes near the lower Rhine for the Siege of *Maestricht*; which, tho' the strongest of the *Dutch* Frontiers when it was taken, had been yet fortify'd by the *French* since they possess'd it with all the Advantages of Art and Expence, and with a Garrison of Eight Thousand chosen Men, under **C A L Y O**, a resolute *Catalonian*, who commanded there under the Marshal D' **E S T R A D E S** Governour of the Place, but then at *Nimeguen*.

A B O U T the End of July the Trenches were open'd by the Prince, and the Siege carried on with such Bravery, so many and desperate Assaults for about Three Weeks; that as Wagers were continually offer'd, with Odds, at *Nimeguen*, that it wou'd be taken within such or such a Time, so we did not observe the Marshal D' **E S T R A D E S** was willing to take them, or seem'd at all confident it wou'd be so well defended. The Prince, or the **R H I N G R A V E** (who was design'd for Governour of the Town, as his Father had been) was ever in the Head of the Attacks; and made great Use, as well as Proof of the desperate Courage of the *English* Troops, upon all those Occasions: Many of the Outworks were taken, with great Slaughter on both Sides; but were supplied by new Retrenchments, and by all the Art and Industry

dustry of a resolute Captain, and brave Soldiers, within. About the Middle of *August*, the Prince, exposing himself upon all Occasions, receiv'd a Musket-shot in his Arm ; at which perceiving those about him were daunted, he immediately pull'd off his Hat with the Arm that was hurt, and waved it about his Head, to shew the Wound was but in the Flesh, and the Bone safe ; at which they all reviv'd , and the Prince went on without Interruption in all the Paces of the Siege. But a cruel Sicknes falling into his Army, weaken'd it more than all the Assaults they had given the Town. The *Germans* came not up with the Supplies they had promis'd, and upon which Assurance the Siege was undertaken ; and the *RHINGRAVE*, who next the Prince, was the Spring of this Action, happening to be wounded soon after, was forc'd to leave the Camp for a Castle in the Neighbourhood, where he died : By all which the Army grew disheartned, and the Siege faint. In the mean Time Monsieur *D E SCHOMBERG*, who trusted to a vigorous Defence at *Maestricht*, had besieg'd and taken *Aire* ; and after the Prince's Army was weaken'd by the Accidents of the Siege, march'd with all the *French* Forces through the Heart of the *Spanish* Low-Countries, to the Relief of *Maestricht* ; upon whose Approach, and the Resolutions of a Council of War in the Prince's Camp, the Siege was rais'd,

rais'd, and with it the Campaign ended in the *Dutch* or *Spanish* Provinces. And from this Time the Prince of ORANGE began to despair of any Success in the War, after such Trials and Experience of such Weakness in the *Spanish* Forces and Conduct, and Uncertainty in the *German* Counsels or Resolutions.

HOWEVER, the Imperial Army took *Philipsburg* in the End of *September* this Year 1676; which was yielded for want of Provisions, and as much against common Opinion and Expectation, as the contrary Event in the Siege of *Maastricht*.

THE Affairs of *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* prosper'd all this while against *Sweden*, with Advantage in most of the Sieges and Encounters that pass'd this Summer and the first Part of the Winter following, so that the *Swedes* seem'd to be losing apace all they had so long possess'd in *Germany*: But the *Imperial* Forces, tho' joyn'd by those of the several Princes upon the Upper *Rhine*, had made no Progress in their design'd Conquests there, and were forc'd to seek their old Quarters on the *German* Side of the *Rhine* upon the Approach of the *French*, which was a true and undisputed Decision of the small Success of this Campaign.

AFTER it was ended, the Parties engag'd in the War began to turn their Thoughts, or at least their Eyes, more towards the Motions of the Treaty than they had hitherto done;

done. The Prince of ORANGE writ to me, desir'd to see me for a Day or Two at Soesdyck near Amersfort, about a Day's Journey from Nimeguen. He complain'd much, and with too much Reason, of the Conduct of his Allies; the Weakness, or rather Uselessness of the Spanish Troops in Flanders, for want of Pay or Order; the Imperial Army's acting without Design upon the Rhine, or with Dependance upon Orders from Vienna, where the Emulation of the Ministers made such Distraction, and Counter-paces of their Generals, that the Campaign had pass'd with small Effect, after the Promises of vigorously invading either Lorrain or France: How the Dukes of LUNENBURG had fail'd of sending their Troops to Maestricht; which, with the Sicknes of the Camp, had render'd that Siege ineffectual: so that he began to despair of any good Issue of the War; and wou'd be glad to hear I hop'd for a Better of the Peace, upon our Scene at Nimeguen, after the Paes and Progress whereof he made particular Enquiries. I told him how little Advances had been hitherto made, by the Slowness of his Allies dispatching their Ministers thither; how little Success cou'd be expected from the Representations of the Parties when they shou'd meet; especially France pretending to keep all they had got by the War, and Spain to recover all they had lost; how His Majesty seem'd of the

the Mind to concern himself no further than the Paces of a Mediator, our Orders being only to convey the Mind or Proposals of the Parties from one to another, and even to avoid the Offers of any References upon them to His Majesty's Determination ; so that my Opinion was, That it must be the War alone that must make the Peace, and That I supos'd it wou'd do at one Time or other, by the Weakness or Weariness of one of the Parties.

THE Prince seem'd of my Mind, and said, The Events of the War wou'd depend upon the Conduct at *Madrid* and *Vienna* before next Campaign; for without some great Successes, he did not believe the States wou'd be induc'd to continue it longer. I told the Prince the Discourses Monsieur **C O L B E R T** had entertain'd me with upon my Arrival at *Nimeguen*, in which His Highness was chiefly concern'd. Upon which he reply'd coldly, He had heard enough of the same Kind another Way, which Monsieur **D' E S T R A D E S** had found out to Pensioner **F A G E L**; but that they knew him little that made him such Overtures; and for his own Interests or Advantages, let them find a Way of saving his Honour, by satisfying *Spain*, and nothing of his Concerns shou'd retard the Peace an Hour.

AFTER my Return to *Nimeguen*, I found the *French* making all the Advances they

they cou'd towards the Progress of the Treaty; and they were (no doubt) in earnest; for being in a Posture to insist upon their present Possessions, and having made a great Hand of this last Campaign, they were willing, like Gamesters that have won much, to give over, unless oblig'd to play on by those that had lost. The *Swedes* were more in Haste and in Earnest for the Peace than any, hoping no Resource for their Losses in *Germany* by the War. The *Dutch* were grown impatient for the Peace, finding *France* wou'd make no Difficulty of any thing between them, offering privately by their Emissaries, especially at *Amsterdam*, such a Reglement of Commerce as they cou'd desire, the Restitution of *Maestricht*, and of all Satisfaction the Prince of *ORANGE* cou'd pretend upon his Losses, or their Seisures, in the War. But *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* were as violent against the Peace, having swallow'd up in their Hopes all that *Sweden* had possess'd in *Germany*: And tho' the Emperor seem'd to pretend little after the taking of *Philipsburg*, besides the Restitution of *Lorrain*, and the Towns of *Alsace*; to the Posture they were left in by the *Munster* Treaty; yet they were so fast link'd, both with their *German* Allies and with *Spain*, that they resolv'd to make no Paces in the Treaty but by common Concert: And *Spain*, tho' sensible of the Condition their Affairs in *Flanders* were in, as well

as in *Sicily*; yet upon a Design then hatching at *Madrid*, for Removal of the Queen Regent and her Ministry, to introduce *Don John* to head the Affairs of their Government, had conceiv'd great Hopes to recover those desperate Infirmities that their int'retate Disorders both in Counsels and Conduct, especially in their Finances, had for so long Time occasion'd. Besides, they had Confidences still given them from their Ministers in *England*, that His Majesty wou'd not, after all, be contented to see *Flanders* lost, or wou'd be forc'd into the War by the Humour of his Parliament. For these Reasons the Allies seem'd to make no Haste at all to the Congress, and some of them hardly to look that Way; and none of the Parties were yet arriv'd, besides the *French*, the *Swedes*, and the *Dutch*: But about the End of *September*, the *French* Ambassadors gave us Notice, That their Master having made so many Advances towards Peace, and being so ill seconded by the Proceedings of the Confederates, and their Slowness in coming to the Treaty, was resolv'd to recall his Ambassadors, unless those of the chief Confederates shou'd repair to *Nimeguen* within the Space of One Month.

THIS we communicated to the *Dutch* Ambassadors, and they to the States; who, after some Conferences with the Ministers of their Allies, came to a Resolution, That they

they wou'd enter upon the Treaty themselves, if the Ministers of their Confederates shou'd not repair to Nimeguen by the First of November; which was afterwards, upon some Disputes, declar'd to be meant Old Stile, being that of the Place where the Congress was held.

THE Noise of this Resolution of the States was more, among their Allies, than the Danger; since there were Ways enough to raise Difficulties, and spin out Time, after the Ambassadors shou'd arrive, as well as before; but yet it had so much Effect, that the several Confederates did upon it begin to hasten away one or other of their intended Ambassadors towards Nimeguen (as Count KINKSKI from Vienna, DON PEDRO RONQUILLO from England, where he then resided as Spanish Envoy); but not the Persons principally intrusted, or at the Head of their Ambassies; nor with Powers to proceed further than Preliminaries; and from Denmark Monsieur HEGING, without any News of Count ANTONIA's Preparation, who was appointed Chief of that Ambassy; any more than of the Bishop of GURCK, or Marquess D. BALBIOS, the Chiefest of those design'd from the Emperor and Spain. IN the mean Time the Dutch began to lay Load upon their Allies, for their Backwardness, to declar'd, in making any Pace

towards the Treaty; to cavil upon the Obligations they were under of so many great Subsidies to so many Princes their Allies, for carrying on a War which the Allies pur-sue'd for their own separate Interests or Ambition, tho' entred into perhaps at first for Defence of *Holland*, with whose Safety theirs were complicated. Hereupon their Ministers, both at the *Hague* and *Nimeguen*, took the Liberty to say publickly, and upon several Occasions, and in several Companies, that their Masters wou'd pay no Subsidies to their Allies the next Campaign, unless, in the mean Time, they wou'd, by their fair and sincere Proceedings in the Treaty, put the *French* in the Wrong, as their Expression was.

THE *Swedes* had, as well as the *French*, offer'd to deliver us their Powers; but this was defer'red by the *Dutch* to the Arrival of their Allies, till after the First of November - was elaps'd. The *French* began to press them upon it, in Consequence of the States Resolution, and after some little Demurrs, the *Dutch* Ambassador agreed to deliver them. So by Concerty, not without Difficulty, We agreed, That on the 21st of November the several Powers shou'd be brought to us the Mediators, by the several Ambassadors; at such Hours as they shou'd severally like from us; & shou'd be deposited in our hands; and that we shou'd afterwards communicate

minicte the Originals muddally to the severall Ambassadors at their Houses; and leave Copies with them, attested by us the Mediators.

THIS was done accordingly; and the Morning after, the Dutch Ambassadors brought us an Account of several Exceptions they were forc'd to make against several Expressions in the French and Swedish Prefaces to their Powers, which they said were fitter for *Manifestoes* than for Powers of a Treaty, especially those of justifying the War and maintaining the Treaty of Westphalia. But the greatest Stress they laid, was upon a Clause in the French Powers, mentioning the Pope's Mediation; which they said their Masters cou'd never consent to now, no more than they had at Munster. To say Truth, tho' the gaining of Time for the Allies Coming might have some Part in these Exceptions of the Dutch, yet they were fram'd with great Art; and shew'd the great Quickness and Sharpness of Monsieur VAN BEVERING's Apprehension, as well as his Skill and Experience in these kind of Affairs; being, I think, without Dispute, the most practis'd and the abldst Ambassador, of any I have ever met in the Course of my Employments in the Irish Army during my stay in F H E. The Dutch Exceptions were return'd by others from the French and Swedes Against their Powers; but with such a long book of

enting into the Treaty, while these Matters shou'd be adjusting. The *Dutch* accepted it, provided the *French* wou'd oblige themselves to procure new Powers, free from the Exceptions rais'd against them, as the *Dutch* offer'd to do. After much Debate, they all agreed in desiring us the Mediators to draw up a Form of Powers to be us'd by all the Parties : We did it, and it was approv'd by them all ; with some Reserve only from the *French*, whether it wou'd be fit to mention any Mediation, since that of the Pope's was left out ; and some little Tentatives upon us, whether we wou'd be content to leave out all Mention of His Majesty's Mediation, as well as that of the Pope's ? This we excus'd our selves from doing, the whole Frame of the Congress having proceeded from His Majesty's Mediation, without any Intervention of the Pope's ; and the King's having been accepted by all the Parties, which the Pope's had not been ; but on the contrary, the very Mention of it in the Powers, declar'd against by several of them. And by Orders we receiv'd from Court upon occasion of this Dispute, we declar'd to all the Parties, That tho' His Majesty pretended not to exclude any other Mediation than that the Parties shou'd think fit to use, yet he cou'd not in any wise act jointly with that of the Pope ; nor suffer his Ministers to enter into any Commerce either of Visits or Con-

Conferences, with any of His that might be employ'd at Nimeguen.

IN November arriv'd Monsieur H E U G , one of the *Dutch* Ambassadors; Monsieur S O M N I T Z and B L A S P Y L , the Two Brandenburg Ambassadors; Lord B E R K L E Y from *Paris*; and soon after, D O N P E D R O R O N Q U I L L O , one of the *Spanish* Ambassadors; but the last continu'd incognito till the Arrival of Count K I N K S K I , who whether he had taken the Gout, or the Gout had taken him, continu'd upon that Pretence at *Coblenz* till the new Year was begun.

T H E *Spanish* Ambassador coming upon Visits to my Wife, and meeting me there, found that Way of entring into the present Business of the Scene, as much as if he had been declar'd upon it. He agreed with the *French* in this one Point, of desiring either the Pope's Mediation might be mention'd in their Powers; or that His Majesty, in Consideration of the Peace, wou'd suffer the Mention of His to be left out: But the *Dane*, on t'other Side, agreed with the *Dutch*, in refusing to admit any Power with Mention of the Pope's Mediation. There arose likewise another Difficulty, from a seeming Expedient propos'd by the *Dutch*, of having from each Party several Powers granted for treat-ing with the several Parties they were in War with; which the *French* refus'd, or to grant other Powers than for the *Dutch* and their

Allies : And in these Disputes or Difficulties the Year 1676 ended.

I enter not at all into the Detail, or so much as Mention, of the many Incidents that fell into the course of this Treaty upon Punctilioes of Visits or Ceremonials ; because they seem to me but so many Impertinencies that are grown this last Age into the Character of Ambassadors ; having been rais'd and cultivated by men, who wanting other Talents to value themselves upon in those Employments, endeavour'd to do it by exactness or niceties in the Forms ; and besides, they have been taken notice of, by discourses concerning this Treaty, and at one time or other may be exactly known by the Original Papers of our Ambassy, which are in two or three several Hands : Whereas I intend chiefly to declare the course of this great Affair, by the more material circumstances, and from the true springs of those events that succeeded, rather than trouble my self with the Forms that serv'd to amuse so long this Assembly at *Nimeguen*.

I shall only make two Observations upon the Ceremonial ; the first is upon the Emperor's Conduct towards the Brandenburg Ambassadors ; allowing his Ministers to Treat them both like Ambassadors of Crown'd Heads, though we gave it only to the first of the Ambassy upon the President of the *Münster* Treaty, and were follow'd in it by the French and Swedes

Swedes in the whole course of this Treaty at *Nimeguen*. This Pace of the Emperor seem'd not so much grounded, as some thought, upon his compliance with so considerable an Ally, as upon a design to assist another Pretension of his own ; which is, not only a difference of Place, but also of Rank from all other Crown'd Heads of Christendom ; Whereas the other Kings, though they yield him the Place, yet they do not allow him a difference of Rank. But if the Emperor could by his Example prevail with other Kings to Treat the Electors like Crown'd Heads, it would fortifie the Pretensions of the Emperor to a difference of Rank ; since there is a great one, and out of all contest between him and the Electors.

M Y second Remark is, That among all the Punctilioes between the Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, none seem'd to me to carry them to such heights as the *Swedes* and the *Danes*. The first standing as stiff upon all Points of not seeming to yield in the least to the *French* Ambassadors, tho' their Allies, and from a Crown not only of so mighty Power, but from whom alone they expected the restoring of their broken State in *Germany* ; And the *Danish* Ambassador, upon the *French* Powers being exhibited in *French*, said he would give his in *Danish*, unless they would do it in *Latin*, as a common Language ; alledging he knew no difference between Crown'd Heads ; that

that the *Danish* Kings had been as great as the *French* are now, and in their present Dominions are as Absolute. Upon all which Monsieur VAN BEVERNING could not forbear to reflect, and say to us, That in his Remembrance there was no sort of Competition made by those two Northern Kings with the other three great Kings of *Christendom*; That the treatment of the States to them was very different, and their Ministers made no difficulty of signing any Instruments after the Ministers of the three Great Crowns. 'Tis, I think, out of question, that the pretension of Parity among the Crown'd Heads, was first made in the North by GUSTAVUS, when he told Monsieur GRAMMON the French Ambassador in Sweden upon this occasion, That for his part he knew no distinction among Crown'd Heads, but what was made by their Virtue; And this Pretence was not much disputed with him, in respect to the greatness of his Qualities, as well as of his Attempts and Successes; and his example was follow'd by the Kings of *Denmark*, and has since left Place a thing contested among them all. 'Tis true, the *French* have claim'd the Precedence next to the Emperor, with more noise and haughtiness than the rest, but have been yielded to by none except the *Spaniards*, upon the Rear of a War they were not able to deal with; nor have they since been willing to own the weakness of that concession,

cession; but have chosen to fall into what measures they could of encouraging and establishing the Pretence of Parity among Crown'd Heads. The most remarkable Instance of this happen'd at *Nimeguen*; where upon a publick meeting of the Allies, the Dispute arising between *Spain* and *Denmark* for the place at Table, D O N P E D R O confessed to have it taken by turns, and the first to be divided by lot. The *French* Ambassadors made their pretence of preference next the Mediators at *Nimeguen*, in the first return of their Visits from Ambassadors arriving; but 'twas neither yielded to by *Swede* or *Dane*, nor Practic'd by the Emperor's Ambassadors, who made their first Visit to the Mediators, and the next without distinction to the first that had visited them. The Emperor took advantage of the *French*, as well as the rest, having yielded to the Mediators; and during this Treaty made a scruple, tho' not a refusal, of doing it; by which he distinguish'd himself from the other Crown'd Heads. We were content to keep it, as much as we could, from decision with them; but it once hap- pen'd, that upon a Meeting with the Allies at the *Dane's* House, Count K I N K S K I was there before I and Sir L I O N E L came into the Room, where Chairs were set for all the Ambassadors. After the common Salutations, I went strait up to the Chair that was first in Rank, and stood before it, to sit down.

down when the rest were ready; but my Colleague, either losing his time by being engag'd in longer Civilities, or by a desire not to be engag'd in Contests, gave room to Count K N N K S K Y (a very brisk Man) to come and stand before the Chair that was next me, hand consequently between me and my Colleague: When I saw this, and consider'd, that that place was given me by the Imperialists, yet it was not given to the King's Ambassador; I chose not to sit down; but falling into the Conference that was intended, I stood all the while as if I did it casellfly, and so left the Matter undecided.

THE Prince of ORL A N G E about the latter End of December, writ very earnestly to me, to make a Step for some few Days to the Hague, knowing I had leave from His Majesty to do it when I thought fit. And finding all things without present Motion at Nimeguen, I went thither, and arriv'd the last day of the Year. The first of the next being 1677, I attended His Highness: We fell into large Discourses of the Progress of the Treaty, the Coldness of the Parties, the affected Delays of the Imperialists and Spaniards, & the declar'd Aversion of the Danes and Brandenburgh; and concluded how little was to be expected from the formal Paces of this Congress. Upon all which the Prince ask'd if I had heard any more of His Majesty's Mind, upon the Peace, since I had been dash'd with

with him? I told him what I remember'd of his last Letter to me upon that Subject; which was, That he concluded from the Prince's Discourses to me, that he had then no mind to Peace; that he was sorry for it, because he thought it was his Interest to have it. That he had try'd to know the Mind of *France* upon it; but if they would not open themselves farther on one side, nor His Highness on the other, than they had yet done, he would content himself with performing only His Part of Mediator, and in the Common Form. The Prince said, This look'd very cold, since His Majesty was alone able to make the Peace, and knew well enough what it would come to by the Forms of the Congress. That for his own part, lie desir'd it, and had a great deal of reason; both because His Majesty seem'd to do so, and to think it his own Interest as well as the Prince's; and because the States not only thought it their Interest, but absolutely necessary for them. That he would not say this to any but to the King by me; because if *France* should know it, they would, he doubted, be harder upon the Terms: That both Spain and the Emperor had less Mind to it now, than they had at the End of the last Campaign; the new Ministers being less inclin'd to it than the old had been; so that there was not one of the Allies that had any Mind to it, besides the States. That for his own Part, he should

should be always in the same Mind with them, and therefore very much desir'd it ; but did not know which way to go about it, at least so as to compass it before the next Campaign. And if that once began, they shou'd be all at Sea again, and shou'd be forc'd to go just as the Wind shou'd drive them : That if His Majesty had a Mind to make it, and wou'd let him know freely the Conditions upon which either he desir'd or believ'd it might be made, he wou'd endeavour to concert it the best he cou'd with His Majesty, and that with all the Freedom and Sincerity in the World ; so it might be done with any Safety to his own Honour, and the Interests of his Country.

A L L this he desir'd me to write directly to His Majesty from him, as he knew I had not only Leave, but Command to do upon any Occasion that I thought deserv'd it.

T W O Days after, I saw the Pensioner F A G E L upon some common Affairs incident to my Ambassy at the Hague, which had been left in the Hands of the Secretary of that Ambassy. When these Discourses were past, he ask'd me if I had brought them Peace from Nimeguen ? I replied, That since he was so ignorant of what had pass'd there, I wou'd tell him, That they had carried their Matters there *En babilengens* [Like able Men]. That to bring their Allies to the Congress, they had pretended to treat by the First

First of November, whether they came or not: That after that Day pass'd, they had found Fault with the Powers exhibited, had offer'd at new, made the Mediators course from one to t'other, spun out Two Months Time in these Paces, and thereby were gotten in sight both of *Spanish* and *Imperial* Ministers, which I suppos'd was the Point they always intended, and afterwards to keep Pace with them. The Pensioner answer'd me, with something in his Face both serious and sad, That either I did not know them, and the Course of their Affairs since I left the *Hague*, or else I wou'd not seem to know them: That they not only desir'd the Peace from their Hearts, but thought it absolutely necessary for them: That they wou'd certainly have enter'd into the Treaty at the Time, if the *French* had either exhibited Powers in a Form to be at all admitted, or wou'd have oblig'd themselves to procure new ones; nay, That they wou'd not insist upon a Peace according to their Allies Pretensions, nor cou'd he answer that they wou'd not make a separate one. I said, That was a Matter of such Moment, as I was sure they wou'd think of it another Year before they did it. With this he drew up his Chair closer to me, and began a Discourse with more Heat and Earnestness than agreed well with the Posture of Health he was in; saying, first, That they had thought enough

of

of it already ; and with thinking much, had begun to find it was without Remedy : That they had great Obligations to *Spain*, for entring into the War to save their Country, and thereby to save *Flanders* too ; but they had made them no ill Return, by continuing it now Three Years only for the Interests of *Spain*, since there remain'd nothing of Consequence between *France* and them : That they had further engag'd themselves to carry it on this following Year, and so wou'd have done with the Forces they did the last, if their Allies had perform'd the Parts they had likewise engag'd ; but for *Spain*, they took no Care, but to let them see they were resolv'd to perish : That they had sent their Fleet home from *Sicily*, without the Payments agreed on ; and left them to be paid by the States at their Return : That not a Penny cou'd be got of a great Sum they ow'd them for Carriages and Provisions the last Summer, and which was design'd for Magazines against next Year in *Flanders*, without which their Armies cou'd not march in that Country, where they were sure to find none of the *Spaniards* providing : That they had represented to *Spain* the Necessity but of keeping so many Forces well regulated and paid, as might defend their Towns while the Prince shou'd take the Field with the Army of the State, and hinder or divert any great Sieges there ; but not a Word

to

of Answer: That they had then desir'd them to receive so many of the Troops of the *German* Princes, their Allies, as might defend their most important Places; but instead of this, they drove them out of their Country: That for the Emperor, they had always told him, That unless his Army wou'd march into *France*, or at least force them to a Battel by such Forces as might draw great Detachments of the *French* out of *Flanders*, that Country wou'd not be sav'd the last Summer, or at least not the next, unless his Army took up their Quarters this Winter in *Alsace*, or on that Side of the *Rhine*; But at *Vien-na* they consider'd *Flanders* as much as the *Dutch* do *Hungary*; and because the Imperial Officers cou'd better find their private Account by Winter Quarters in *Germany*, than in a Country harass'd like *Alsace*, their Armies must repass the *Rhine* this Winter, and thereby lose all the Advantages of the last Campaign, and Hopes of the next: That for want of Magazines in *Flanders*, Two or Three strong Frontiers wou'd be lost there next Spring, before the Imperialists cou'd take the Field; and if *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, and *Mons*, were taken, all the rest wou'd revolt, considering the Miseries they had already suffer'd, and must by a longer War: That

the Prince wou'd not be able to prevent it, or be soon enough in the Field to march, for want of Provisions in *Flanders*, the Country growing desolate by the unset-tled Contributions; or at least, not with such an Army as to venture a Battel, or raise a Siege, while the *Spaniſh* Troops were so weak, and the *French* wou'd be so strong, at a Time when they had no Enemy to di-vert them upon the *Rhine*: That the Prince's Friends cou'd not suffer him to go into the Field, only to see Towns lost under his Nose, and perhaps all *Flanders*, while he was expected to defend it; and at the same Time was render'd incapable of doing it by the Faults of the *Spaniards*, who yet wou'd not fail to reproach him, as well as his Enemies abroad, and Ill-willers at home, that wou'd be glad of the Occasion. In the mean Time, from *France* they cou'd have whatever Conditions they pretended, either by restoring *Maeſtricht*, a Regle-ment of Commerce, or any Advantages to the House of ORA N G E; and as to this last, whatever the Prince himself wou'd demand: That to this Purpose they had every Week pressing Letters from Mon-sieur D' ESTRADES to make the Sepa-rate Peace; and tho' he shou'd fall into it with the greatest Regret that cou'd be, yet he did not see what else was to be done, and did not know one Man in *Holland* that

was not of the same Mind : That he did not talk with me as an Ambassador, but a Friend, whose Opinion he esteem'd and desir'd : That he told me freely *Leur fort & leur foible* [*Their Strength and their Weakness*] ; and wou'd be glad to know what else I thought they cou'd do upon all these Circumstances, *Et dans l'Accablement de leur Eftat par une si longue guerre* [*And in the Distress of their State by so long a War*]. I return'd his Compliment, but excus'd my self from giving my Opinion to a Person so well able to take Measures that were the fitteſt for the States Conduct or his own ; but desir'd to know what he reckon'd wou'd become of *Flanders* after the *Dutch* had made their Separate Peace, because the Fate of that Country was that wherein the rest of their Neighbours were concern'd as well as they. He answer'd, it wou'd be lost in One Summer, or in Two, but more probably in One ; That he believ'd *Cambray*, *Valentiennes*, *Namur*, and *Mons*, might be lost in One Summer : That after their Loss, the great Towns within wou'd not offer at defending themselves, excepting *Antwerp* and *Ostend*, for which they might perhaps take some Measures with *France*, as I knew the *French* had offer'd Monsieur *D e W i t* upon their first Invasion in 1667. I ask'd him how he reckon'd this State was to

live with *France* after the Loss of *Flanders*? And if he thought it cou'd be otherwise than at Discretion? He desir'd me to believe, That if they cou'd hope to save *Flanders* by the War, they wou'd not think of a Separate Peace; but if it must be lost, they had rather it shou'd be by the Last, which wou'd less exhaust their Country and dishonour the Prince: That after *Flanders* was lost, they must live so with *France*, as wou'd make them find it their Interest rather to preserve their State than to destroy it: That it was not to be chosen, but to be swallow'd like a desperate Remedy: That he had hop'd for some Resource from better Conduct in the *Spanish* Affairs; or that some great Impression of the German Armies upon that Side of *France*, might have brought the Peace to some reasonable Terms: That for his own Part he had ever believ'd, that *England* it self wou'd cry Halt at one Step or other that *France* was making; and that if we wou'd be content to see Half *Flanders* lost, yet we wou'd not All; nor *Sicily* neither, for the Interest of our Trade in the *Mediterranean*: That the King had the Peace in his Hands for these Two Years past, might have made it when he pleas'd, and upon such Conditions as he shou'd think fit, of Justice and Safety to the rest of his Neighbours as well as himself: That all Men

Men knew, *France* was not in a Condition to refuse whatever Terms His Majesty resolv'd on, or to venture a War with *England* in Conjunction with the rest of the Allies: That the least Shew of it, if at all credited in *France*, was enough to make the Peace: That they had long represented all this in *England* by Monsieur VAN BEUNINGHEN, and offer'd His Majesty to be the Arbitrator of it, and to fall into the Terms he shou'd prescribe; but not a Word in Answer, and all receiv'd with such a Coldness as never was, though other People thought we had Reason to be a little more concern'd: That this put him more upon thinking a Separate Peace necessary, than all the rest: That he confess'd, *Cuncta prius tentanda* [*All Means were first to be tried*], till he found at last 'twas *immedicabile Vulnus* [*an incurable Wound*]: That for their living with *France* after *Flanders* was lost, he knew well enough what I meant by asking; but after that, the Aims of *France* wou'd be more upon *Italy* or *Germany*, or perhaps upon us, than them: That it cou'd not be the Interest of *France* to destroy or conquer this State, but to preserve it in a Dependance upon that Crown: That they cou'd make better Use of the *Dutch* Fleets, than of a few poor Fisher-Towns that they shou'd be reduc'd to if any Violation were made either

either upon their Liberties or Religion : That the King of *France* had seen their Country, and knew it, and understood it so, and said upon all Occasions, That he had rather have them for his Friends than his Subjects ; but if, after all, I concluded their State must fall in Four and Twenty Hours, yet it were better for them to defer it to the last Hour, and that it shou'd happen at Night rather than at Noon.

THIS was discours'd with such Vehemence and Warmth, that he was not able to go on ; and having said, It was not a Matter to be resolv'd between us Two, I left him, after wishing him Health enough to go through the Thoughts and Businesses of so great a Conjunction.

NEXT Morning I went to the Prince, and after some common Talk, told him what had past in my Visit to the Pensioner, and ask'd His Highness, If he had seen him since, or knew any thing of it ? He said No ; and so I told him the Detail of it ; and upon Conclusion, That he said he saw nothing else to be done but to make a Separate Peace ; and that he knew not a Man in *Holland* who was not of his Mind. The Prince interrupted me, saying, Yes, I am sure I know one, and that is my Self, and I will hinder it as long as I can ; but if any thing shou'd happen to me, I know it wou'd be done in Two Days Time.

I ask'd

I ask'd him, Whether he was of the Pensioner's Mind, as to what he thought likely to happen the next Campaign? He said, The Appearances were ill; but Campaigns did not always end as they began: That Accidents might happen which no Man cou'd foresee; and that if they came to one fair Battel, none cou'd answer for the Event: That the King might make the Peace, if he pleas'd, before it began; but if we were so indifferent as to let this Season pass, for his Part he must go on, and take his Fortune: That he had seen that Morning a poor old Man, tugging alone in a little Boat with his Oars, against the Eddy of a Sluce upon a Canal: That when with the last Endeavours he was just got up to the Place intended, the Force of the Eddy carried him quite back again; but he turn'd his Boat as soon as he cou'd, and fell to his Oars again; and thus Three or Four Times while the Prince saw him; And concluded this old Man's Business and His were too like one another, and that he ought however to do just as the old Man did, without knowing what wou'd succeed, any more than what did in the poor Man's Case.

A L L that paf'd upon these Discourses I represented very particularly to the Court, the first Part immediately to the King, the rest to the Secretaries of State; and added

own Opinion, That if His Majesty continu'd to interpose no further than by the bare and common Offices of this Mediation in the Place and Forms of a Treaty, and the *Austrians* held off from the Progress of it, as well as the Northern Allies, and as they had all hitherto done, it wou'd certainly follow, that the *French* and *Dutch* wou'd fall into private Negotiations, and by what I cou'd observe on both Sides, were like to adjust them in a very little Time, and leave them ready to clap up a Peace in Two Days, when the *Dutch* shou'd grow more impatient of the Slowness or Unsincereness of their Allies Proceedings in the General Treaty, or whenever the violent Humour of the People shou'd force the Prince to fall into the same Opinion with the States upon this Matter. This I esteem'd my self oblig'd to say, that His Majesty might want no Lights that were necessary upon so nice, and yet so dangerous a Conjuncture. I had His Majesty's Answer in a long Letter of his own Hand, complaining much of the Confederate Ministers in *England* caballing with Parliament Men, and raising all Mens Spirits as high against the Peace as they cou'd; and that they had done it to such a Degree, as made it very difficult for him to make any Steps with *France* towards a General Peace, unless the *Dutch* Ambassador wou'd first put in a Memorial, pressing

pressing His Majesty from the States to do it, and declaring, That without it they saw Flanders wou'd be lost.

From Secretary W I L L I A M S O N I had no other Answer material upon all the Pensioner's Discourses, nor my own Opinion upon the present Conjunction, but that His Majesty, and the Lords of the Foreign Committee, wonder'd I shou'd think the French were so ready for a Separate Peace, if the Dutch shou'd fall into those Thoughts; and that they did not remember they had ever receiv'd any thing from either Me or my Colleague at Nimeguen that look'd that Way. Upon which I told him the frequent Conversations I had had with Monsieur C O L B E R T upon that Subject, and the several Letters the Pensioner had shewn me from the Marshal D' E S T R A D E S, or his Instrument at Maestricht. But to all this I receiv'd no Answer, nor so much as Reflection; tho' I thought this Part was my Duty as Ambassador at the Hague, whether it were so as Mediator at Nimeguen or not.

T H E Prince and Pensioner were both willing the King shou'd be comply'd with in the Government of Monsieur V A N B E U N I N G H E N's Paces and Language at London; but press'd me to write once more to know His Majesty's Opinion upon the Terms of a Peace, or else he said it

it wou'd be too late, while the Season advanc'd towards the Campaign. Upon which I desir'd him to consider there might be Three Weeks Difference between his first telling his own Thoughts to His Majesty, and receiving His Majesty's Opinion upon them; or sending first to know His Majesty's, then returning his own, and afterwards expecting the King's again in case they differ'd: Besides, I believ'd His Majesty wou'd take it kinder, and as a Piece of more Confidence, if His Highness made no Difficulty of explaining himself first. The Prince paus'd a while, and then said, To shew the Confidence he desir'd to live in with His Majesty, he wou'd make no further Difficulty of it, tho' he might have many Reasons to do it: That if the King had a Mind to make a sudden Peace, he thought he must do it upon the Foot of *Aix la Chapelle*; which he wou'd have the more Ground for, because it was a Peace he both made and warranted: That for Exchanges, he thought there shou'd be no other propos'd upon it, but only of *Aeth* and *Charleroy* for *Aire* and *St. Omer*; which Two last he thought imported a great deal more to *France* than the others, unless they wou'd declare that they intended to end this War with the Prospect of Beginning another, by which they might get the rest of *Flanders*: That this was all needed pass
between

between France and Spain ; and for the Emperor and this State, that the first having taken Philipsburg from the French, shou'd raze it ; and the French having taken Maestricht from the Dutch, shou'd raze it too ; and so this whole War shou'd pass, *Comme un tourbillon qui avoit cessé, apres avoir menacé beaucoup, & fait fort peu de Remuemens au monde : [As a Storm that has ceas'd, after it had threaten'd much, and made but little Alterations in the World].*

I was surpriz'd to hear a Proposition so on the sudden, so short, and so decisive, and that seem'd so easy towards a short Close, if His Majesty shou'd fall into it ; and I esteem'd it a Strain in the Prince of the most consummate Knowledge in the whole present Scheme of Affairs, and most decisive Judgment upon them that he cou'd have given after the longest Deliberation and maturest Advice. I observ'd however to His Highness upon it, That he had not explain'd what was to become of Lorraine and Burgundy ; and next, Whether he believ'd it at all likely, that France, after such Acquisitions made in this War, and so many more expected, shou'd come to such Restitutions of what they posses'd, without any Equivalent. The Prince reply'd, Both were explain'd by the Terms he propos'd of Aix la Chapelle : That for Lorraine, France never pretended to keep it, but

but from the last Duke only: That *Burgundy* cou'd not be parted with by *Spain*, without the *French* restoring so many Towns for it in *Flanders*, as wou'd raise endless Debates, draw the Business into Lengths, and so leave it to the Decision of another Campaign. For the Second, he said, He had Reason to doubt it, and did not believe it wou'd be done but by His Majesty's vigorous Interposition, but by That he was sure it wou'd be easily effected; but if His Majesty wou'd not endeavour it, the War must go on, and God Almighty must decide it: That all the Allies wou'd be glad of it, and believ'd that upon *D o n J o h n*'s coming to the Head of the *Spanish Affairs*, there wou'd be a new World there: That however one Town well defended, or one Battel well fought, might change the Scene: That for himself he wou'd confess, the King cou'd never do so kind a Part, as to bring him with some Honour out of this War, and upon some moderate Terms; but if he was content that *France* shou'd make them insupportable, they wou'd venture All rather than receive them; and for *Holland*'s making it a Separate Peace, let the Pensioner, or any others, tell me what they wou'd, they shou'd never do it while he was alive and was able to hinder it. And he wou'd say one Thing more to me, That

he

he believ'd he was able to hinder it: That if he died, he knew it wou'd be done next Day; but when that shou'd happen, this Matter must be some other's Care, and perhaps we in *England* were the most concern'd to look after it.

I promis'd to represent all he had said directly to His Majesty, and so I did immediately; and the Prince went next Day to *Dieren*, within Six Leagues of *Nimeguen*, where I promis'd to come to him as soon as I shou'd be possess'd of His Majesty's Answer. And I am the more particular in all these Discourses with the Prince and the Pensioner upon this great Conjunction, because they do not only discover the true Springs from which the Peace was afterwards deriv'd, but represent most of the Interests of *Christendom*, as they were observ'd by the Two Persons that, next to Monsieur *D E W I T*, understood them the best of any I have ever met within the Course of my Negotiations.

A F T E R the Prince was gone, I had one Conference more with the Pensioner, who told me he was still of Opinion it must come to a Separate Peace: That he had told the Emperour's Ministers the same Thing; and that if they did not at *Viena* fall into the Measures propos'd and insisted on by the States before the Middle of *February* next, they shou'd be forc'd to make

make it: That if DON EMANUEL DE LYRA had not now assur'd them of the Remises being actually come from *Spain*, for Payment of the last Year's Charge of the Fleets, both in the *Mediterranean* and *Baltick*, according to Agreement, the Peace cou'd not have been kept off this Winter it self. I told him the Prince was of another Mind, and had said to me a Separate Peace shou'd never be made while he liv'd, and was able to hinder it; and that he believ'd he shou'd have it in his Power. The Pensioner reply'd, He shou'd come to it with as much Regret as the Prince himself; but that His Highness himself might be forc'd to it by the ill Conduct of his Allies, the ill Successes of the next Campaign, and the Mutinies of the People, to which they were already but too much dispos'd at *Amsterdam* by the Delays of the Treaty at *Nimeguen*: That the late Revolution in *Spain* against the Queen Regent and her Ministry, had shew'd enough what might be brought about by a violent and general Humour of the People; and the Prince knew the Country too well to go too far against it: That it was in His Majesty's Hands to make a General Peace, if he pleas'd, before the Campaign began; and perhaps it was in the Conduct of *Spain* and the Emperor to engage *Holland* in one Campaign more, by the Measures they had propos'd:

propos'd: If both these fail'd, a Separate Peace must be made.

WHILE I staid at the *Hague*, which was about a Month, my Colleagues at *Nimeguen* had, it seems, found out a Negotiation grown between the *French* Ambassadors and Monsieur *VAN BEVERNING*, separate from the Ministers of his Allies, and without any Communication of the Mediators, which they suspected wou'd end in a Separate Peace. Of this they thought fit to give Part to the Court, and of their Suspicions upon it; as they had done in my Absence; and receiv'd an immediate Order upon it, That in case they found a Separate Peace concluding, or concluded between *France* and *Holland* at *Nimeguen*, they shou'd protest publickly against it in His Majesty's Name. This my Colleague Sir LIONEL JENKINS writ to me at the *Hague* about the 10th of *January*, and was in great Pain upon it. He apprehend-ed the Thing, but expected not to know it till 'twas done, and then doubted any good Consequences from our Protestation. He desir'd I wou'd both send him my Thoughts upon it, and the same to the Court as soon as I cou'd.

I did so, both to my Lord Treasurer and Mr. Secretary COVENTRY; and told them very freely, That I cou'd not understand the Reason or the Drift of such an

an Order as my Colleagues had receiv'd to make such a Protestation: That if a Separate Peace between *France* and *Holland* were thought as dangerous in the Court, as I knew it was in the Country, the King might endeavour to prevent it, and had it still in his Power, as he had had a great while: But if it were once concluded, I did not see any other Effect of our Protestation, unless it were to irritate both the Parties, and bind them the faster, by our being angry at their Conjunction. Nor did I know what Ground cou'd be given for such a Protestation; for tho' the Parties had accepted His Majesty's Mediation of a General Peace, yet none of them had oblig'd themselves to His Majesty not to treat a Separate One, or without his Offices of Mediation; and if they had, I did not see why the same Interests that cou'd make them break through so many Obligations to their Allies, shou'd not make them as bold with a Mediator: That, as to prevent the thing may be a very wise and necessary Council, so His Majesty's Resolution in it ought to be signified as early as can be, where it is likely to be of Moment to that End, which was to *France*: But if the Thing shou'd be first done, as I cou'd not tell how well to ground our Offence, so I cou'd as little how to seek our Revenge; and it wou'd be to stay till we

we were struck, and then trust to crying out: That to the best of my Sense, it were better to anger any one of the Parties before a Separate Peace, than both of them after; and if we must strain any Points of Courtesy with them, to do it rather by making a Fair and General Peace, than by complaining or protesting against a Separate One.

I thought, I confess, that upon this Representation from my Colleagues, without any Knowledge of mine, or Suspicion that the Matter was working up at *Nimeguen* when I left it, and yet agreeing so much with what I had foreseen and represented from the *Hague*, and meeting such a Resentment at our Court as appear'd by the Order transmitted to my Colleagues upon it; there was little Question but His Majesty wou'd declare himself upon the Terms of a General Peace to both Parties, which I knew very well wou'd be refus'd by neither, if he were positive in it, and supported, as he wou'd certainly have been, by the Prince: But our Counsels at Court were so in ballance, between the Desires of living at least fair with *France*, and the Fears of too much displeasing the Parliaments upon their frequent Sessions, that our Paces upon this whole Affair look'd all like cross Purposes, which no Man at home or abroad cou'd well understand, and were

often mistaken by both Parties engag'd in the War, as well as by both Parties in the House of Commons, till the Thing was wrested out of our Hands.

ABOUT the Twenty Fifth of *January* 1677, I receiv'd His Majesty's Answer to my last Dispatches by the Prince's Directions, and carried them immediately away to *Dieren*, which was little out of my Way to *Nimeguen*, and there communicated them to the Prince. They consisted of Two Parts; the First, An Offer of His Majesty's entring' into the strongest defensive Alliance with the States, thereby to secure them from all Apprehensions from *France*, after the Peace shou'd be made. The Second, was his Majesty's Remarks, rather than Conclusion or Judgment, upon the Terms propos'd by the Prince for a Peace: That he believ'd it might be compass'd with *France*, upon the Exchange of *Cambray*, *Aire*, and *S. Omer*, for *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oudenarde*, *Conde*, and *Bouchain*: That this Scheme was what His Majesty thought possible to be obtain'd of *France*, tho' not what was to be wish'd.

I observ'd the Prince's Countenance to change when I nam'd *Cambray* and the rest of the Towns; yet he heard me through, and the many nice Reasons of Sir *J. — W.* — upon the Matter; as of a double Frontier this wou'd give to *Flanders*, the

Safety whereof was the Thing both His Majesty and the States were most concerned in; and many other Ways of cutting the Feather. After which the Prince said, He believ'd Dinner was ready, and we wou'd talk of it after we had din'd; and so went out; but as he was near the Door, he turn'd to me, and said, Tho' we shou'd talk more of it after Dinner, yet he wou'd tell me now, and in few Words, That he must rather die than make such a Peace.

A F T E R Dinner, we went again into his Chamber, where he began with telling me I had spoil'd his Dinner: That he had not expected such a Return of the Confidence he had begun towards His Majesty. He observ'd the Offer of Alliance, came to me in a Letter of His Majesty's own Hand; but that about the Terms of a Peace, from the Secretary only: That it was in a Style as if he thought him a Child, or to be fed with Whipt Cream: That since all this had been before the Foreign Committee, he knew very well it had been with the *French* Ambassador too, and that the Terms were his, and a great deal worse than they cou'd have directly from *France*. He cast them up distinctly, and what in plain Language they amounted to; That *Spain* must part with all *Burgundy*, *Cambray*, *Aire*, and *St. Omer*, which were of the Value of Two other Provinces

ees in the Consequences of any War between *France* and *Spain*; and all for the Five Towns mention'd: That in short all must be ventur'd, since he was in, and found no other Way out. I told the Prince that I hop'd he wou'd send His Majesty his own Thoughts upon it; but that he wou'd think a little more before he did it. He said, he wou'd write to the King that Night, but wou'd not enter into the Detail of the Business, which was not worth the Pains, but wou'd leave it to me. He desir'd me further to let His Majesty know, That he had been very plain in what he had told me of his own Thoughts upon this whole Matter, and had gone as low as he cou'd with any Regard to the Safety of his Country, and his Allies, or his Honour: That he doubted whether *Spain* wou'd ever have consented to those very Terms; but for these he knew they cou'd not, tho' they were sure to lose all *Flanders* by the War: And for himself, he cou'd never propose it to them; but if *Flanders* were left in that Posture, it cou'd never be defended upon another Invasion, neither by *Holland*, nor by *England* it self; and he was so far of the Spaniards Mind, That if *Flanders* must be lost, it had better be so by a War than by a Peace: That whenever that was, *Holland* must fall into an absolute Dependance upon *France*;

France; so that what His Majesty offer'd of an Alliance with them, wou'd be to no Purpose; for they wou'd not be made the Stage of a War after the Loss of *Flanders*, and wherein they were sure no Alliance of His Majesty, nor Forces neither, cou'd defend them. He concluded, That if His Majesty wou'd help him out of this War with any Honour and Safety, either upon Kindness to him, or Consideration of what Concernment his own Crowns were like to have in the Issue of this Affair, he wou'd acknowledge and endeavour to deserve it as long as he liv'd; if not, the War must go on, be the Event what it wou'd; and for his own Part, he wou'd rather charge a Thousand Men with a Hundred, nay, tho' he were sure to die in the Charge, than enter into any Concert of a Peace upon these Conditions.

I gave His Majesty an Account of all that pass'd in this Interview, and return'd to my Post at *Nimeguen*.

THE Allies had taken great Umbrage at my Journey to the *Hague*, as design'd for negotiating some Separate Peace between *France* and *Holland*; but the Prince and Pensioner seem'd careless to satisfy them, and made that Use only of it to let them know that no such Thing was yet intended, but that *Holland* wou'd be forc'd to it at last, if the Emperor and

Spain fell not into those Measures that they had propos'd to them, both at *Vienna* and *Madrid*, for the vigorous Prosecution of the next Campaign. Which had some Effect at *Vienna*, but little in *Spain* or *Flanders*, as was felt in the Beginning of the Spring.

AT my Return to *Nimeguen*, I found that in my Absence Count KINKSKI was arriv'd, who was a Person of great Parts, of a sharp and quick Apprehension, but exact and scrupulous in his Conduct, rigid in his Opinions, never before vers'd in these sort of Employments, and thereby very punctilious: This had engag'd him in Difficulties upon the Ceremony of Visits, both with my Colleagues and the *French*, upon his first Arrival; which lasted with these till the End of the Congress, so as to hinder all Visits between them: But I had the good Fortune to retrieve all ill Correspondence that had happen'd between the Mediators and him. I found likewise, that a secret Intelligence was grown between the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors, which was manag'd by Monsieur OLIVIER-CRAINS, the Second *Swedish* Ambassador, and wholly apart from my Colleagues, whose Intervention had been only us'd when the Matter was first agreed between those Parties: That Monsieur VAN BEVERNING drove on very violently towards a Peace, and with little Regard of his Allies; and said he

he had Order from the States, *De pousser l'Affaire tant qu'il lui seroit possible, [To push the Business on as vigorously as possible]*: That those Ambassadors had come to a sort of Agreement about the Form and Number of Powers, which was, That the Mediators shou'd be desir'd to draw up a Form of Preamble, which shou'd be common to all the Parties, and contain nothing more, but that such and such Princes, out of a sincere Desire of Peace, had sent such and such Persons to *Nimeguen*, which had been chose for the Place of Treaty, by the Intercession of the King of Great Britain: That the Mediators shou'd likewise draw up an Obligatory Act, to be sign'd by the several Ambassadors, and put into their Hands on the same Day, for the procuring new Powers within Sixty Days after the Date: That the Titles in the new Powers shou'd be inserted, *bona fide*, according to the usual Stile of the Chancellery of each Court; and that an Act of Salvo shou'd be sign'd by the several Ambassadors, for no Consequence to be drawn hereafter, for the Use or Omission of any Titles in these Powers.

I found likewise, That these Points had been agreed among all the Allies, by the formal Intervention of my Colleagues, after they had first been concerted between the French and Dutch: That these Am-

bassadors had entred into a Course of mutual Visits ; owning publickly , that they did it as necessary to facilitate the Progress of the Treaty : And that the *Dutch* began to talk of finishing an Eventual Treaty (as they call'd it) for themselves, as soon as the Acts about Powers were wholly dispatch'd ; which shou'd not take Place till the General Peace was concluded ; but after which They, the *Dutch*, intended to employ their Offices between their Allies and the *French*.

I found likewise, that Mr. H I D E had increas'd the Number of the Mediators in my Absence, who having been sent into *Poland* the Summer past, to christen that King's Child , and to condole with the Emperor upon the late Empress's Death, had perform'd the first Compliment from His Majesty ; but upon his coming from thence to *Vienna*, found the Emperor married , and so pass'd on privately home , and arriv'd at *Nimeguen* soon after I left it upon my Journey to the *Hague*; where he came to me, after having staid a Fortnight at *Nimeguen*. He told me at the *Hague*, That upon his Return by *Rotterdam*, he had there met Letters from Court with a Commission to stop for some short Time at *Nimeguen*, and take the Character of one of the Ambassadors Mediators there, by which he might be enabled at his Return

turn to give His Majesty an Account of the State and Progress of Affairs there. He said, this Commission was intended to find him at *Nimeguen*, upon the Stop he made there; but having not arriv'd till he had left that Place, he was in doubt whether he shou'd make any Use of it or not, and desir'd my Advice, whether to return to *Nimeguen*, or to go forward for *England*. I easily perceiv'd what this Dispatch was intended for, to introduce him into those kinds of Characters and Employments; and so advis'd him to go back to *Nimeguen*, which he did, and made a Part of the Ambassy during a short Stay there, but excus'd himself from entring into the Management of any Conferences or Dispatches; so that by his Modesty, and my Lord BERKLEY's great Age and Infirmities, the Fatigue of that Employment lay still upon me and Sir LIONEL JENKINS, who writ alternately the Dispatches from the Ambassy to Court, and the others to other Princes and Ministers, by Concert, all the while I was upon the Place.

I found likewise, at my Return to *Nimeguen*, some few Difficulties yet remaining, which obstructed the Dispatch intended about the Powers: For tho' the French had consented to furnish new Powers, and several for the Emperor, *Spain*, *Denmark*,

Denmark, and *Holland*; yet they refus'd a distinct one for *Brandenburg*, which these Ministers insisted on; and the *Dutch* were in such Obligations to that Prince, that they were forc'd to do so too, tho' unwillingly, as doubting the Success with *France*, and foreseeing the Consequence of the same Pretence to be rais'd upon it by other Princes of *Germany*, not only Electors, but the Houses of *L U N E N B U R G* and *N E U B U R G*, who yielded to the Electors in no Point, but that one of Precedence. But the *Dutch*, to distinguish that of *B R A N D E N B U R G*, alledg'd to us, that he was Principal in the War of *Sweden*, and so could not be included as an Ally only, either by the Emperor, or by the States.

T H E *Danish* Ambassador stood positively upon the common Use of the Latin Tongue between *France* and them in their Powers, or else to give his in *Danish*, if they gave theirs in *French*. These said, That it was a Novelty and an Impertinence; and that if in all the Intercourse that had ever been between those Two Crowns, the Language had not been *French* on their Side, and *Latin* on the *Danes*, even in any one Instrument, they were content they shou'd give their Powers not only in *Danish*, but in *Hebrew* if they pleas'd. The *Dane* said, He cou'd not give Account

count of all Presidents ; That if ill ones had been hitherto us'd, 'twas Time to establish new ones that were good : That his Master had more Right to do it than any former King, being now Successive in that Crown, which was before Elective ; and being more absolute in his Dominions than any other King of *Christendom* ; for there was now nothing in *Denmark*, but *La Volonté du Roy* [*The Will of the King*] ; upon all which he said his Orders were positive, and he cou'd not proceed without the Style he pretended.

THESE Two Points chiefly had obstructed the final Agreement about the Powers, for near a Month ; after which we prevail'd with the *French* to yield to new Powers for *Brandenburg*, upon Assurance from the *Dutch* Ambassadors that they expected no such Pretension for any other of their *German* Allies ; but that if any shou'd be rais'd and refus'd by *France*, yet That shou'd not hinder or delay the *Dutch* from proceeding in the Treaty. The *Dane's* Pretence about the Languages, being neither countenanc'd nor approv'd by any of his Allies, was at last yielded by him ; which had been better never started , as having lost him Ground in that which was intended by it, which was to establish the Principle of a Parity among Crown'd Heads.

THERE

THERE was an Accident happen'd likewise in my Absence, which had rais'd great Heats among the Parties. Upon Count K I N K S K I's Arrival, the Allies began their Meetings at his House; by which they hop'd to govern the General Resolutions, and keep the Alliance from breaking into any separate Pieces. The *Dutch* Ambassadors, who pretended to influence the Peace more than any of their Allies, stomach'd the Count's Design and Carriage at these Conferences, where they said he pretended to be sole Dictator, and they were unwilling to enter into plain Contradictions, or the same Heats at his own House; upon which they went to the Stadthouse, and chose there a Room for their Conferences among all the Allies; which, upon the first Practice, gave great Offence to the *French* Ambassadors. They said it was a Breach upon the Neutrality of the Place, establish'd by the Assembly's being there; and that the *Dutch* had now arrogated to themselves the Disposal of the Town-House, without common Agreement. The *Dutch* alledg'd, the Rooms they had taken were not belonging to the Town, but to the Nobles of *Gelderland*, and were below Stairs; and that all above remain'd to be dispos'd of still by the Mediators for the common Use of the Parties when they shou'd desire it. The

French

French were not satisfy'd with these Reasons, and threaten'd to break the Assembly. We at last prevail'd with the Allies to forbear the Use of the Stadthouse, till we drew up a formal Proposal to be made by us the Mediators, to all Parties, desirring them, That for their Ease and Convenience, all Parties wou'd meet in one Room at the Stadthouse, or at least the Two Alliances in Two several Rooms, whilst we shou'd meet in another, and be there ready to perform all Offices between them. This last was accepted, and we design'd the several Rooms for our Selves and the Parties; but were forc'd to find Two Rooms for the *French* and *Swedes* to meet apart, whose Competition, tho' Allies, wou'd not suffer them to meet in one, or decide it by Lot, as the *Spaniard* and *Dane* had done.

T H E R E remain'd one Difficulty more, which particularly concern'd His Majesty. Both *French* and *Spaniards*, as well as *Imperialists*, had insisted, even with Emulation, That the Pope's Mediation shou'd be mention'd in the new Powers, as well as His Majesty's. The *Dutch* and *Danes* both had absolutely refus'd to treat upon any Powers where the Pope's Mediation shou'd be mention'd. We had likewise represented to them, How great a Difference there was between His Majesty's Mediation,

that had been accepted by all Parties, and the Pope's, that had been so only by a Part of them; and the very Mention of it absolutely refus'd by several others, to be admitted into the Powers: That His Majesty's Mediation had propos'd the Place of Treaty, exchang'd the Passports, form'd the Assembly, manag'd all the Negotiations in it so long, without the Appearance of any Minister from the Pope, or Knowledge whether he wou'd be receiv'd if he came, or by whom his Mediation wou'd be accepted or employ'd. At length it was resolv'd, That the Mention of His Majesty's Mediation alone shou'd be made in the several Powers: And so all being agreed, about the Middle of *February* all the several Acts were sign'd, and put into our Hands, and by us exchang'd among the several Parties.

A F T E R this Dispatch of all Preliminaries to the Treaty, the several Parties, by Agreement, brought into our Hands their several Propositions or Pretensions. The *French* seem'd in Theirs to demand nothing of the Emperour and of *Brandenburg*, but the entire restoring of the Treaty of *Munster*: Of *Spain*, the retaining of all they had conquer'd in this War, upon the *Spaniards* having first broken the Peace. From the States General they made no Demand, but offer'd them the restoring of their

their Friendship, and that they wou'd hearken to a Treaty of Commerce. On the other Side, The Emperour's Demands were, that *France* shou'd restore to him, to the Empire, and all his Allies, whatever they had taken from them in the Course of this War, and make Reparation for all Damages they had suffer'd in it. The *Spaniards* demanded all the Places they had lost, and all the Damages they had suffer'd from *France* since the Year 1665. The *Dutch* demanded from *France* the Restitution of *Maestricht*, Satisfaction to the Prince of ORANGE in what did concern the Principality of ORANGE, and a Reglement of Commerce, with a Renunciation of all Pretensions each Party might have upon the other. As for the great Damages they had sustain'd, they said, they sacrific'd them all to the publick Peace, provided Satisfaction might be given to their Allies.

FOR the Northern Kings, and *German* Princes, their Demands were so extended, that I shall forbear relating them, and sum them up in this only; That those who had gain'd by the War, pretended to retain all they had got; and those that had lost, pretended to recover all they had lost, and to be repaid the Damages they had suffer'd by the War. Count KINKSKI deliver'd into our Hands likewise the Duke of

of LORRAIN's Pretensions, sealed as the rest were; but we open'd them not, upon the French telling us they had not receiv'd from Court any Counter-Pretensions upon the Duke of LORRAIN; whereof they believ'd the Reason to be, That no Minister of his had yet appear'd at the Congres. Indeed, their Pretensions against LORRAIN had never yet been made since the Death of the late Duke, and wou'd have been very hard to draw up by their ablest Ministers or Advocates themselves; and therefore they thought fit to decline them, and reserve them for the Terms of a Peace, when they shou'd be able to prescribe, rather than to treat them.

BY these Propositions of the several Parties, it easily appear'd to the World, what wise Men knew before, how little Hopes there were of a Peace, from the Motions of this Treaty in the present Circumstances of Affairs; and how it was wholly to be expected from the Course and Influence of future Events in the Progress of the War.

ABOUT the 24th of February, I went to the Prince at his House at Soesdyck, a Day's Journey from Nimeguen; upon a Letter from his Highness, desiring it of me. I had about a Week before written to him by the King's Command, upon which his Highness desir'd to speak with me. I went,

went, and told him the Contents of my last Dispatch. He ask'd me whether it were from the King himself, or from any of the Ministers: I told him, it was from Secretary W I L L I A M S O N, by the King's Command. The Prince said, Then he knew from whence it came; but however desir'd me to read the Particulars to him: Which were, the King's Apprehension of a Mistake in the Prince, because the Terms mention'd by his Majesty were not any Propositions (which He did not think his part to make), nor had He any Authority for it, but only a piece of Confidence he had enter'd into with the Prince. Next, That the Exchange of *Cambray*, was only propos'd as a thing to be wish'd; that so six Towns might be restor'd to *Spain*, instead of five the Prince had propos'd, which in His Majesty's Opinion would make a kind of a double Frontier to *Brussels*, and so leave *Flanders* safer than by the Prince's Scheme; Therefore His Majesty desir'd the Prince would think further of it, and not let it fall so flat as he did by his last Answer, without trying what it could be beaten out to. But however offer'd, That if his Highness had any other Proposition to make to *France*, the King would very readily hand it over to them in the best manner he could.

WHILST I was reading this to the Prince, He could hardly hear it out with any Patience, Sir I—~~W~~—'s Style was always so disagreeable to him; and he thought the whole Cast of this so artificial, that he receiv'd it at first with Indignation and Scorn, rather than with those further Thoughts that were desir'd of him. He said the Style of *Letting it fall so flat*, was my Lord A R L I N G T O N 's; and *The double Frontier*, as it were, for Brussels, was some of the Secretary's *Creme Fouettée* [*Whipt Cream*], and fit for Children. The rest he took to be all the French Ambassador's; who would fain continue a private Treaty with him by the King's Hand, while His Master went into the Field. His Answer was very plain: That he had thought enough of it, and had no more to say at this time. That when he spoke to me so lately at the Hague, He believ'd the Peace might have been made, and upon better terms than he propos'd, if the King had desir'd them from France, either upon Kindness to Him, or upon the Interests of His own Crowns. That he was sorry to find the King's Thoughts so different from his; and that whenever they grew nearer, he should be glad to know it. But he look'd now upon the Campaign as begun; and believ'd at the time we talk'd, the Guns were playing before *Va-lenciennes*

lenciennes. That he saw now no hopes of a Peace, but expected a long War; unless Flanders should be lost, and in that case the States must make the best terms they could. That he expected a very ill Beginning of the Campaign, to make an ill Figure in it himself, and to bear the Shame of Faults that others would make; but if the Emperor perform'd what he had promis'd, the Campaign might not end as it began. That however he was in, and must go on, *Et quand on est à la grande messe, on y est* [And when one is at High-Mass, one is at it]; (meaning, I suppose, that one must stay till 'tis done, because the Crowd is so great one can't get out). That he gave His Majesty Thanks for his offer of handing over to France any Proposition he should make; but That never was His Meaning: For if it had, He could easily have found a directer way. That his Intention was only to enter into a Confidence with His Majesty upon the Subject of the Peace, and to owe it wholly to him; but if any thing was propos'd by the King to France, otherwise than as His own Thoughts, it must be from the Body of the Alliance, and not from Him.

A F T E R these Discourses, the Prince went immediately away for the Hague, and I return'd to Nimeguen; where all Negotiations seem'd wholly at a stand,

and so continu'd till towards the End of April. In this time arriv'd Monsieur STRATMAN, one of the Imperial Ambassadors; Monsieur CHRISTIN, one of the Spanish; but He and DON PEDRO having only the Character of Plenipotentiaries, and pretending thereupon the Treatment of Ambassadors, and the French and Swedes refusing it to that Character, they continued *incognita* till the Arrival of the Marques D'E BALBACES.

FOR Monsieur STRATMAN; Upon his Notification to the several Ambassadors (at the same Time, as he said,) the Dane and the Swede made him first their Visits, and after them the French: Whereupon, having first made his to the Mediators, he return'd them to the Swede, the Dane being out of Town; after which he sent to demand an Hour of the French; but Monsieur D'ESTRADES return'd him answer, That having fail'd of the Respect due to the King his Master, they would not admit of any Visit from him. Hereupon Monsieur KINKSKI and Monsieur STRATMAN desir'd us to ask upon what Point the French refus'd their Visit, saying, It could be upon no other but a Pretence of Preference to all other Crowns, and expecting the first Visits to be made the French, tho' other Ambassadors had first visited the Imperialists. This they desir'd much

much the French would avow, believing it would embroil them with the Swedes as well as with us, who they knew would declare against any such Pretence. But the French, upon our Application from the Imperialists, kept stanch to their first Answer, That Monsieur STRATMAN, *avoit manqué du respect au Roy leur Maître* [Had been wanting in the respect due to the King their Master]. That he had done it in several Points, and knew very well in what: And further than This they would not enter into the Matter, but continued positive in refusing the Visit.

WHILST such Matters as these help'd to amuse the Congress, and keep them in Countenance, the essential Parts of the Treaty were manag'd in the Field: France had in the beginning of the Year block'd up Cambray; and Valenciennes about the end of February. Having provided sufficient Magazines in the Winter for the Subsistence of their Forces, they began to break into Flanders, and into the Parts of Germany on t'other side the Rhine, and with all the most cruel Ravages of Burning and Spoiling those Parts of Germany that could be exercis'd, and such as had not yet been us'd on either Side since the War began. The Allies made Complaints of this new manner of War, to His Majesty; who employ'd his Offices towards France, to hinder such prosecution

of a Quarrel, while a Peace was treating under his Mediation: But the thing was done, and their Point was gain'd; which was, by an entire Ruin of the Country, to hinder the Imperialists from finding any Subsistence for their Troops; if they should march into *Alsace*, and thereby divert those Forces that the *French* resolv'd to employ this Spring in *Flanders*, before the *Dutch* could take the Field and march to the relief of those Places they intended to attack.

A B O U T the Seventeenth of *March*, the King of *France* took *Valenciennes*; having furmounted the very Force of the Seasons, and set down before it about the beginning of that Month. From thence he march'd with a mighty Army, and laid Siege to *Cambray* with one part of it, and to *St. Omer* with the other, under the Duke of *ORLEANS*. After five days Siege from the opening of the Trenches, he took *Cambray*, like all the other *Spanish* Towns, by surrender upon Articles; but the *Cittadel* held out for some Days longer.

I N the mean time, the *Dutch* having receiv'd their Payments due from *Spain*, and finding the *French* go on with their design upon *Flanders*, whilst the Treaty serv'd but for an Amusement, resolv'd to go on with the War for another Campaign; being kept up to this Resolution by the

the vigour of the Prince of ORANGE, in pressing them upon the Observance of their Treaties, and pursuit of their Interest, in the defence of *Flanders*. Upon the first motion of the *French*, the Prince had begun to prepare for that of his Troops likewise, and press'd the *Spaniards* to have Theirs in readiness to join him; and with all imaginable endeavours provided for the subsistence of his Army in their March through *Flanders*, which the *Spaniards* had taken no care of. But with all the Diligence and Application that could be used, he could not come to the Relief either of *Valenciennes* or *Cambray*; but with part of the Forces of the States alone, and without either Troops, or so much as Guides, furnish'd him by the *Spaniards*, he march'd directly towards St. *Omer*, resolute to raise that Siege with the hazard of a Battel, at what Disadvantage soever. The Duke of ORLEANS leaving a small part of his Troops to defend his Trenches before St. *Omer*, march'd to meet the Prince of ORANGE, and upon the way was reinforce'd by Monsieur DE LUXEMBOURG with all the Troops the *French* King could send out of his Army, leaving only enough to continue the Siege before the Cittadel of *Cambray*. These Armies met, and fought with great Bravery at *Mont-Cassel*, where, after a sharp Dispute, the first Regiment of

the Dutch Infantry began to break, and fall into disorder : The Prince went immediately to that Part where the Shake began, ralli'd them several times, and renew'd the Charge ; but at last was born down by the plain Flight of his Men, whom he was forc'd to resist like Enemies, and fall in among them with his Sword in his Hand ; and cutting the first cross the Face, cry'd out aloud, *Coquin je te marqueray au moins, à fin de te faire pendre,* [Rascal, I'll set a Mark on thee at least, that I may hang thee afterwards]. Voice nor Actions, Threats, nor Examples, could give Courage to Men that had already lost it ; and so the Prince was forc'd to yield to the Stream that carried him back to the rest of his Troops, which yet stood firm ; with whom, and what he could gather of those that had been routed, he made a Retreat that wanted little of the Honour of a Victory ; and will, by the confession of his Enemies, make a part of that great Character they so justly allow him. The safety of the Dutch Army, upon this Misfortune, was by them wholly own'd to His Higness's Conduct as well as Bravery in the course of this Action ; after which, both St. Omer and the Citadel of Cambray were surrender'd to the French, about the twentieth of April, with which the Spaniards lost the main Strength of their Frontier of Flanders on that side, (as they had

had done that on the other side by *Aesth* and *Charleroy* in the former War) and all the Hopes of raising any Contributions in *France*, which was a great part of the Subsistence of the *Spanisb* Troops; so as there now remain'd nothing of Frontier considerable, besides *Namur* and *Mons* to the Land, *Ostend* and *Newport* to the Sea; and the rest of the *Spanisb Netherlands* consisted only of great Towns, by which no resistance could be hop'd for, whenever the *French* should think fit to attack them, and could spare Men enough to garrison them when they should be taken. For the Greatness of those Towns, and Multitude of Inhabitants, and their inveterate Hatred to the *French* Government, was such, as without very great Garisons they could not be held; unless upon one sudden Conquest and great Revolution, the whole *Spanisb Netherlands* should become *French*, and thereby be made a new Frontier towards the *Dutch* and *Germans*, and, like a new Conquest, the Seat of their Armies.

THIS the *Spaniards* thought would never be suffer'd, neither by *England* nor *Holland*; and so they seem'd to have abandon'd the Fate of *Flanders* to their Care, with a Resignation that became good Christians, rather than good Reasoners. For I have long observ'd, from all I have seen, or heard, or read in Story,

that

that nothing is so fallacious, as to reason upon the Counsels or Conduct of Princes or States, from what one conceives to be the true Interest of their Countries : For there is in all places an Interest of those that Govern, and another of those that are Govern'd : Nay, among these, there is an Interest of quiet Men, that desire only to keep what they have ; and another of unquiet Men, who desire to acquire what they have not ; and by violent, if they cannot by lawful means. Therefore I never could find a better way of judging the Resolutions of a State, than by the personal Temper and Understanding, or Passions and Humours, of the Princes, or Chief Ministers, that were for the time at the Head of Affairs. But the *Spaniards* reason'd only from what they thought the Interest of each Country. They knew *Holland* would save *Flanders* if they could, and *England* they were sure could if they would, and believ'd would be brought to it at last by the Increase of the Danger, and Force of their own Interest, and the Humour of the People. In this Hope or Presumption they were a great deal flatter'd by their Ministers then in *England*, DON BERNARD DE SALINAS Envoy from *Spain*, and FONSECA Consul there; who did indeed very industriously foment the Heats that began about this time

time to appear in the Parliament, upon the Apprehensions of the *French Conquests* both in *Flanders* and *Sicily*; which moved them, about the End of *March*, to make an Address to the King, representing the Progresses of *France*, and desiring His Majesty to put a stop to them, before they grew dangerous to *England*, as well as to their Neighbours. **D O N B E R N A R D D E S A L I N A S** told some of the Commons, That the King was very angry at this Address, and had said upon it, That the Authors of it were a Company of Rogues; which made a great Noise in the House of Commons. The King resented it as a Piece of Malice in **S A L I N A S**, or at least as a Design to inflame the House; and there-upon order'd him to depart the Kingdom within certain Days. Yet, about a Month after, the Parliament made another Address, upon the same Occasion; desiring his Majesty to make a League Offensive and Defensive with the States-General, for opposing the Progress of the *French Conquests*. This His Majesty receiv'd as an Invasion of his Prerogative, made them an angry Answer, and Prorogued the Parliament till the Winter following.

H O W E V E R, *France* had so much Regard to the Jealousies rais'd both in *England* and *Holland*, of their designing an intire Conquest of *Flanders*, that, after having gain'd those

those three important Frontier-Towns so early in the Spring, and dispers'd his Army after that Expedition; that King return'd home; writ to his Majesty, That to shew he had no Intention to conquer Flanders, but only to make a General Peace, he was contented, notwithstanding the great Advantages and Forces he had at present, to make a General Truce, in case his Allies the *Swedes* would agree to it; which he desir'd His Majesty to inform himself of, since he had not Convenience of doing it, for want of Liberty of Couriers into *Sweden*.

THE Contents of this Letter were pronounced by the *French* Ambassadors at *Nimeguen* among the several Ministers there, till they found it had an effect contrary to what was intended, and was taken by all for too gross an Artifice. It pass'd very ill with Monsieur VEN BEVERNING himself, who of all others there, was the most passionately bent upon the Peace. But he said openly upon this, That the *French* were to be commended, who never neglected any thing of Importance, nor so much as of Amusement: That *France* had given their Blow, and would now hinder the Allies from giving theirs: That the Reserve of *Sweden's* Consent, was an easy way of avoiding the Truce, if the Allies should accept it: That this it self could not be done, because

cause *Flanders* would be left so open, as to be easily swallow'd up by the next Invasion, having no Frontier on either side. That the Towns now possess'd by *France*, would in the time of a Truce grow absolutely *French*, and so the harder to be restor'd by a Peace or a War. That for his part, he desir'd the Peace; contrary to the Politicks of Monsieur VAN BEUNINGHEN, and the other Ministers of the Allies in *England*; affirming always, That notwithstanding all their Intrigues and Intelligences there, He, Monsieur VAN BEVERNING, was assur'd, That his Majesty would not enter into the War, to save the last Town in *Flanders*. This Confidence made him pursue all the Ways towards a Peace, and by Paces which some thought forwarder than his Commission, and very ill concerted with those of his Allies. About the middle of *April*, he brought us the Project of a Treaty of Commerce both for *France* and *Sweden*, and desir'd we would make the Communication of them; which we did for form, though we knew that those Ministers had been before possess'd of them from the *Dutch* Ambassadors themselves. And some few Days after, they enter'd into Conferences upon this Project at the *French* Ambassadors Houses, whom they found very easy in the Terms the *Dutch* insisted on for their Commerce, which

which was all that could make any Difficulty between them.

1677. ABOUT the End of April, the Ministers of the Allies came, and presented us their several Answers in Writing to the French Propositions ; which they offer'd to leave with us, whenever we should assure them that the French and Swedes were ready with theirs. Upon this Communication given to the French, they were positive to give no Answer in writing, nor to receive any, alledging both Reason and Example for their Opinion ; this from the Practice of the Munster-Treaty, that from the Danger of the invective Style or Language that are apt to enter into the Writings of each Party upon such Occasions. The Allies were for some time as peremptory in their Resolution of delivering their Answers in writing, but both at last agreed upon the Expedient we proposed, of dictating to us what they intended should be said to the other Party, of our setting the Substance down in Writing, and reading it over to them first who dictated to us, so as they might be Judges whether we had rightly apprehended and expressed their Meaning ; and yet the thing might go in our Style, and not in theirs ; by which all Sharpness and Provocation would be avoided.

A BOUT the Middle of *May*, arriv'd President *C A N O N*, Envoy from the Duke of *L O R R A I N*, and put his Master's Pretensions into our Hands; upon which the Allies expected a return of those from *France* upon that Duke, no room being now left for delaying them from the want of a Minister upon the Place; But the *French* said very plainly, It was a Matter they were not instructed in; which the Allies receiv'd with great Stomach, and perpetual Complaints to us the Mediators; all professing, they were resolv'd not to proceed in the Treaty, without carrying on the Interests of that Duke, an equal Pace with their own.

A BOUT the End of *May*, arriv'd the Pope's *N U N C I O*; whereupon the *Swedish* and *Danish* Ambassadors resorted immediately to us, desiring to know how we intended to carry our selves in what regarded that Minister; professing themselves to be much in pain, being on one side very much press'd, the *Swedes* by the *French*, and the *Danes* by the *Imperialists* and *Spaniards*, to the Enterchange at least of common Ceremonies and Civilities, with a Minister for whom they all with Emulation profess'd so great Respect and Deference; On t'other side, the *Swedes* and *Danes* pretended neither to have Instruction nor Example from their respective Courts, to determine them in this Matter;

but

but said they were resolv'd to observe and consider the steps that should be made by us. We cut the Busines very short, and declar'd to them our Resolution to have no sort of Commerce with the Pope's Nuncio, either in the Affairs of our Function, or in matters of Ceremony ; and told them, our Orders from Court were so precise in this Point, that they would admit of no Debate. The next Day, Monsieur C O L - B E R T and Monsieur D' A v a u x came formally to give us part of the Nuticio's Arrival, and of his Desire to make us his first Compliments, if he might know they would be receiv'd : Our Answer to them was the same we had made to the *Swedes* and *Danes* ; and soon after, all the Ministers of Protestant Princes at *Nimeguen*, resolv'd to follow our Example, and to have no Commerce at all with the Nuncio.

A B O U T the same time, after many Messages carried by us between the Parties, they were persuaded at last into the Agreement of delivering and exchanging by our Hands, their Answers to each others Propositions in writing, tho without pretending to pursue that Method in the succeeding Paces of the Negotiation. Nor was there need of that Caution, for this I take to have been the last Pace of any free and general Negotiation between the Parties engag'd in the War and in the Treaty ;

nor

nor were the Answers any thing nearer agreeing, than the first Propositions.

THE last Day of May, arriv'd the Marquis DE BAGUETTE, First Ambassador from Spain; and about the same Time, my Lord BURKE return'd into England, where he languish'd out the rest of the Summer, and died.

ABOUT the Seventh of June, the Dutch Ambassadors brought us the Project of a Treaty between them and France, digested and extended in all its Forms and Articles; and told us soon after, They had, in a Conference upon it with the French Ambassadors, agreed, in a Manner, all the Points of it; at least that there remain'd but Two, which concern'd Commerce only, undetermin'd between them, which they doubted not wou'd be agreed likewise upon Return of the French Dispatches from Court. That after their Business was ended, they wou'd perform the best Offices they cou'd between their Allies and the French. And indeed, by the Beginning of July, all Points were accordingly agreed between the French and Dutch; and Monsieur VAN BEVERING began to play the Part of something more than a Mediator; pressing on his Allies towards a Peace with Paces very earnest and someth'g rough; and, as some believ'd, more than he had Order for from his Masters, who

Q.

yet

yet pretended to hold Hands with their Allies. But Monsieur VAN BEVERINUS profess'd to believe, that their Friends at the Hague were impos'd upon by VAN BUNNINGHEN and the Spanish Ministers at London, who still animated them with Hopes of the King's entering into the War, or at least prescribing a Plan of the Peace to be receiv'd by all Patties; which VAN BEVERINUS believ'd neither one nor t'other of, and pretended to be morally assur'd of his Opinion, and thereupon grounded the absolute Necessity of a Peace.

IN this Month, the Duke of ZELEN began to make a Difficulty of fending the Five Thousand Men he had promis'd to the Allies, without some new Stipulations; And the French offer'd a Garanty to the House of LÜNEBURG of all their Conquests on the Swede in Bremen, upon a Neutralitie to be declar'd by those Dukes; which began to give great Umbrages to the Allies, as well as the Swedes, of some separate Measures like to be concluded between France and the whole House of BRUNSWICK. The Dutch Ambassadors were likewise in Pain, upon new Intelligences, both from Kianus and Middeld, about a Separate Peace being treated between DON JOHN and the French; with an Exchange of the Spanish Netherlands for

for what shou'd be restor'd them in *Roussillon* and *Sicily*. The Ministers of the Confederates made great Instances in *England*, That His Majesty wou'd recall his Troops that were in the *French* Service, attributing most of their Successes in *Germany* to the Bravery of those *English* Regiments. But His Majesty excus'd it upon the Equality of a Mediator, since there were *English* Troops of greater Number in the Service of the Allies. Who took this Answer however for an ill Sign of that Prosecution which they hop'd from His Majesty for the Relief of their languishing Affairs. The Hopes of those great Actions promis'd by the *Imperialists* this Summer on the *Rhine* began to flat, their Troops finding no Subsistence in those Countries, which had been wholly desolated by the *French* in the Beginning of the Year, to prevent their March. The Prince of ORANGE observing all these Circumstances, and foreseeing no Resource for the Interests of the Allies, unless from His Majesty; and that it was likely to prove an unactive Summer in *Flanders*, the *French* resolving not to come to a Battel, and he not able to form a Siege, and oppose a *French* Army that shou'd come to relieve it; he sent Monsieur BENTINCK over into *England* about the Beginning of *June*, to desire His Majesty's Leave that he might make

make a Journey thither so soon as the Campaign ended. He receiv'd a Civil Answer; but with Wishes from the King, That he wou'd first think of making the Peace, and rather defer his Journey till that were concluded.

ABOUT the Middle of June, my Son came over to me at Nimeguen, and brought me Letters from my Lord Treasurer, to signify His Majesty's Pleasure that I shou'd come over, and enter upon the Secretary of State's Office, which Mr. C O V E N T R Y had offer'd His Majesty to lay down upon the Payment of Ten Thousand Pounds: That the King wou'd pay Half the Money, and I must lay down the rest at present; tho' his Lordship did not doubt but the King wou'd find the Way of easing me in Time of that too. I writ immediately to my Lord Treasurer to make my Acknowledgment to His Majesty; but at the same Time my Excuses; That I was not in a Condition to lay down such a Sum, my Father being still alive, and keeping the Estate of the Family; and desiring that the King's Intercession might at least be respited, till he saw how the present Treaty was like to determine. In Return of my Letters, on the Second of July, Mr. S M I T H, one of the King's Messengers, being sent Express, and making great Diligence, arry'd at Ny-

miguen, and brought me His Majesty's Commands to repair immediately over in a Yacht which he had sent on Purpose for me: In Obedience to this Command I left Nimeguen, but without any Ceremony, pretending only a sudden Journey into England, but saying nothing of the Occasion, further than to my nearest Friends.

AT my Arrival, the King ask'd me many Questions about my Journey, about the Congress, *draping* us for spending him so much Money, and doing nothing; and about Sir LIONEL, asking me how I had bred him, and how he pass'd among the Ambassadors there; and other Pleasantries upon that Subject. After a good deal of this kind of Conversation, he told me, I knew for what he had sent for me over, and that 'twas what he had long intended; and I was not to thank him, because he did not know any Body else to bring into that Place. I told His Majesty, That 'twas too great a Compliment for me, but was a very ill one to my Country, and which I thought it did not deserve: That I believ'd there were a great many in it fit for That, or any other Place he had to give; and I cou'd name Two in a Breath that I wou'd undertake shou'd make better Secretaries of State than I. The King said, Go, get you gone to Sheen, we shall have no Good of you till you

have been there ; and when you have refest'd your self, come up again. I never saw him in better Humour, nor ever knew a more agreeable Conversation when he was so ; and where he was pleas'd to be familiar, great Quickness of Conception, great Pleasantness of Wit, with great Variety of Knowledge, more Observation and truer Judgment of Men, than one wou'd have imagin'd by so careless and easy a Manner as was natural to him in all he said or did. From his own Temper, he desir'd nothing but to be easy himself, and that every Body else shou'd be so ; and wou'd have been glad to see the least of his Subjects pleas'd, and to refuse no Man what he ask'd. But this Softness of Temper made him apt to fall into the Perswasions of whoever had his Kindness and Confidence for the Time, how different soever from the Opinions he was of before ; and he was very easy to change Hands, when those he employ'd seem'd to have engag'd him in any Difficulties : So as nothing look'd steddy in the Conduct of his Affairs, nor aim'd at any certain End. Yet sure no Prince has more Qualities to make him lov'd, with a great many to make him esteem'd, and all without a Grain of Pride or Vanity in his whole Constitution : Nor can he suffer Flattery in any Kind, growing uneasy upon the first

first Approaches of it, and turning it off to something else. But this Humour has made him lose many great Occasions of Glory to himself, and Greatness to his Crown, which the Conjunctures of his Reign conspir'd to put into his Hand; and have made Way for the aspiring Thoughts and Designs of a Neighbour Prince, which wou'd not have appear'd, or cou'd not have succeeded in the World, without the Applications and Arts employ'd to manage this easy and inglorious Humour of the King.

I staid Two Days at *Sheen*, in which Time some of Secretary COVENTRY's Friends had prevail'd with him not to part with his Place, if he cou'd help it, unless the King wou'd let him recommend the Person to succeed him, who shou'd pay all the Money he expected, and which the King had charg'd himself with. When I came to Town, the King told me in his Closet all that had pass'd between him and Mr. COVENTRY the Day before upon this Occasion: That he did not understand what he meant, nor what was at the Bottom; for he had first spoke to His Majesty about parting with his Place, said his Health wou'd not go thro' with it, made the Price he expected for it, and concluded all before he had sent for me over: That now he pretended he did not mean to quit it, unless he might

present one to succeed him; and he hop'd he had not deserv'd His Majesty shou'd turn him out. But the King said upon it, That, under Favour, he was resolv'd to take him at his Word; and so he had told him, and left him to digest it as he cou'd. Upon this I represented to the King, How old and true a Servant Mr. COVENTRY had been of his Father and Him; how well he had serv'd him in this Place; how well he was able to do it still by the great Credit he had in the House of Commons, where the King's great Business lay in the ill State of his Revenue; how ill such a Treatment wou'd agree with His Majesty's Nature and Customs: And for my own Part, That it wou'd be a great Favour to me to respite this Change, till he saw what was like to become of the Treaty, or the War; and therefore I begg'd of him that he wou'd not force a good Secretary out, and perhaps an ill one in, against both their Wills; but let Mr. COVENTRY keep it, at least till he seem'd more willing to part with it. The King said, Well then, he wou'd let it alone for the present, but did not doubt, in a little Time, one or other of us wou'd change our Mind.

IN the mean Time, the Design of my Journey was known, my Lord ARLINGTON and others still asking me when they shou'd

should give me Joy of it ; and many making Applications to me for Places in the Office ; which made the Court uneasier to me, and increas'd my known Humeur of loving the Country, and being as much in it as I cou'd. However, when I came to Court, the King fell often into Conversation with me, and often in his Closet alone, or with none other present besides the Duke, or my Lord Treasurer, and often both. The Subject of these Conversations was usually the Peace, and the Prince of ORANGE's Journey into England. The King always express'd a great Desire for the First, but not at all for the other till that was concluded. He said, his Parliament wou'd never be quiet nor easy to him while the War lasted abroad : They had got it into their Heads to draw him into it, whether he wou'd or no ; That they pretended publick Ends, and Dangers from France ; and there might be both meant, by a great many honest Men among them ; but the Heats and Distempers of late had been rais'd by some factious Leaders, who thought more of themselves than of any thing else, had a Mind to engage him in a War, and then leave him in it, unless they might have their Terms in removing and filling of Places ; and he was very loath to be so much at their Mercy, as he shou'd be if he were once

once engag'd in the War: That besides, he saw the longer it continu'd, they worse it wou'd be for the Confederates; more of *Flanders* wou'd be lost every Day; the Conduct of *Spain* must certainly ruine all in Time; and therefore he wou'd fain have the Prince make the Peace for them, if they wou'd not do it for themselves: That if he and the Prince cou'd fall into the Terms of it, he was sure it might be done. And, after several Discourses upon this Subject for near a Month, His Majesty at last told me, He had a great Mind I shou'd make a short Turn to the Prince, and try if I cou'd perswade him to it; and assure him, That after it was agreed, he shou'd be the gladdest in the World to see him in *England*: The Duke and my Lord Treasurer both press'd me upon the same Point; but I told them, at a long Conference upon it, how often I had been employ'd upon this Errand to the Prince, how unmovable I had found him, and how sure I was to find him so still, unless the King wou'd consider of another Scheme for the Peace than had been yet propos'd to him, and wherein he might reckon upon more Safety to *Flanders*, as well as to his own Honour: That I had spent all my Shot, and was capable of saying no more to him than I had done, in Obedience to all the Instructions I had receiv'd: That his Answers

swers had been positive; so that some of my good Friends at Court pretended they had been my own Thoughts rather than the Prince's; That His Majesty wou'd do well to try another Hand, and he wou'd the better know the Prince's Mind, if his Answers were the same to both; if not, he wou'd at least know how ill I had serv'd him. The King said, It was a Thing of Confidence between him and the Prince, and must be so treated, and he knew no Body he had besides to send. I told him, if he pleas'd I wou'd name one: He bid me; and I said, Mr. HIDE was idle ever since his Return from *Nimeguen*, had been enter'd into the Commission of the Mediators there, staid with us a Fortnight or Three Weeks, might pretend to return thither to exercise the same Function in my Absence, since the Commission run to any Two of the Number, and might take the Prince of O R A N G E'S Camp in his Way to *Nimeguen*, perform the King's Commands to His Highness, inform himself of his last Resolution upon the Subject of the Peace, go on to *Nimeguen*, without giving any Jealousy to the Allies, or without the Noise that my going wou'd make, since Sir L I O N E L had writ to Court and to me, That Monsieur V A N B E V E R N I N G had desir'd all Paees shou'd stop there till my Return, which he heard would be sudden

land that the King wou'd send by me his own Plan of the Peace. The Duke fell in first to the Proposal of Mr. H I D E's going; and, after some Debate, the King, and my Lord Treasurer, and that it shou'd be as soon as possible. He was sent for accordingly, and dispatch'd away in all Points as I had propos'd. He found the Prince at the Camp, but unmovable in the Business of the Peace upon the Terms His Majesty had Thoughts of proceeding; gave Account of all that pass'd in that Conference to the King, and went straight away to Nimeguen, and writ me Word of his Conversation with the Prince, and that he never saw such a Fitnness in any Man. I knew Mr. H I D E's going to reside at Nimeguen wou'd be of great Comfort and Support to Sir LIONEL, who was in perpetual Agonies (as his Word was) after he was left alone in that Station, having ever too much Distrust of his own Judgment, that tho' he had the greatest Desire that could be to do well, yet he many Times cou'd not resolve how to go about it; and was often as much perplex'd about the little Punctilioes of Visits and Ceremony that were left to busy that Ambassy, as if greater Affairs had still attended it. Besides, he lay under the Lash of Secretary W I L L I A M S O N, who, upon old Grudges between them at Court, call'd him a doge, and

logne; never fail'd to lay hold of any Occasion he cou'd to censure his Conduct, and expose it at the Foreign Committee, where his Letters were read to His Majesty. It happen'd about this Time, that the Spanish Ambassadors first appearing in publick upon a new Commission to all Three, gave immediate Notice of it to the Imperialists, who made their Visit upon it, and were within Two Hours revisited by the Spaniards. After which, they sent their formal Notifications to all the other Ambassadors, and to the Mediators in the first Place. Sir LIONEL was in Pain, having Orders to pretend the first Rank of Respect before the Imperialists, as well as other Ambassadors there; and not to yield if it came in Competition. He had likewise another Order, which was, that upon Matters in Ceremony, doubtful, and not admitting the Delay of new Orders, he shou'd consult with the other Ambassadors, especially French and Swedish, who us'd to carry those Points the highest, and govern himself as well as he cou'd by Presidents and Examples. He consulted both these Ambassadors, whether he shou'd visit the Spaniards, after their having given the first Notice to the Imperialists? And they concluded, That he shou'd first know of them, whether it was done in Form, as to Ambassadors in general; or whether

whether it was upon the Account of the near Alliance in Blood between those Two Houses of A U S T R I A ? That if it were the First, he ought not to visit them , as having put a Disrespect upon the Mediacion , and distinguish'd the Emperour from all the other Crown'd Heads , who had yielded the Precedence wholly to them ; which they wou'd not have done , if the Emperour had refus'd it . But if the Spaniards affirm'd it was only upon the Nearness of Blood between them , none of the other Ambassadors need take any Notice of it , since the same had been done between those Two Crowns at *Munster* upon the same Score ; which being there declar'd , it gave no Offence to the Mediators , tho' they were the Pope's Nuncioes , with whom there was otherwise no competition . Sir LIONEL was satisfied by the Spaniards (who gave it him in writing) , that the Visits were made only upon the score of Kindred , as at *Munster* ; and thereupon made them his Visit , and received theirs . For which he was sharply reprov'd by Secretary WILLIAMS O N ' s Letter upon it , who had represented it to the King as a Disobedience to a positive Order , and giving up the Point to the Imperialists . But being at Court soon after these Dispatches , I endeavoured to justify my Colleague's Intentions and his Proceedings , by shewing that

that he had conform'd to his other Orders of consulting the other Ambassadors, and proceeding according to the best President, which was that at Munster; and that if he had broken with the Spaniards upon this Point, he would have provok'd the Imperialists to declare their resolution of not yielding to the Mediators, upon which the other Ambassadors would recall the Concession which they had already made in this Point, and so hazard, if not lose, the Possession his Majesty was in, of the first Respect given to his Mediation. I had the good fortune to satisfy his Majesty and his Ministers, and to obtain Orders for His gracious Pardon to be sent Sir LIONEL (for they would suffer it to run in no other Terms); for which however the poor Gentleman made as great Acknowledgments, as if his Fault had been much greater and worse meant.

THE rest of this Summer pass'd without any further Paces made in the Congress at Nimeguen; where the Messages carried and return'd about the Business of LORRAIN, serv'd to keep the Mediators in countenance, and no more. The whole Body of the Allies press'd for an Answer from the French to that Duke's Pretensions, delivered in by President CANON. The French, after their former Exception of his wanting a Minister there, rais'd another

another to stave off these Instances of the Allies, and declar'd they could give no answer about L O R R A I N, till the Bishop of S T R A S B U R G's Agents were receiv'd by the Allies, upon which the Emperör made an invincible Difficulty, declaring he would never treat with a Yassal of his own: And, in these Conferences about L O R R A I N, the French Ambassadors began to insinuate to the Mediators, That their Master never intended That to be treated as a Principal, but only as an Accessary to the Treaty.

I N August, arriv'd at Nimeguen the Bishop of G U R C X, chief of the Imperial Ambassadors; and Count A N T O I N E, of that from Denmark: The first was immediately visited by the Spanish Ambassadors, and return'd it; after which he sent his Notifications to the Mediators, and from them to the other Ambassadors; upon which no Difficulty was made by them, since the Bishop made the same Declaration the *Spaniards* had done before upon the like occasion, that the first Visits passing between the Ministers of the two Houses of AUSTRIA, were Visits of Kindness and Consanguinity, and not of Ceremony. But Count A N T O I N E fell into endless Difficulties upon his first arrival. He intended to have sent his first Notification to the Mediators, as others had done; but the *Imperialists* having notice of this Intention,

tention, sent him direct word, they expected the first Respect should be given the Emperor; and this was the first time they own'd that Pretension, in prejudice of the Honour hitherto done to the King's Mediation. Count A N T O I N E sent Monsieur H E U G, his Colleague, to acquaint the Mediators with this Incident, and desire them to find out some Expedient: They excused themselves, alledging their positive Orders to expect the first Notification. The *Danes* were as unwilling to disoblige His Majesty, as the Emperor; and found no temper in this matter, after many offer'd both by *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors; so that Count A N T O I N E, resolv'd to leave it undecided, and to give no Notifications, or receive or make any Visits; but however assisted at the Conferences among the Allies, and made a part of all the Evening Entertainments, at Play and in Conversation, in the Apartments of the several Ambassadrices; And this course he observ'd, during his stay at *Nimeguen*, which was seven or eight Months: For the rest, a Person very much esteem'd for his generous Qualities, and Gentlemanly Humour and Conversation, and yielding to none upon the Place in the Greatness and Splendor of his Equipage; wherein the Marques D E B A L B A C E S, and Count A N T O I N E seem'd

seem'd to distinguish themselves from all the rest.

ABOUT the End of July, the Prince of ORANGE made an Attempt upon Charleroy, rather than a Siege. This had been before concert'd with the Duke of LORRAIN, who made a mien of entring into Champagne, on purpose to draw off the French Forces from attending the Prince's Motions and Design upon Charleroy. The Prince had hopes to take it by Surprize, but found those of the Garrison upon their Guard, and very strong, as well as the Place, which had been fortified with all the force of Art and Expence, that could be employ'd upon a Place of that Compafs. He sat down before it, and would have besieg'd it in form, if the Duke of LORRAIN could have diverted the French Army from relieving it; but Monsieur DE Louvois, with great diligence, leaving the Marshal DE CREQUI with Force enough to face that Duke, assembled a very great Army for the Relief of Charleroy; upon approach whereof, the Prince call'd a Council of War, to resolve whether to march and fight the French Army, or raise the Siege. The last was resolv'd upon debate at the Council, and accordingly executed, and therewith ended this Campaign in Flanders. But this March and Retreat of the Prince, pass'd not without many Reflections, not only

only among the Allies, but in *Holland* too, as if he had given over the Design upon some Intelligences and Expresses between Him and the King about this time. Monsieur BENTINCK had gone over and return'd, without any Body's knowing his Business : My Lord OSSORY happen'd to arrive in the Camp, the day before the Council of War, upon which the Siege was rais'd ; which made many think, something his Lordship brought from *England*, was the occasion of it. But I could never find there was any thing more in his Journey than the hopes of seeing a Battel (which was ever a particular Inclination of my Lord OSSORY) and a Cast of my Lord A L I N G T O N to preserve himself in the Prince's Favour and Confidence as much as he could; by my Lord OSSORY's keping close to him, at a time when he saw the Business of Christendom roll so much upon the Person of the Prince.

ABOUT this time, the Assembly at *Nimeguen* seem'd in danger of being broken by a passionate Motion the *Swedes* made in it. There had been a long Contest since it first began, between the *Swedes* and *Danes*, about Freedom of Passage for the *Swedish* Couriers through the *Danish* Territories, for managing the Correspondencies necessary with their Court. The *Danes* pretended the example of *France*, who refus'd the
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same Liberty to the *Spaniards*. This Dispute had been manag'd by many Messages, wherewith the Mediators had been charg'd between the Parties, wherein the Allies of both sides took equal part. Sometimes the matter had been Treated with very Pressing Instances, and sometimes with Fainter ; sometimes almost let fall, and then again resum'd ; and thus for above a Year past : but about this time, the *Swedes* come to the Mediators, desire their Offices once more to the *Danes* upon this Subject, and declare, that without this Liberty insisted upon so long for their Couriers, they find themselves incapable of giving Advices necessary to their Court, or receiving Orders necessary from it ; and that without it, they must be forc'd to leave the Assembly. This Resolution of the *Swedes* continued for some time so Peremptory, that it was expected to come to that Issue ; but after some *Fougue* spent for about a fortnight or three weeks upon this occasion, and some Temperament found out by the *Dutch* for the secure and speedy passage of all the *Swedish* Dispatches by *Amsterdam*, those Ambassadors began to grow soft and calm again, and to go on their usual Paces. Soon after, the *French* Ambassadors, who had Treated the *Swedish* Affairs and Ministers with great indifference and neglect in this Treaty, (declaring to *Monfieur VAN BEVERING*,

their

their Master would not part with one Town in *Flanders*, to restore the *Swedes* to all they had lost) began wholly to change their Language, and say upon all occasions, That *France* could not make a Peace without the full Satisfaction and Restitution of the *Swedes*; and it was discours'd, that the *French* and *Swedes* had enter'd into a new ^{同盟} *Allyance* at *Paris* to this purpose: And some believ'd, it was by Concert between them, that this *Atteinte* was given by the *Swedes* to the *Congress*; that the *French* had at that time a mind to break it, and to enter into a Treaty with *Spain* under the Pope's direction, and at *Rome*, not knowing to what measures His Majesty might be induc'd upon the Progress of the *French* Conquests, and the Distempers Raifed in His Parliament upon that occasion. But this Gust blown over, all was becalm'd at *Nimeguen*; so that Monsieur O L I V E C R A N S left that Place about the end of *August*, upon a Journey to *Sweden*.

TILL this time the Motions of Business had been respited in the Assembly, upon a general expectation that the King was sending me over suddenly with the Plan of a Peace that he resolv'd should be made, and to which it was not doubted but all Parties would yield, whatever it was; so great a Regard was held on all sides, of His Majesty's Will and Power.

But a greater Stop was yet given to all further Paces there, by the Prince of ORANGE'S Journey into *England*, about the end of September 1677. which wholly chang'd the Scene of this Treaty, and for the present carried it over to *London*, and left all other places at a gaze only, and in expectation of what should be there agitated and concluded.

C H A P. III.

THE Prince, like a hasty Lover, came Post from *Harwich* to *New-market*, where the Court then was, as a Seafon and Place of Country Sports. My Lord *ARLINGTON* attended his Highness at his alighting, making his Pretence of the chief Confidence with him; and the Court expected it upon his Alliance and Journeys into *Holland*. My Lord Treasurer and I went together to wait on him, but met him upon the middle of the Stairs, in a great Croud, coming down to the King. He whisper'd to us both together, and said to me, That he must desire me to answer for Him and my Lord Treasurer one to another, so as they might from that time enter both into Busines and Conversation, as if they had been of a longer Acquaintance; which was a wise Strain, considering his Lordship's Credit in Court at that time, and was of great use to the Prince in the Course of his Affairs then in *England*; and tho' it much shock'd my Lord *ARLINGTON* and his Friends, yet it could not be wonder'd at by such as knew what had pass'd of late between the Prince and him, with whom he only liv'd in common forms

during his Stay. He was very kindly receiv'd by the King and the Duke, who both invited him often into discourses of Business, which they wonder'd to see him avoid or divert industriously, so as the King bid me find out the reaſon of it. The Prince told me, he was resolv'd to ſee the Young Princess before he enter'd into Affair; and to proceed in that, before the other of the Peace. The King laugh'd at this piece of Nicety when I told it Him; But however, to humour him in it, ſaid he would go ſome days ſooner than he had intended from New-market, which was accordingly done.

THE Prince upon his arrival in Town, and ſight of the Princess, was ſo pleas'd, with her Person, and all those signs of ſuch a humour as had been describ'd to him, upon former inquiries, that he immediately made his Suit to the King and the Duke; which was very well receiv'd and assented to, but with this condition, That the Terms of a Peace abroad might be first agreed on between them. The Prince excused himself, and ſaid he muſt end his firſt buſineſſ before he began the other. The King and Duke, were both positive in their opinion; and the Prince resolute in his; and ſaid at laſt, That his Allies, who were like to haue hard terms of the Peace as things then stood, would be apt to believe that he had made this Match,

at

at their cost, and for his part he would never sell his Honour for a Wife. This prevail'd not, but the King continued so positive for three or four days, that my Lord Treasurer and I began to doubt the whole busines would break upon this punctilio. About that time I chanc'd to go to the Prince after supper, and found him in the worst humour that I ever saw him; he told me, he repented he had ever come into *England*, and resolv'd he would stay but two days longer, and then be gone, if the King continued in his mind of treating upon the Peace before he was married; but that before he went, the King must chuse how they should live hereafter, for he was sure it must be either like the greatest Friends, or the greatest Enemies; and desired me to let His Majesty know so next morning, and give him account of what he should say upon it. I did so, early in the morning, told the King all the Prince had said to me the night before, and the ill consequences of a breach between them, considering the ill humour of so many of his Subjects upon our late measures with *France*, and the invitations made the Prince by several of them, during the late War. The King heard me with great attention; and when I had done, said, Well, I never yet was deceiv'd in judging of a man's Honesty by his Looks, (of which he gave me

me some exemplar, and if I am not deceiv'd in the Prince's face, he is the honestest man in the World, and I will trust him, and he shall have his Wife, and you shall go immediately and tell my Brother so, and that 'tis a thing I am resolv'd on. I did so, and the Duke at first seem'd a little surpriz'd ; but when I had done, He said, The King shall be obey'd, and I would be glad all His Subjects would learn of me to obey Him : I do tell Him my Opinion very freely upon any thing ; but when that is done, and I know his pleasure upon it, I obey Him. From the Duke I went to the Prince, and told him my Story ; which he could at first hardly believe, but embrac'd me, and said I had made him a very happy Man, and very unexpectedly : And so I left him to give the King an account of what had pass'd, and in the Prince's Anti-chamber met my Lord Treasurer, and told him the Story, who undertook to adjust all the rest between the King and the Prince ; which he did so well, that the Match was declar'd that Evening at the Committee, before any other in Court knew any thing of it ; and next day it was declar'd in Council, and receiv'd there and everywhere else in the Kingdom, with the most universal Joy that I ever saw any thing in the King's Reign. The *French* Ambassador, and my Lord

ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON appear'd the only two Persons unsatisfied upon it at Court; the first not knowing how he should answer it to his Master, That an Affair of that importance should pass without his Communication, much less Advice, in a Court where nothing before had been done so for many Years; and my ARLINGTON, That it should pass without his knowledge, who still endeavour'd to keep up the Court-opinion of his Confidence with the Prince; who told me the Compliment his Lordship had made him upon it, That some things good in themselves were spoil'd by the manner of doing them, as some things bad were mended by it; but he would confess this was a thing so good in it self, that the Manner of doing it could not spoil it.

WITHIN two or three days the Marriage was consummated, and immediately after they fell into the Debates upon the Terms of the Peace; to which, as to that of the Match, none but my Lord Treasurer and I were admitted. The Prince insisted hard upon the Strength and Enlargement of a Frontier on both Sides of *Flanders*; without which, *France*, he said, would end this War with the View of beginning another, and carrying *Flanders* in one Campaign. The King was content to leave that Business a little looser; upon the

the Confidence that *France* was so weary of this War, that if they could get out of it with Honour, they would never begin another in this Reign ; That the King grew past his Youth, and Lazy, and would turn to the Pleasures of the Court, and Building, and leave his Neighbours in Quiet. The Prince thought *France* would not make a Peace now, but to break the present Confederacy, and to begin another War with more Advantage and Surprize ; That their Ambition would never end, till they had all *Flanders* and *Germany* to the *Rhine*, and thereby *Holland* in an absolute Dependance upon them ; which would leave Them in an ill Condition, and Us in no good One : And that *Christendom* could not be left Safe by the Peace, without such a Frontier as he propos'd for *Flanders*, and the Restitution of *Lorrain*, as well as what the Emperour had lost in *Alsace*. Upon this I told the King, That in the Course of my Life, I had never observ'd Mens Natures to alter by Age or Fortunes ; but that a good Boy made a good Man ; and a young Coxcomb, an old Fool ; and a young *Eripon*, an old Knave ; and that quiet Spirits were so, young as well as old, and unquiet Ones would be so old as well as young ; That I believ'd the King of *France* would always have some Bent or other, sometimes War, sometimes Love,

Love, sometimes Building ; but that I was of the Prince's Opinion, That He would ever make Peace with a design of a new War, after He had fix'd His Conquest by the last : And the King approv'd what I said. The Points of *Lorrain* and *Alsace* were easily agreed to by the King and Duke ; but they would not hear of the County of *Burgundy*, as what *France* could never be brought to, tho' the Prince insisted much upon it ; so as the King imagin'd He was touch'd by the Interest of his own Lands in that County (which are greater and more *Seigneurial* than those of the Crown of *Spain* there) and thereupon told him, That for his Lands He would charge himself with either his enjoying them as safely under *France* as *Spain* ; or if he should rather chuse to part with them than have that Dependance, He would undertake to get him what Price he should himself Value them at. But the Prince answer'd briskly and generously, That he should not trouble himself nor the Peace about that Matter ; and that he would be content to lose All his Lands there, to get One good Town more for the *Spaniards* up-on the Frontier of *Flanders* ; so all Difficulties began to terminate upon what was esteem'd necessary there. This admitted great Debates between the King and Prince ; one pretending *France* would never be brought to

to one Scheme ; and t'other, that *Spain* would never consent to the other. But at the last it was agreed, That the Peace shquld be made upon these Terms, All to be restor'd by *France* to the Empire and Emperor that had been taken in the War ; the Dutchy of *Lorrain* to that Duke ; and all on both Sides between *France*, and *Holland* ; and to *Spain* the Towns of *Aeth*, *Charleroy*, *Oadenarde*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Valenciennes*, *St. Ghislain*, and *Binch*. That the Prince should endeavour to procure the Consent of *Spain*, and His Majesty that of *France* ; for which purpose he should send some Person immediately over with the Proposition, who should be instructed to enter into no Reasonings upon it, but demand a positive Answer in Two Days, and after that Term immediately return. The Question was, Who should go ? and my Lord Treasurer said, it must be He or I, for none else had been acquainted with the Debate of this Businell. The Prince said, It must be I, for my Lord Treasurer could not be spar'd ; and it must be some Person upon whose Judgment and Truth he could rely, as to the Intentions of that Court. The King order'd me to be ready in Two Days, which I was ; and the Evening before I was to go, meeting His Majesty in the Park, he call'd me to him, and, a little out of Countenance,

told

told me, He had been thinking of my Journey and Errand, and how unwelcome I should be in *France* as well as my Message; and having a Mind to gain the Peace, he was unwilling to anger them more than needs. Besides, the thing being not to be Reason'd or Debated, any Body else would serve the Turn as well as I, whom he had other use of; and therefore he had been thinking to send some other Person. I saw he doubted I would take it ill; but told him, and very truly, he would do me the greatest Pleasure in the World; for I never had less Mind to any Journey in my Life, and should not have accepted it, but in perfect Obedience. The King, that was the gentlest Prince in the World of his own Nature, fell into good Humour upon seeing I took it not Ill, pretended to think whom he should send, and at last ask'd me what I thought of my Lord DURAS? I said, Very well; upon which he seem'd to resolve it. But the thing had been agreed in the Morning, as I was told, upon the Duke's Desire, who thought *France* would accept the Terms, and that the Peace would be made, and had a Mind to have the Honour of it, by sending a Servant of his own. Whether there were any other Motive, I know not; but my Lord DURAS went immediately with the

the Orders before mention'd ; and some few Days after, the Prince and Princess embarqu'd for *Holland*, where Affairs pres-
sed his Return beyond the Hopes of my Lord DURAS from *France* ; the King assuring him, He would never part from the least Point of the Scheme sent over, and would enter into the War against *France*, if they refus'd it. However, he went not away without a great Mortifica-
tion, to see the Parliament Prorogued to next Spring ; which the *French* Ambassa-
dor had gain'd of the King, to make up some good Mien with *France* after the Prince's Martiage, and before the Dis-
patch of the Terms of a Peace to that Court.

U P O N my Lord DURAS's Arrival at *Paris*, the Court there were Surpriz'd, both at the Thing, and more at the Man-
ner ; but made good Mien upon it, took it gently, said, The King knew very well he might always be Master of the Peace ; but some of the Towns in *Flanders* seem-
ed very hard, especially *Tournay*, upon whose Fortifications such vast Treasures had been expended ; and that they would take some short time to consider of the Answer. My Lord DURAS told them, he was ty'd to Two Days Stay ; but when that was out, he was prevail'd with to stay some few Days longer, and to come away

away without a positive Answer: What he brought, was what they had said to him before, That the Most Christian King hop'd his Brother would not break with him upon one or Two Towns; but even upon them too, he would send Orders to his Ambassador at *London* to treat with His Majesty himself. By this gain of time, and artificial drawing it into Treaty without any positive refusal, this Blow came to be eluded, which could not easily have been so any other Way. The King was softned by the softness of *France*: The Ambassador said at last, He had leave to yield all but *Tournay*, and to treat even for some Equivalent for that too, if the King insisted absolutely upon it. The Prince was gone, who had spirited the vigour of the whole resolution; and the Treaty of it began to draw out into Messages and Returns from *France*.

H O W E V E R, the ill humour of People growing higher, upon the noise of a Peace, and negotiated in *France*, and the late Prorogation of Parliament, this was by Proclamation anticipated soon after my Lord D U R A S's return, tho' a thing something unusual, and a countenance made as if the King resolv'd to enter into the War: For which the Parliament seem'd impatient, whenever the King seem'd averse to it; but grew jealous of some tricks, whenever the

Court seem'd inclin'd to it About the End of December 1677, the King sent for me to the Foreign Committee, and told me, he could get no positive Answer from France, and therefore resolv'd to send me into Holland, to make a League there with the States, for forcing both France and Spain, if either refused, to make the Peace upon the Terms he had proposed. I told the King, What he had agreed, was to enter into the War with all the Confederates, in case of no direct and immediate Answer from France: That this, perhaps, would satisfie both the Prince and Confederates abroad, and the People at home: But to make such a League with Holland only, would satisfie none of them, and disoblige both France and Spain. Besides, it would not have an effect or force as the Tripple-Alliance had; that being a great Original, of which this seem'd but an ill Copy; and therefore excus'd my self from going. The King was set upon it, tho' I pretended domestick Affairs of great importance upon the Death of my Father; and pleaded so hard, that the Duke at last desir'd the King not to press me upon a thing I was so averse from, and would be so inconvenient to me; and desir'd I might propose who should be sent with the Treaty. I made my acknowledgments to the Duke for his favour, and propos'd, that Mr. THYNN should be sent from the Office

Office with a Draught of the Treaty to Mr. HIDE, who was then come from Nimeguen to the Hague upon a Visit to the Princess. This was done, and the Treaty sign'd there on the sixteenth of January, though not without great difficulties and dissatisfaction of the Prince; who was yet cover'd in it by the private Consent of the Spanish Minister there, in behalf of his Master; so as the War could not break but upon France, in case of their refusal.

IN the mean Time, France draws out the Treaty upon the Terms at London into Length, never raising more than one Difficulty at a Time, and expostulating the Unkindness of breaking for the single Town of Tournay, tho' that was indeed more important than any Three of the others, being the only strong one to guard that Side of the Frontier, and giving way for any sudden Invasion upon Ghent and Antwerp and the very Heart of the Country. But while this Game was playing in England, they had another on foot in Holland, especially at Amsterdam, by raising Jealousies of the Measures taken between the King and Prince upon the Marriage, as dangerous to the Liberties of Holland; and making it there believ'd, That by the Match, the King and Duke had drawn over the Prince wholly into their Interests or Sentiments; whereas the Prince went away

away posses'd to have by it drawn Them indeed into His. They propos'd to the Dutch other Terms of Peace, far short of the King's, and less safe for Flanders; restoring only Six Towns to the Spaniards, and mentioning Lorrain but ambiguously; which wou'd not have gone down in Holland, but for the Suspicions rais'd by the Prince's Marriage among the People there, who had an incurable Jealousy of our Court, and thereupon not that Confidence of the Prince that he deserv'd.

T H E R E were Two ruling Burgomasters at *Amsterdam* at this Time, who had the whole Sway of that Town (as this has a great one in Holland), H O E F T and V A L K E N I E R ; the First, a generous, honest Man, of great Patrimonial Riches, Learning, Wit, Humour, without Ambition, having always refus'd all Imployments the State had offer'd him, and serving only in that of Burgomaster of his Town in his Turn, and as little busy in it as he cou'd; a true Genius, and that said Two Things to me in Conversation I had not heard before; One, That a Man who were to die to Morrow in Torment, wou'd yet enjoy to Day, if he were *Sain* [Sound]; and that it was some Disease, or Decay of Spirits, that hinder'd it. The Other, That a Man was a *Coyon* [*A sorry Wight*], who desir'd to live after Threescore;

Score; and that for his Part, after that Age, which he was then approaching, he shou'd be glad of the first good Occasion to die: And this he made good, dying with Neglect upon a Fit of the Gout, talking with his Friends till he was just spent, then sending them away that he might not die in their Sight; and when he found himself come a little again, sending for them up, and telling them, *Qu'il y avoit encore pour une demy heure de Conversation* [That he had Life still for one Half Hour's Conversation]. This was the Character of Monsieur HOEFT, who was a great Inclination of mine, tho' he pass'd for a humorous Man; and told me, I was the only Ambassador he had ever visited in his Life. He had all the Credit that cou'd be in his Town, without seeking, or minding, or using it; whereas V A L K E N I E R sought and courted it all that cou'd be, without having half the other's; being a morose and formal Man, but of great Industry, much Thought, and, as was believ'd, Avarice, and making the Turns easily that were necessary in the Government to carry his Ends. These Two had long been Enemies, and thought irreconcileable, till the French Instruments at this Time, with great Art and Industry, made up the Quarrel, and join'd them both in the Design of making the Peace upon the Terms offer'd by France.

THE Parliament meets in *January* by Anticipation of the Session, which seem'd to import something of great Consequence. The King acquaints them with the League he had made in *Holland*, and asks them Money upon it for putting himself in a Posture to carry on the War if the Peace fail'd; which the Parliament gave him, upon the Hopes of the War, and not of the Peace. The Constitution of this Parliament, that had sat Seventeen Years, was grown into Two known Factions, which were call'd, That of Court and Country: The Court Party were grown numerous, by a Practice introduc'd by my Lord ~~C L E F F O R D~~, of downright buying off one Man after another, as they cou'd make the Bargain. The Country Party was something greater yet in Number, and kept in more Credit upon the Corruption of others, and their own Pretence of Stedfastness to the true Interest of the Nation, especially in the Points of *France* and Property. Where these came in Question, many of the Court Party voted with those of the Country, who then carry'd all before them; but whenever the Court seem'd to fall in with the true Interests of the Nation, especially in those Two Points, then many of the Country Party, meaning fairly, fell in with the Court, and carry'd the Votes; as they now did; upon the

King's Pretence to grow bold with *France*, and to resolve upon the War if the Peace were refus'd.

IN October, *Friburg* had been taken by a Feinte of the Duke of C R E Q U I , before the Duke of L O R R A I N cou'd come to relieve it; and in the same Month *Stetin* had been taken by the Elector of B R A N D E N B U R G , after a vigorous Resistance: Which left the Scales as even as they were before between the Two Leagues.

IN January, upon the Delays of *France* to agree the King's Conditions of a Peace, His Majesty enter'd into a Negotiation with the Ministers of the Confederates at *London*, in case *France* went on to refuse them. But the Hopes of a Peace were on a sudden dash'd by the *French* Attempts upon *Tyres*, and Threats of *Ostend*, whither the King immediately sends Forces over, at the Desire of the *Spanish* Ambassador, for Security of that important Place. Nor did the *French* Ambassador seem to resent at all this Pace of His Majesty, but continu'd his Court and Treaty with all the Fairness that cou'd be.

TOWARDS the End of *February*, the King of *France* marching in the Head of his Army, and carrying the Queen and Ladies to *Mentz*, seem'd to threaten *Luxembourg*, or *Namur*, or *Mons*: But having drawn the *Spanish* Forces that Way, on a

sudden crosses the Country, sits down before *Ghent*, and by the End of the Month takes both that Town and *Tyres*, and thereby gives a mighty Alarm to *Holland*, and strengthens the Credit and Endeavours of those he had already dispos'd to his Terms of a Peace, as grown now absolutely necessary; while *England* seem'd resolv'd to go into the War, or at least furnish'd the Confederates with many such Hopes. About the First of *April*, *France* made a publick Declaration of the Terms upon which they were resolv'd to make the Peace; which, though very different from those agreed between His Majesty and *Holland*, and more from the Pretensions of the Allies; yet having, as to what concern'd *Spain* and *Holland*, been first privately agreed with some Leaders of the principal Towns, prov'd indeed the Plan of the Peace both for *Holland* and all the other Confederates engag'd in the War. And here the *French* began that imperious Way of treating, which they afterwards pursu'd in the whole Negotiation of the ensuing Peace; declaring such and such were the Conditions they wou'd admit, and no other, and upon which their Enemies might chuse either Peace or War as they pleas'd; and to which *France* pretended not to be ty'd longer than to the Tenth of *May*, after which they wou'd be at Liberty

berty to change or restrain them as they shou'd think fit.

ABOUT this Time, I happen'd to be with Lord Treasurer one Evening in his Closet, when a Packet came to him from Mr. MOUNTAGUE Ambassador at *Paris*, giving him an Account of a large Conference Monsieur DE LOUVOLS had lately had with him, by the King His Master's Order; Wherein he represented the Measures they had already taken for a Peace in *Holland* upon the *French* Terms: That since they were agreed there, they hop'd His Majesty wou'd not be against it: That however, *France* had order'd him to make His Majesty the Offer of a great Sum of Money for his Consent, tho' to a Thing already accepted by *Holland*, and wherein His Majesty was consequently not concern'd: That Monsieur DE LOUVOLS desir'd the Ambassador to write this immediately to Lord Treasurer, and to offer him a very considerable Sum for himself, that shou'd be sent over in Money, Jewels, or by Bills, as he shou'd chuse: And Mr. MOUNTAGUE added, That it was desir'd this Affair shou'd be treated only between them Two, and not communicated to either of the Secretaries of State. My Lord Treasurer read the Letter to me, and I said, Well, my Lord, What do you say to the Offer? He answer'd, That he thought

thought 'twas the same Thing as if it shou'd be made to the King to have *Wind-sor* put into the *French* Hands, and so he shou'd treat it; and that we had nothing to do but to go on with our Treaty with the Confederates. This his Lordship and I were charg'd with, and had brought near a Conclusion; when his Letters came from Mr. H I D E , with Representations made him from the Pensioner at the *Hague*, of the Dispositions in *Holland* running violently into a Peace, and the absolute Necessity he thought there was of concluding it, upon the taking of *Ghent*, and Danger of *Antwerp*, which was then threaten'd, and the Loss whereof wou'd be so fatal to the Trade of *Holland*, especially *Amsterdam*. Hereupon Mr. G O D O L-
P H I N was dispatch'd immediately into *Holland*, to bring the last and surest Account he cou'd get of the Resolutions there upon this Affair, and return with the greatest Speed he cou'd. He did so, and brought the same Account of all Dispositions which Mr. H I D E had given; and in the Process of our Treaty with the Confederates, Monsieur V A N . B E U-
N I N G H E N , when he came to the Point, was forc'd to confess, That he had no Powers to conclude, without first communicating to the States, which must draw into Length and Uncertainty.

A B O U T

A BOUT this Time the *French* Ambassador began to change his Language, who had ever before pretended, That His Majesty shou'd be always Arbiter of the Peace: But now, assuring that his Master had agreed with *Holland*, he seem'd to wonder and expostulate why the King shou'd pretend to obtain better Terms for the *Spaniards*, than their Allies the *Dutch* were content with.

I was then press'd by the King and Lord Treasurer to go into *Holland* to know their final Resolutions, whether they wou'd yet go on with the War in Case His Majesty shou'd go into it? But I excus'd my self, knowing the *Dutch* were too much pres's'd by so near Approaches of *France*, to declare themselves upon a Reserve of the King's; and said, If His Majesty resolv'd to go that Way, he must first take his Measures with the Parliament for the War, and then send them Word in *Holland* He was ready to delare it in Case they wou'd pursue it: And upon this Message, I knew the *Dutch* so well as to believe they wou'd do it, and keep close to their late Alliance with His Majesty. This the King was unwilling to do, but posted Mr. GODOLPHIN again into *Holland* about the Middle of *April*, to know their final Resolutions; and prorogu'd the Parliament for Fourteen Days.

D U R I N G

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DURING these Negotiations, and since the Money given by the Parliament, and in Six Weeks Time, the King had rais'd an Army of about Twenty Thousand Men, the compleatest, and in all Appearance the bravest Troops that cou'd be any-where seen ; and might have rais'd many more, upon so great a Concurrence of the People's Humour with His Majesty's seeming Design of entring into a War against *France* : And it was confess by all the foreign Ministers, That no King in *Christendom* cou'd have made and compleated such a Levy as this appear'd , in such a Time.

MY Lord Treasurer, upon the Twentieth, came to me, and assur'd me of the King's Resolution being at length fix'd to go into the War ; and desir'd me to prepare what the King was to say to the Parliament upon this Occasion , which I did. When I carry'd it to my Lord Treasurer, I met there Letters from Mr. HIDE and Mr. G O D O L P H I N , that *Holland* absolutely desir'd the Peace, even upon the Terms propos'd by *France* ; and had resolv'd to send Monsieur VAN LEWEN over hither, to dispose the King to be contented with them. He arriv'd , and the King sent me immediately to him to know his Errand. He was the Chief of the Town of *Leyden*, and had join'd with *Amsterdam*,

Amsterdam, Haerlem, Delft, and some others, in promoting the Peace, even upon the French Conditions: But being a Man of great Honour and Worth, and having done it upon the Suspicion that *England* was still at Bottom in with *France*, and that all the rest was but Grimace; the Prince had procur'd him to be sent over, on Purpose to satisfy himself (and thereby his Complices for the Peace) that the King's Intentions were determin'd to enter into the War, which His Highness thought the only Means to prevent the Peace.

WHEN I came to Monsieur VAN LEWEN, he told me freely, That it was the most against their Hearts in *Holland* that cou'd be, to make a Peace upon Terms so low and unsafe for *Flanders*; and that if the King had gone into the War, as was promis'd, upon *France* delaying or refusing to accept his Scheme, they wou'd certainly have continu'd it: But His Majesty's Proceedings look'd ever since so uncertain or unresolv'd, that it had rais'd Jealousies in *Holland* of our Measures being at Bottom fix'd and close with *France*; which made most of the Towns in *Holland* think they had nothing else left to do, but to go in with them too as fast as they cou'd, and the Approach of the French Army to *Antwerp* left them now no Time to deliberate: Yet he profess'd to me in private,

private, That if the King wou'd immediately declare the War, he believ'd the States wou'd still go on with it, in pursuit of their Alliance and the Terms therein contain'd.

I made this Report to the King, who seem'd positive to declare the War, in case the Parliament advis'd him, and promis'd to support it; when an unlucky peevish Vote, mov'd by Sir T.— C.— in spight to my Lord Treasurer, pass'd the House of Commons, *That no Money shou'd be given, till Satisfaction was receiv'd in Matters of Religion.* This left all so loose and so lame, that the King was in a Rage, reproach'd me with my Popular Notions, as he term'd them; and ask'd me when, or how, I thought he cou'd trust the House of Commons to carry him thro' the War, if he shou'd engage in it? And I had not much indeed to say, considering the Temper and Factions of the House; nor cou'd I well clear it to my self, by my Observation, whether the King was firmly resolv'd to enter into the War; or if he did, whether the House of Commons wou'd have supported him in it, or turn'd it only to ruine the Ministers by the King's Necessities. 'Tis certain, no Vote cou'd ever have pass'd more unhappily, nor in such a Counter-Season, nor more cross to the Humour of the House, which seem'd generally

generally bent upon engaging His Majesty in the War ; and the Person that mov'd it was, I believe, himself as much of that Mind as any of the rest ; but having since the Loss of his Employment at Court, ever acted a Part of great Animosity in Opposition to the present Ministry , in whose Hands soever it was, this private ill Humour carry'd him contrary to his publick Intentions , as it did many more in the House, who pretended to be very willing to supply the King upon Occasion of the War, or even of his Debts , but that they wou'd not do it during my Lord Treasurer's Ministry. In short, there was such a fatal and mutual Distrust both in the Court and Parliament, as it was very hard to fall into any sound Measures between them. The King, at least, now saw he had lost his Time of entering into the War, if he had a Mind to it ; and that he ought to have done it (upon my Lord DURAS's Return, and) with the whole Confederacy. And my Lord E S S E X told me, I had been a Prophet, in refusing to go into *Holland* to make that Alliance, which had, as I said, pleas'd none at home or abroad, and had now lost all our Measures in *Holland*, and turn'd theirs up on *France*.

BUT

BUT the Turn that the King gave all this, was, That since the *Dutch* wou'd have a Peace upon the *French* Terms, and *France* offer'd Money for his Consent to what he cou'd not help, he did not know why he shou'd not get the Money; and thereupon order'd me to treat upon it with the *French* Ambassador, who had Orders to that Purpose. I wou'd have excus'd my self; but he said, I cou'd not help seeing him, for he wou'd be with me at my House by Seven next Morning: He accordingly came, and I told him very truly, I had been ill in the Night, and cou'd not enter into Business. The Ambassador was much disappointed, and press'd me all he cou'd, but I defended my self upon my Illness, till at length he left me without entering upon any thing. When I got up, I went immediately to *Sheen*, writ to my Lord Treasurer by my Wife, *May* the Tenth 1678, how much I was unsatisfy'd with being put upon such a Treaty with the *French* Ambassador, that belong'd not at all to my Post; and which they knew I thought dishonourable to the King; and thereupon I offer'd to resign to His Majesty both my Ambassy at *Nimeguen*, and my Promise of Secretary of State's Place, to be dispos'd of by His Majesty as he pleas'd. My Lord Treasurer sent me Word, The King forc'd no Man

T U A

upon

upon what he had no Mind to; but if I resolv'd this shou'd be said to him, I must do it my self, or by some other; for he wou'd not make my Court so ill as to say it for me; and so it rested, and I continu'd at Sheen, without stirring till the King sent for me.

IN the mean Time, from the Beginning of *May*, the ill Humour of the House of Commons began to break out, by several Discourses and Votes, against the Ministers and their Conduct; which increas'd the ill Opinion His Majesty had conceiv'd of their Intentions in pressing him to enter upon a War: Yet, notwithstanding all this, he had (as I was told by a good Hand) conceiv'd such an Indignation at one Article of the private Treaty propos'd by Monsieur B A R I L L O N, that he said he wou'd never forget it while he liv'd; and tho' he said nothing to me of his Resentment, yet he seem'd at this Time more resolv'd to enter into the War, than I had ever before seen or thought him.

M O N S I E U R D E R u v i g n y the Son, was dispatch'd into *France*, to know the last intentions of that Court upon the Terms of the Peace proposed by His Majesty, but brought no Answer clear or positive; so as His Majesty went on to compleat his Levies, and to prepare for the War; but *May* the eleventh, the House of

Commons pas'd another Negative upon the Debate of Money; which so offended the King, that he Prorogued them for ten days, believing in that time his Intentions to enter into the War, would appear so clear, as to satisfie the House, and put them in better humour. Monsieur VAN LEWEN distasted with these delays, and the Counterpaces between King and Parliament, begins to discourse boldly of the necessity his Masters found to make the Peace as they could, since there was no relying upon any measures with *England* for carrying on the War, and the Season was too far advanc'd to admit any longer delays. Upon these Discourses from him, His Majesty began to cool his Talk of a War, and to say, The Peace must be left to the Course which *Holland* had given it: And tho' upon *May* the twenty third the Parliament met, and seem'd in much better temper than they parted, yet news coming about the same time that Monsieur VAN BEVERNING was sent by the States to the *French* Court at *Ghent*, to propose a Cessation of Arms for six Weeks, in order to negotiate and agree the Terms of the Peace in that time, the Affair began now to be look'd upon, both in Court and Parliament, as a thing concluded, or at least as like to receive no other motion than what should be given it by *Holland* and *France*. And

And indeed, the dispositions were so inclin'd to it on both sides, that the Terms were soon adjusted between them. These Articles having been so publick, I shall not trouble my self to insert them, but only say, they seem'd so hard, both to *Spain*, and to the *Northern Princes* who had made great Conquests upon the *Swedes*, that they all declared they would never accept them; and when the *French Ambassadors* at *Nimeguen* desired Sir LIONEL JENKINS to carry them to the Confederates, he refus'd to do it, or to have part in a Treaty of Conditions of Peace, so different from what the King his Master had propos'd, and what both His Majesty and *Holland* had oblig'd themselves to pursue by their late Treaty at the *Hague*.

A BOUT this Time, *France*, by a Conduct very surprizing, having sent Monsieur DE LA FEUILLAGE to *Messina*, with a common Expectation of reinforcing the War in *Sicily*, shew'd the Intention was very different, and of a sudden order'd all their Forces to abandon that Island, with whom many *Messineses* return'd, fearing the Vengeance of the *Spaniards*, to whom they were now expos'd: And this was the only important Service done that Crown by all His Majesty's Intentions or Preparations to assist them; for no Man doubted, that the abandoning of *Sicily* was wholly

l y owing to the Apprehensions in *Franse* of a War with *England*, which they thought wou'd give them but little Occasion for employing of their Forces. And indeed the Eyes and Hopes of all the Confederates were now turn'd so wholly upon *England* for any Resource in their Affairs, after *Holland* had deserted them (as they thought), by such precipitate Terms of a Peace, that many of the chief Ministers at *Nimoguen* left that place, as of no more use to the Treaty it was design'd for, and went into *England*, where they thought the whole scene of that Affair then lay; among whom was Count *ANTOINE* the *Danish* Ambassador, and soon after, Monsieur *OLIVIERIANUS* the *Swedish*, with the Elector of *BRANDENBURG*'s Envoy, and several others.

HOWEVER, the Negotiation continued there, between the *trench* Ambassadors and Monsieur *VAN BREKING*, till he was sent to the *French* Camp; where he concluded the Terms of the Peace towards the End of *June*, and a Ceſſation from all Hostilities in *Flanders* for six Weeks, which was given to the *Dutch*, to endeavour the Spaniards fitting into the Peace upon the Terms they had propos'd for them. And in the whole Course of this Negotiation, *Franse* seem'd to have no Regards, but for *Holland*; and for them so much, that the

most

most Christian King assur'd the States, That tho' Spain shou'd not agree, yet he had such care of their satisfaction, that he would always provide such a Barriere in Flanders shou'd be left, as they thought necessary for their safety; and that after the Peace shou'd be made, and the ancient Amity restor'd, he would be ready to enter into such Engagements and Measures with them, as should for ever secure their Repose and their Liberty.

THIS was by all interpreted an invidious Word, put in on purpose to cajole the Enemies of the Prince, who ever pretended the suspicions of his affecting more Authority than they desir'd; and thereby kept up a Popular Party in the State, the chief of whom had been the chief promoters of the present Peace. And indeed the Prince was not at all reserv'd in the Endeavours of opposing it, but used all that was possible and agreeable to the Forms of the State; yet all in vain, the humour having spread so far, at first in Holland, and from thence into the other Provinces, that it was no longer to be opposed or diverted by the Prince.

IN the mean Time, *England* was grown pretty indifferent in the matter of the Peace, and Spain seem'd well inclin'd to accept their part of it: But the Emperor, the King of DENMARK, and Elector of

BRANDENBURG, fell into the highest Declarations and Reproaches against the States, that could be well invented ; ripping up all they had ventur'd and suffer'd in a War they had begun only for the preservation of *Holland* ; how they were now abandon'd by them, in pretending to conclude Imperious and Arbitrary Terms of a Peace upon them without their Consent : That they were willing to treat with *France*, and make a Peace upon any safe and reasonable Conditions ; but would never endure to have them impos'd as from a Conqueror ; and would venture all, rather then accept them, especially those for the Duke of Lorraine, whose case was the worst treated, tho' the most favour'd in appearance, by all the Confederates, and the least contested by *France*.

NOT WITHSTANDING all these storms from their Allies, the *Dutch* were little mov'd, and held on their course, having small regard to the satisfaction of any, besides *Spain* in what concern'd the Safety of *Flanders* ; and the necessities of that Crown made them easie, tho' as little contented as the rest : So as the Peace was upon the point of signing by the *French* and *Dutch* Ambassadors ; when an unexpected Incident fell in, which had like to have overturn'd this whole Fabrick, and to have renew'd the War with greater Heats,

Heats, and more equal Forces, by engaging *England* to a share of it in favour of the Confederates, which they had been long practising without Success, and now without Hopes.

IN the Conditions which *Holland* had made for the *French* restoring the six Towns in *Flanders* to *Spain*, there was no particular mention made of the Time of that Restitution; the *Dutch* understanding, as well as the *Spaniards*, That it was to be upon the Ratifications of the Peace with *Spain* and *Holland*, whether any of the other Allies on each side were included or not. But when the *Dutch* Treaty was near signing, the Marquess D E B A L B A C E S either found or made some occasion of enquiring more particularly of the *French* Intentions upon this Point. The *French* Ambassadors made no difficulty of declaring, That the King, their Master, being obliged to see an entire Restitution made to the *Swedes* of all they had lost in the War, could not evacuate the Towns in *Flanders*, till those to the *Swedes* were likewise restor'd; and that this detention of places, was the only means to induce the Princes of the *North* to accept of the Peace.

MONSIEUR VAN BEVERNING gave Account to his Masters of this new pretence, and the States order'd him to let the *French* Ambassadors know, he could

not sign the Peace without the restitution of the Places in *Flanders* upon the Ratification of the Treaty. The French Ambassadors were firm on the other side, and said, Their Orders were positive to insist upon the restitution of *Sweden*. The States hereupon sent to Monsieur VAN LEWEN to acquaint His Majesty with this unexpected Incident, and to know his Opinion and Resolution upon a point of so great moment to the Peace of Christendom on the one side, and to the Safety of *Flanders* on the other. The King was difficult at first to believe it; but sending to the French Ambassador at *London* to know the Truth of it, and finding him own his Master's intention not to evacuate the Towns till the General Peace was concluded, and *Sweden* satisfied, He was both surpriz'd and angry at this proceeding of *France*; and next Morning sent for me to the Foreign Committee, and there declar'd his resolution of sending me immediately into *Holland* with Commission to sign a Treaty with the States, by which they should be obliged to carry on the War, and His Majesty to enter into it, in case *France* should not consent, within a certain time limited, to evacuate the Towns. The Duke fell into this Counsel with great warmth, and said at the Committee, That it was plain by this pace, that *France* was not sincere in the Business.

of the Peace; That they aim'd at the Universal Monarchy; and that none but His Majesty could hinder them from it, in the posture that Christendom stood. All the Lords of the Committee agreed, with so general a concurrence, that it was hard to imagine this should not prove a steady Resolution, how little soever we had been given to any such. His Majesty took the pains to press VAN LEEUWEN to go over with me, to persuade the States of the sincerity and constancy of his resolution to pursue this Measure with the utmost of his Power; and took upon himself to excuse to the States his Masters, the making this Journey without Their consent.

UPON this Dispatch, MR GOOLPHIN, who had been so lately in Holland, told me, That if I brought the States to the Treaty His Majesty propos'd upon this occasion, he would move the Parliament to have my Statute set up; the Success whereof may deserve a further Remark in its due place.

MONSIEUR VAN LEEUWEN and I went over in July 1678, in two several Yachts; but met soon at the Hague, where, upon my first Conference with the Commissioners of Secret Affairs, one of them made me the handsomest Dutch Compliment I had met with, *That they esteem'd my having done what I did, as a token of coming*

coming into Holland, like that of the Swallow, which brought fair Weather always with it.

T H E Prince receiv'd me with the greatest joy in the World ; hoping by my Errand, and the Success of it, either to continue the War, or recover such Conditions of Peace for his Allies, as had been wrested out of his hands by force of a Faction begun at *Amsterdam*, and spread since into the rest of the Provinces.

T O make way for this Negotiation, I concert'd with Monsieur VAN LEWEN to dine at his Country-house, with Monsieur HOERT of *Amsterdam*, VAN TIELT of *Haerlem*, P A T Z of *Rotterdam*, and two or three more of the Chief Burgomasters who had promoted the Peace, or rather precipitated it, upon the French Conditions. After Dinner, we enter'd into long Conferences, in which Monsieur VAN LEWEN assur'd them with great confidence of the King's sincerity in the resolutions he had taken, and seconded very effectually all I had to say upon that Subject ; which had the more credit from one who had gone as far as any of them in pursuit and acceptance of the Peace.

T H E Prince was impatient to know what had pass'd in this Meeting, which made me go to him that evening ; and I told him, what I was very confident to have found, That Monsieur P A T Z was incurable, and

not

not otherwise to be dealt with; but that all the rest were good and well-meaning persons to their Country, abused first by Jealousies of His Highness's Match in *England*, by apprehensions of Our Court being wholly in the Measures of *France*, and by the plausible Offers of *France* towards such a Peace as they could desire for themselves. That they were something enlightened by the late refusal of delivering up the *Spanish* Towns till the satisfaction of *Sweden*; and would, I doubted not, awaken their several Towns, so as to make them receive favourably His Majesty's Proposition upon this Conjunction. It happen'd accordingly; for Monsieur H O E F T proposing at *Amsterdam* to make a tryal and judgment of the sincerity of *France* upon the whole proceeding of the Peace, by their evacuating the *Spanish* Towns, and without it to continue the War, he carried his Point there, in spight of V A L K E N I E R; and the same follow'd in all the rest of the Towns: So that when I fell into this Negotiation, I concluded the Treaty in six days; by which *France* was oblig'd to declare within fourteen after the date thereof, That they would evacuate the *Spanish* Towns; or, in case of their refusal, *Holland* was engag'd to go on with the War, and *England* immediately to declare it against *France*, in conjunction with *Holland* and the rest of the Confederates.

I T is hardly to be imagin'd what a new life this gave to the Authority and Fortunes of the Prince of O R A N G E, who was now own'd by the States to have made a truer judgment than they had done, of the measures they were to expect both from *France* and *England*; the last having proceeded so resolutely to the offers of entring into the War (which was never believ'd in *Holland*), and *France*, after raising so important a difficulty in the Peace, having proceeded in the War so far as to block up *Mons*, one of the best Frontiers remaining to *Flanders*; which was expected to fall into their hands, before the Term fix'd for the conclusion or rupture of the Peace shou'd expire.

P R E P A R A T I O N S were made with the greatest vigour imaginable for his Highness's Expedition to relieve *Mons*; and about Ten thousand *English* already arriv'd in *Flanders*, were order'd to march that way and joyn the Prince. He went into the Field, with a firm belief that the War would certainly go on, since *France* seem'd too far engag'd in Honour to yield the Evacuation of the Towns; and tho' they should, yet *Spain* could not be ready to Agree and Sign the Peate within the Term limited: And he thought that he left the States resolv'd not to conclude otherwise than in conjunction with that Crown. And besides, he hop'd to engage the *French Army* before

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the Term for Signing the Peace should expire; and resolv'd to relieve Mons, or dye in the attempt, whether the Peace succeeded or not; so as the continuance of the War seem'd inevitable. But no Man, since *Solomon*, ever enough consider'd how subject all things are to Time and Chance, nor how poor Diviners the wisest Men are of future Events, how plainly soever all things may seem laid towards the producing them; nor upon how small accidents the greatest Counsels and Revolutions turn; which was never more prov'd than by the course and event of this Affair.

A F T E R the Treaty concluded, and signified to *France*, all the Arts that could be, were on that side employ'd to elude it, by drawing this matter into Treaty, or into greater length, which had succeeded so well in *England*. They offer'd to treat upon it at *St. Quentin*, then at *Ghent*, where the King Himself would meet such Ambassadors as the *Dutch* should send to either of those Towns. But the States were firm not to recede from their late Treaty concluded with His Majesty, and so continued till about Five days before the Term was to expire. Then arriv'd from *England* one D E C R O S, formerly a *French* Monk, who some time since had left his Frock for a Petticoat, and insinuated himself so far in the *Swedish* Court, as to procure a Commission (or Credence at least)

least) for a certain petty Agency in *England*. At *London* he had devoted himself wholly to Monsieur B A R I L L O N the *French Ambassador*, tho' pretending to pursue the Interests of *Sweden*. About a Week after I had sent a Secretary into *England* with the Treaty Sign'd, This Man brought me a Packet from Court, Commanding me to go immediately away to *Nimeguen*; and there to endeavour all I could (and from His Majesty) to perswade the *Swedish Ambassadors* to let the *French* there know, That they would, for the good of *Christendom*, consent, and even desire the King of *France*, no longer to defer the Evacuation of the Towns, and consequently the Peace, upon the sole regard and interest of the Crown of *Sweden*. I was likewise Commanded to assure the said Ambassadors, that after this Peace His Majesty would use all the most effectual Endeavours he could, for restitution of the Towns and Countries the *Swedes* had lost in the War.

I T was not easie for any Man to be more surpriz'd than I was by this Dispatch; but the Pensioner F A G E L was stunn'd, who came and told me the whole Contents of it, before I had mention'd it to any Man; and that D E C R O S had gone about most industriously to the Deputies of the feveral Towns, and acquainted them with it; and that the Terms of the Peace were
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absolutely consented, and agreed between the Two Kings; that he had brought me Orders to go streight to *Nimeguen*; and that I shou'd, at my Arrival there, meet with Letters from my Lord S U N D E R-L A N D, the King's Ambassador at *Paris*, with all the Particulars concluded between them.

HOW this Dispatch by D E C R O S was gain'd, or by whom, I will not pretend to determine. But upon my next Return for *England*, the Duke told me, That he knew nothing of it till it was gone, having been a hunting that Morning: My Lord Treasurer said all that cou'd be to excuse himself of it; and I never talk'd of it to Secretary W I L L I A M S O N; but the King indeed told me pleasantly; *I has the Rogue D E C R O S had outwitted them all.* The Account I met with at Court was, That these Orders were agreed and dispatch'd one Morning in an Hour's Time, and in the Dutheess of P O R T S M O U T H's Chamber, by the Intervention and Pursuit of Monsieur B A R I L L O N. However it was, and what Endeavours soever were made immediately after, at our Court, to retrieve this Game, it never cou'd be done; and this one Incident chang'd the whole Fate of *Christendom*; and with so little seeming Ground for any such Counsel, that before D E C R O S's Arrival at the

Hague,

Hague, the Swedish Ambassadors at *Nimeguen* had made the very same Declaration and Instances to the French Ambassadors there, that I was posted away from the *Hague* upon the pretence of persuading them to resolve on.

WHEN I arriv'd at *Nimeguen*, there remain'd but three Days of the Term fix'd by the late Treaty between His Majesty and the Stares, at the *Hague*, either for the French assent to the evacuation of the Towns, or for the carrying on of the War in conjunction of *England* with *Holland*, and consequently the rest of the Confederates. I found all Men there persuaded, that the Peace would not succeed; and indeed all appearances were against it. The French Ambassadors had given many Reasons, in a formal sort of Manifesto, to the *Dutch*, why the King, their Master, could not consent to it, without the previous satisfaction of *Sweden*, whose Interests he esteem'd the same with his own; but yet declaring he was willing to receive any Expedients the States should offer in this matter, either by their Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, or such as they should send to His most Christian Majesty at *St. Quentin*, or *Ghent*. The *Dutch* gave them an Answer in Writing, declaring, It was a matter no longer entire, since upon the difficulty rais'd about the Evacuation of the Towns, the States, their Masters,

Masters, had been induc'd to sign a Treaty with *England*, from which they cou'd not recede, nor from the Day therein fix'd for determining the Fate of either Peace or War; and as there was no Time, so there cou'd be no Use of any Députation to *Sr. Quentin* or *Ghent*, nor any other Expedient, besides the Assent of *France* to evacuate the Towns. After this, the *French* Ambassador had declar'd to the *Dutch*, That they had found the King their Master was resolv'd, at the Desire of the *Swedes*, to retard the Peace no longer upon their Consideration; and wou'd consent to evacuate the Towns, upon Condition the States wou'd send their Deputies to treat upon the Ways of securing the future Satisfaction to *Sweden*, which was by both intended. But the *Dutch* Ambassadors continu'd peremptory, that there cou'd be no Députation made by their Masters; and that if the Term fix'd by the late Treaty with *England* shou'd elapse, there was no Remedy, but the War must go on. To this the *French* Ambassadors replying, that their Hands were bound up from proceeding further without such a Députation, the Peace was therupon esteem'd desperate; and the more so, because, at the same Time, the Duke of LUXEMBURG press'd *Mons*, and the Marshal DE SCHOMBERG seem'd to threaten

Cologne, demanding of them immediate Satisfaction of the Money that had been seiz'd during the Assembly there; and Brussels it self grew unquiet upon their finding themselves almost surrounded by French Troops: So as the Confederate Ministers thought themselves secure of what they had so much and so long desir'd and aim'd at, which was a long War in Conjunction with England: For they neither believ'd France wou'd yield a Point they had so long and so publickly contested; nor (if they did) that the Dutch wou'd suffer their Ambassadors to sign the Peace without Spain; and the Time was now too near expiring for agreeing the Terms and Draught of a Treaty between the Two Crowns, which had not yet been in any Kind digested.

IN the Midst of these Appearances and Dispositions at Nimeguen, came the fatal Day, agreed by the late Treaty at the Hague, for determining whether a sudden Peace, or a long War, were to be reckon'd upon in Christendom; when, in the Morning early, Monsieur B O R E L, who had been sent from Amsterdam to the Dutch Ambassadors at Nimeguen, went to the French Ambassadors, and after some Conference with them, these Three Ambassadors went immediately to those of Holland, and declar'd to them, they had receiv'd

ceiv'd Orders to consent to the Evacuation of the Towns, and thereupon to sign the Peace, but that it must be done that very Morning. Whether the Dutch were surpriz'd or not, they seem'd to be so; and entering into Debate upon several of the Articles, as well as upon the Interests of Spain, this Conference lasted near Five Hours; but ended in Agreement upon all the Points, both of Peace and Commerce, between France and Holland; and Orders for writing all fair with the greatest Haste that was possible, so as the Treaty might be sign'd that Night.

ABOUT Four in the Afternoon, the French Ambassadors, having demanded an Hour of me and Sir LIONEL, came to us at my House, gave us an Account of their Agreement with the Dutch Ambassadors upon all Points in Difference between them, and of the Treaty's being so order'd, as that it shou'd be sign'd that Evening; and made us the Offer that they wou'd all come and sign it at my House, that so we might have the Part in it that was due to the Mediators.

WE answer'd them, That having been sent by His Majesty with Instructions only to mediate a General Peace, we could not by our Orders assist at the signing of a Particular One; and therefore desired them to excuse us from having any Part in this Conclusion between them and the

Dutch, either by the signing it at our Houses, or by using our Names as Mediators in the Treaty.

THE Dutch Ambassadors came to us likewise with the same Communication and Offer, and receiv'd the same Answer; and I observ'd their Conversation upon this mighty and sudden Turn to be a good deal embarrass'd, and something irresolute, and not very well agreed between the Two Ambassadors themselves. Monsieur VAN BEVERNING complain'd of the Uncertainty of our Conduct in *England*, and the incurable Jealousies that DE CRO's Journey had rais'd in *Holland*: That since the King still desir'd the Peace, his Masters had nothing to do but to conclude it; And that they, the Ambassadors, took themselves to be so instructed, as that they must sign the Peace upon the Offers made by the French to evacuate the Towns. Monsieur VAN HAREN did not seem to me so clear in Point of their Orders; and I never cou'd learn whether upon DE CRO's Arrival and Discourses at the *Hague*, the States Deputies there had sent Orders to their Ambassadors at *Nimeguen* to sign the Peace (even without the Spaniards) in Case of the French assenting to the Evacuation of the Towns before the Day appointed for that Purpose shou'd expire; or whether only the Town of *Amsterdam* had by BOREEL sent that Advice

Advice to Monsieur VAN BEVERNING, with Assurances to bear him out in what he did, where his Orders might receive a doubtful Sense or Interpretation. However it were, Monsieur VAN BEVERNING was bent upon giving this sudden End to the War, and such a quick Dispatch to the Draught of the Treaty, that it was agreed in all Articles, and written out fair, so as to be sign'd between Eleven and Twelve at Night. And thus were eluded all the Effects of the late Treaty concluded at the *Hague*, and the Hopes conceiv'd by the Confederates of the War's going on; which so provok'd several of their Ministers, as to engage them in sharp and violent Protestations against the *Dutch* Ambassadors, by which they hop'd to deter them from signing the Peace without new Orders from their Masters. But all was to no Purpose, VAN BEVERNING was unmov'd, and the Thing was done.

THE Day after the Peace was sign'd, came an Express to me from Court, with the Ratifications of the late Treaty between His Majesty and the States, and Orders to me immediately to proceed to the Exchange of them: Which was such a Counterpace to the Dispatch I had receiv'd by DE CROS, and to the Consequences of it, which had ended in the Conclusion of the Peace, and thereby render'd the late Treaty of no fur-

ther use, that the Ratification seem'd now as unnecessary, as it had been at first unresolv'd at our Court, and unexpected from us by the Dutch. However, I went away immediately upon this Express ; and next Day after my Arrival at the *Hague*, made an Exchange of the Ratifications according to the Orders I had receiv'd.

I found the Pensioner and several other of the Deputies very much unsatisfy'd with the Peace, and more with the Precipitation of Monsieur VAN BEVERNING to sign it upon the sudden Offer of the French Ambassadors to evacuate the Towns, and before he had acquainted the States with it, and receiv'd new Orders upon it. They said his Instructions cou'd not warrant him ; they talk'd of calling him in Question for it, and of disavowing what he had done, and thereupon of having Recourse to the Treaty with His Majesty (which they now saw ratify'd), and of continuing the War in Conjunction with *England*; and the rather because they saw *France* had no Mind to venture it, but had chosen to stoop from those high Flights they had so long made in all Transactions with their Neighbours, either of War or Peace. But others of the Deputies, especially those of *Amsterdam*, declar'd their Satisfaction in this Conclusion at *Nimeguen* ; argu'd, That the Weakness of their Confederates, especially *Spain*, and the Unsteddi-

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ness or Irresolution of *England*, had made the Peace of absolute Necessity to *Holland*; and excus'd any Precipitation of their Ambassadors in signing that Day, or without clear and positive Orders, upon the Emergency being so sudden and surprizing, and the Time so critical, that the Delay of sending to the *Hague* must of Necessity have engag'd the States in their Obligations of the late Treaty with *England*, and thereby in a Necessity of continuing the War.

THE Truth is, I never observ'd, either in what I had seen or read, any Negotiation manag'd with greater Address and Skill, than this had been by the *French* in the whole Course of the Affair; especially since the Prince of ORANGE's Match, which was thought to have given them so great a Blow, and by Force of Conduct was turn'd so much to their Advantage. 'Tis certain and plain, they never intended to continue the War, if *England* shou'd fall with such Weight into the Scale of the Confederates, as the Force of that Kingdom and Humour of the People wou'd have given to such a Conjunction; and consequently, that His Majesty might have prescrib'd what Terms he pleas'd of the Peace, during the whole Course of his Mediation: For besides the Respect which the *French* have for our Troops both Horse and Foot, more than any others, especially since the Services and Advantages

they receiv'd from them in all their Actions against the *Germans*; besides the Terror of a Conjunction between our Naval Forces and the *Dutch*, and of Descents upon their Coasts, with the dangerous Influences That might make upon the Discontents of their People; they wisely foresaw another Consequence of our falling into this Confederacy, which must unavoidably have prov'd more mortal to them than all the rest, in Two Years Time. For whereas the Wealth of *France*, which makes their Greatness, arises from the infinite Consumption made by so many neighbouring Countries, of so many and rich Commodities as the native Soil and Climate, or Ingenuity of the People, produce in *France*; in case this War had gone on, with *England* engag'd in it, all these Veins of such infinite Treasure had been stop'd at once, or at least left open only to some Parts of *Italy*, which neither takes off their Wines, their Salts, nor their Modes in Habit or Equipage, that draw so vast Expences upon all the Provinces almost of *Europe* which lie Northward of *France*, and drain such vast Sums of Money from all their Neighbours, into that fruitful and noble Kingdom, more favour'd by Nature, in my Opinion, than any other in the World: But the Loss of this Advantage, upon the Necessity, Folly or Luxury of others, must, in Two or Three Years Time, reduce them to

to such Weakness in those Sinews of War, by so general a Poverty and Misery among their People, that there wou'd need no other Effect of such a general Confederacy, to consume the Strength and Force of that Nation. This they very prudently foresaw, and never intended to venture ; but having Reason to apprehend it from the Prince of ORANGE's Match in *England*, they took it without Resentment ; nay, improv'd it rather into new Kindness than Quarrel, making Use of the King's good Nature to engage him in a Prorogation of the Parliament immediately after ; which made it appear, both at home and abroad, that they had still the Ascendant upon our Court. They eluded the Effect of the Message sent them by my Lord DURAS, with His Majesty's Scheme of the Peace ; by drawing it out into Expostulations of Kindness, and so into Treaty. During this Amusement of our Court, they ply'd their Business in *Holland* ; yet, with greater Art and Industry, poysон'd the People there with Jealousies of the Prince's Match in *England*, and of Designs from both upon their Liberties, by a long and unnecessary Continuance of the War. They united the Factions in *Amsterdam* upon the Scent of a Peace, and upon their own Conditions, to avoid those that had been propos'd by His Majesty. When they had gain'd their Point with the several

Deputies

Deputies in *Holland*, they acquainted the King with their being sure of the Peace on that Side ; and by his Ambassador at *Paris*, made Offers of mighty Sums both to himself and his chief Minister, only for their Consent to such a Peace as *Holland* it self was content with. When the States had absolutely resolv'd on the Peace, by the particular Faction of *Amsterdam*, and general Terror upon the *French* taking of *Ghent* and threatening *Antwerp*, they esteem'd the Humour in *Holland* so violent towards the Peace, and so unsatisfy'd with the Fluctuation of our Counsels in *England*, that they thought they might be bold with them upon the Interests of *Spain*, and so rais'd the Pretence of not evacuating the Towns before the Satisfaction of *Sweden*. And tho' I know this was by the Politicians esteem'd a wrong Pace of *France* ; yet I did not think it so, but that all Appearances were for their succeeding in it. Nor had they Reason to believe either our Court or *Holland* wou'd have resented it to that Degree they did ; or that they cou'd have fallen into such close and sudden Measures, and with such Confidence, as they happen'd to do upon this Occasion by the Treaty of *July* at the *Hague*. When this was concluded, they made all the Offers that cou'd be at breaking the Force of it ; by drawing it into Negotiation, and by Condescensions to the States unusual with that Crown even to the greatest

greatest Kings. They poison'd it by the Dispatch of D E C R O S, and by his Instructions, as well as Artifices and Industry, to make the Contents of it publick at the *Hague*, which were pretended at Court to be sent over to me with the greatest Secret that cou'd be. At the same Time they made all the Declarations of not receding from the Difficulties they had rais'd, otherwise than by Treaty; and thereby laid asleep all Jealousies of the Confederates, as well as Endeavours to prevent a Blow they did not believe cou'd arrive where the Honour of *France* seem'd so far engag'd: And thus they continu'd till the very Day limited for their final Declaration. The Secret was so well kept, that none had the least Umbrage of it that very Morning. When they declar'd it, they left not the *Dutch* Ambassadors Time enough to send to their Masters; fearing, if they had, the States wou'd have refus'd to sign without *Spain*, which cou'd not be ready before the Time must have elaps'd for incurring the Effects of the late Treaty.

T H U S the Peace was gain'd with *Holland*. His Majesty was excluded from any fair Pretence of entering into the War, after the vast Expence of raising a great Army, and transporting them into *Flanders*, and after a great Expectation of his People rais'd, and, as they thought, deluded. *Spain* was necessitated to accept the Terms that the
Dutch

Dutch had negotiated for them ; and this left the Peace of the Empire wholly at the Mercy and Discretion of France, and the Restitution of Lorrain (which all had consented in) wholly abandon'd and unprovided. So that I must again conclude the Conduct of France to have been admirable in the whole Course of this Affair, and the Italian Proverb to continue true, *Che gli Pazzi Francesi sono morti* [The French Fools are dead]. On the contrary, our Counsels and Conduct were like those of a floating Island, driven one Way or t'other according to the Winds or Tides. The King's Dispositions inclin'd him to preserve his Measures with France, and consequently to promote a Peace which might break the present Confederacy : The Humour of his People and Parliament was violent towards engaging him in a War : The Ministers were wavering between the Fears of making their Court ill, or of drawing upon them the Heats of a House of Commons, whom the King's Expences made him always in need of. From these Humours arose those Uncertainties in our Counsels, that no Man who was not behind the Curtain cou'd tell what to make of, and which appear'd to others much more mysterious than indeed they were ; till a new and formidable Engine beginning to appear upon the stage, made the Court fall into an absolute Resolution of entring into the War just when it

it was too late ; and to post away the Ratifications of the Treaty of *July*, so as to arrive the Day after the *French* and *Dutch* had sign'd the Peace, and after the King had given the States occasion to believe he did not intend to ratifie it, but that he had taken his Measures with *France*; for so all Men in *Holland* concluded from *De Cros's* Journey, and the Commands he brought me for mine to *Nimeguen*, at a time when my presence at the *Hague* was thought the most necessary, both to ratifie the Treaty, if it had been intended, and to keep the States firm to their resolutions upon it.

THUS ended in smoke this whole Negotiation, which was near raising so great a fire. *France* having made the Peace with *Holland*, treated all the rest of it with ease and leisure, as playing a sure Game. *England*, to avoid a cruel Convulsion that threatned them at home, would fain have gone into the War, if *Holland* would have been prevail'd with; but they could not trust us enough, to lose the present Interest of Trade, for the uncertain Events of a War wherein they thought their Neighbours more concern'd than Themselves.

ABOUT two or three days after my return to the *Hague*, and exchanging the Ratifications, came the News of the Battle of *Mons*, between the Prince of *ORANGE*, and the *French* under the Command of the Duke

Duke of LUXEMBURG, who had posted himself with the Strength and Flower of the French Forces, so as to prevent the Prince's Design of Relieving Mons. And I remember, the Day the Dutch Peace was sign'd at Nimeguen, I was saying to the Marechal D' ESTRADES, That for ought I knew; we might have a Peace sign'd and a Battel fought, both in one Day. He reply'd, There was no fear of it; for the Duke of LUXEMBURG had writ him word, He was so posted, that if he had but Ten Thousand Men, and the Prince Forty, yet he was sure he would not be forc'd; whereas he took His Army to be stronger than that of the Prince. I need not relate an Action so well known in the World, and so shall only say, That in spight of many Disadvantages from an Army drawn so suddenly together, so hasty a March as that of the Dutch, and Posts taken with so much skill, and fortifi'd with so much industry by the French, as was believ'd, the Prince upon the fourteenth of August attack'd them with a resolution and vigour that at first surpriz'd them, and after an obstinate and bloody Fight, so disorder'd them, that tho' the Night prevented the end of the Action, yet it was generally concluded, That if he had been at liberty next day to pursue it with seven or eight thousand English that were ready to joyn his Army,

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he must in all appearance not only have reliev'd Mons, but made such an impression into France as had been often design'd, but never attempted since the War began ; and upon which a French Officer present in it said, *That he esteem'd This the only Heroick Action that had been done in the whole course or progress of it.*

B U T the Morning after the Battel, the Prince receiv'd from the States Advice of the Peace having been sign'd at Nimeguen, and thereupon immediately sent a Deputy with the News of it to Monfieur DE LUXEMBURG. After Compliments pass'd on both sides, that Duke desir'd to see the Prince ; which was agreed to, and they met in the Field at the Head of their Chief Officers ; where all pass'd with the Civilities that became the occasion, and with great curiosity of the French to see and crowd about a Young Prince who had made so much noise in the World, and had the day before given life and vigour to such a desperate Action, as all men esteem'd this Battel of St. Denis. Yet many Reflections were made upon it by the Prince's Friends as well as his Enemies : Some said, That he knew the Peace was sign'd before the Fight began ; and that it was too great a venture both to Himself and the States, and too great a Sacrifice to his own Honour, since it could be to no other Advantage : Others laid it to the Marquess DE GRANA, who they

said had intercept'd and conceal'd the States Pacquet to the Prince, which came into the Camp the day before the Battel, (but after it was resolv'd on), and that he had hopes by such a breach of the Peace, even after it was sign'd, that the progress of it would have been defeated. Whether this were true or not, I could never certainly be inform'd ; but so much is, That the Prince could not have ended the War with greater Glory ; nor with greater Spight, to see such a mighty Occasion wrested out of his hand, by the sudden and unexpected signing of the Peace, which he had assur'd himself the States would not have consented to without the Spaniards. Yet upon the certain News of it, he drew back his Army, return'd to the Hague, and left the States to pursue their own paces in order to finishing the Treaty between France and Spain ; wherein the Dutch Ambassadors at Nimeguen employ'd themselves with great zeal and diligence, and no longer as Parties or Confederates, but as Mediators ; whil'st Sir LIONEL, who continu'd still there in that Figure, declin'd the Function, as in a matter wherein he found our Court would not take any part, nor allow themselves to have had any in the Peace between France and Holland.

SOON after the Prince's return, he went to Dieren to hunt in the Veluwe, like a Person that had little else left to do. And I having occasion to go at the same time to

Amsterdam, he desir'd me to remember him kindly to Monsieur HOEFT the Chief Burgomaster there, and tell him, That he desir'd him to be no longer in his Interests, than he should find His Highness in the true Interests of the State. I did so; and Monsieur HOEFT very frankly and generously bid me tell the Prince, He would be just what his Highness desir'd, and be ever firm to his Interests, while he was in those of his Country; but if ever his Highness departed from them, he would be the first Man to oppose him; till then he would neither Censure nor Distrust his Conduct; for he knew very well, without mutual Trust between the Prince and the States, his Country must be ruin'd. From this time to that of his Death, Monsieur HOEFT continued in the same mind, and by his Example that great and jealous Town began to fall into much more Confidence, not only of the Prince, but of his whole Conduct in the Administration of the Affairs of the State.

FOR the time I stay'd at Amsterdam, I was every day in Conversation with Monsieur HOEFT, who, besides much Learning, Worth, Sincereness, and Credit in his Town, was a Man of a pleasant natural Humour; which makes, in my Opinion, the most agreeable Conversation of all other Ingrediants, and much more than any of those

squeez'd or forc'd Strains of Wit that are in some places so much in request ; tho' I think, commonly the Men that affect them, are themselves much fonder of them than any of the Company.

D. I. N. I. N. G one day at Monsieur H O E F T's, and having a great Cold, I observ'd every time I spit, a tight handsom Wench (that stood in the Room with a clean Cloth in her Hand) was presently down to wipe it up, and rub the Board clean : Somebody at Table speaking of my Cold, I said, the most trouble it gave me was to see the poor Wench take so much pains about it : Monsieur H O E F T told me, 'Twas well I escap'd so ; and that if his Wife had been at home, tho' I were an Ambassador, she would have turn'd me out of doors for fouling her House : And laughing at that humour, said, There were two Rooms of his House that he never durst come into, and believ'd they were never open but twice a year, to make them clean. I said, I found he was a good Patriot ; and not only in the Interests of his Country, but in the Customs of his Town, where that of the Wives governing, was, I heard, a thing establish'd. He replied, 'Twas true, and that all a Man could hope for there, was to have *une doace Patroune* [An easie Governess], and that his Wife was so. Another of the Magistrates at Table, who was

was a graver Man, said Monsieur HOEFT was pleasant, but the thing was no more so in their Town, than in any other Places that he knew of. HOEFT replied very briskly, It was so, and could not be otherwise, for it had long been the custom; and whoever offer'd to break it, would have banded against him, not only all the Worfes of the Town, but all those Men too that were govern'd by their Wives, which would make too great a Party to be oppos'd. In the afternoon, upon a visit, and occasion of what had been said at Monsieur HOEFT's, many Stories were told of the strange and curious Cleanliness so general in that City; and some so extravagant, that my Sister took them for jest; when the Secretary of *Amsterdam*, that was of the Company, desiring her to look out of the Window, said, Why, Madam, there is the House where one of our Magistrates going to visit the Mistress of it, and knocking at the Door, a strapping *North-Holland* Lass came and open'd it; he ask'd, Whether her Mistress was at home? she said, Yes; and with that he offer'd to go in: But the Wench marking his Shooes were not very clean, took him by both Arms, threw him upon her back, carry'd him cross two Rootis, set him down at the bottom of the Stairs, pull'd off his Shooes, put him on a pair of Slippers that stood there, and all this without saying a word; but when she had done, told him,

He might go up to her Mistress, who was in her Chamber.

I was very glad to have a little diverted with such Pleasantries as these the Thoughts of that busie Scene, in which I was so deeply engag'd, that I will confess the very remembrance of it, and all the strange surprizing Turns of it, begin to renew those cruel Motions they had rais'd both in my head and heart, whilst I had so great, and so sensible a part in them. But to return where I left the thread of these Affairs.

AFTER the Peace of *Holland* and *France*, the Ministers of the Confederates, especially those of *Denmark* and *Brandenburg*, employ'd their last Efforts to prevent the *Spaniards* agreeing to their part of the Peace, as accepted for them by the *Dutch*. They exclaim'd at their breach of Honour and Interest: That what was left the *Spaniards* in *Flanders* by those Terms, was indefensible, and could serve but to exhaust their Men and Treasures to no purpose: That the Design of *France* was only to break this present Confederacy by these separate Treaties, and so leave the *Spaniards* abandon'd by their Allies upon the next Invasion; which they would have reason to expect, if *Spain* should use them with as little regard of their Honour and Treaties, as the *Dutch* Ambassadors seem'd to design. These themselves also met with some difficulties in their Mediation,

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by a Pretension rais'd in *France* upon the County of *Beaumont* and Town of *Bovignes*, which they did not find to have been mention'd in what had pass'd between the *French* and *Dutch*, upon the score of *Spain*, before the Peace was sign'd.

ALL these Circumstances began to make it look uncertain what would at length be determin'd by the States, as to their Ratifications, which were like to be delay'd till *Spain* had concluded their Treaty, though those of *France* had been dispatch'd so as to arrive at *Nimeguen* the twenty second of this Month; and Monsieur D' *Avaux* commanded from thence to the *Hague*, in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary to the States; and the *French* Army had retir'd into *France* at the same time the *Dutch* return'd from before *Mons*. So that all seem'd, on the *French* side, resolv'd to pursue the Peace; on the side of the Empire, and Princes of the North, to carry on the War; on the Spaniards, very irresolute, whether to accept the Peace the *Dutch* had mediated for them, or not: And in *Holland*, 'twas doubtful, whether to ratifie That their Ambassadors had sign'd, and whether at least before the Treaty of *Spain* should be agreed.

WHILST the Minds of Men were busied with different reasonings and presages, as well as wishes, upon this Conjuncture; About the end of *August* Mr. *Hide* arriv'd

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riv'd at the *Hague* from *England*, without the least intimation given me of his Journey, or his Errand ; so that I was surpriz'd, both to see him, and to hear the design of such a sudden dispatch,

T H E Substance of it, was, to acquaint the States how much the King had been surpriz'd at the news of their Ambassadors having sign'd a particular Treaty with *France*, even without the inclusion of *Spain*, and without any Guaranty given for the evacuation of the Towns within the time requisite : To complain of this Precipitation of the States ; and at the same time of the new Pretensions that *France* had advanc'd upon the County of *Beaumont* and the Town of *Bouignes*, which had retarded the Peace of *Spain*, and hinder'd it from being concluded at the same time with that of *Holland* ; which His Majesty understood always to have been the Intention of the States, as well as His own. That for these Reasons he understood, and believ'd, that the late Treaty of *July*, between His Majesty and the States, ought to take effect ; the case being fallen out against which that was provided, and both Parties being thereby oblig'd to enter jointly into the War against *France*. That if the States would hereupon refuse to ratify the Treaty their Ministers had sign'd at *Nimeguen*, His Majesty offer'd to declare War immediately against *France*,

and

and carry it on in all points according to the Articles and Obligations of the said Treaty with the States.

T H O' Mr. H I D E did not know, or did not tell me the true spring of this resolute pace that was made by our Court, so different from all the rest in the whale course of this Affair ; yet he assur'd me they were both in earnest and very warm upon the scent, and desir'd nothing so much as to enter immediately and vigorously into the War, in case *Holland* would be periwaded to continue it ; and that no time nor endeavours were to be neglected in pursuing the Commission he brought over, which was given jointly to us both, and recommended to me particularly from Court with all the instances, and earnestness that could be. When I carried him that very Evening to the Prince at *Honslaerdyck*, and he acquainted his Highness with the whole extent of his Errand and Instructions ; the Prince receiv'd it very coldly, and only advis'd him to give in a Memorial to the States, and ask Commissioners to treat, by whom he would find what the mind of the States was like to be upon this Affair, and at which he would at present make no conjecture.

A F T E R a short Audience, Mr. H I D E went to the Princess, and left me alone with the Prince ; who as soon as he was gone, lift up his hands two or three times, and said,

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Was ever any thing so horrid so cold as this Court of yours? Will the King, that is so often at Sea, never learn a Word that I shall never forget since my last passage? What in a great Storm the Captain was all Night crying out to the Man at the Helm, Steddy, Steddy, Steddy? If this Dispatch had come twenty days ago, it had chang'd the Face of Affairs in Christendom; and the War might have been carried on till France had yielded to the Treaty of the Pyrenees, and left the World in quiet for the rest of our lives. As it comes now, it will have no effect at all. At least, this is my opinion, tho' I woud not say so to Mr. H D E.

A F T E R this, he ask'd me what I could imagine was at the bottom of this new heat in our Court; and what could make it break out so mal à propos [Unseasonably], after the dissatisfaction they had express'd upon the late Treaty when it was first sent over, and the dispatch of D E C R O S, so contrary to the design of it. I told him very truly, That I was perfectly ignorant of the whole matter, and could give no guess at the motions of it. And so I continu'd till some Months after, when I was advis'd, That the business of the Plot, which has since made so much noise in the World, was just then breaking out; and that the Court, to avoid the Consequences That might have upon the ill humour of the Parliament, which

which seem'd to rise chiefly from the Peace His Majesty resolv'd to give them the Satisfaction they had so long desir'd, of entring into the War: Which is all the account I can give of this Counsel or Resolution.

T H E Event prov'd answerable to the Judgment the Prince at first made of it; for tho' the States Deputies drew the Matter into several Debates and Conferences with us, which fill'd all Parties concern'd in the War with different apprehensions, and serv'd to facilitate the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*; yet the Pensioner told me from the first, this was all the use that could be made of it, and that the States were so unsatisfied with our whole Conduct in the business of the Peace, that tho' they would be glad to see us in the War, yet they were resolv'd to have no further part in it, unless *France* should refuse what they had already promis'd to *Spain*. However, while this Affair continued in agitation during Mr. H I D E's stay at the *Hague*, all appearances look'd very different from the opinion of the Prince and Pensioner; who alone had so full a grasp of the business in *Holland*, as to make a true judgment what the general sentiments there would determine in. Many of the Deputies were so ill satisfy'd with their Ambassadors having sign'd the Peace, that they inclin'd to His Majesty's Proposals, and framed several Articles against Monsieur V A N B E V E R N I N G's Proceedings, whereof some

some lay'd mistakes to his Charge ; others, the omission of matters absolutely necessary in the Treaty ; and others more directly, his having gone beyond his Orders and Instructions, particularly, in having stipulated that the States should give their Guaranty for the Neutrality of *Spain*. And in this point, I doubt he had nothing to shew from his Masters to cover him. The rest seem'd rather to be rais'd invidiously at his Conduct, in having suddenly concluded an Affair, which they now saw might have had another issue if he had given it more breath ; tho', at that time, many of his Accusers expected as little from *England* as he did, and with reason alike, since none of them could imagine any thing of that new Spring there from which this violent motion had begun. Whatever Monsieur VAN BEVERNING's Orders or his Proceedings had been, the heats were so high against him at the *Hague*, that many talk'd, not only of disavowing what he had done, but of forming Process against him upon it : And tho' in a short stay he made there upon this occasion, he had the fortune on the justice to see his Enemies grow calm towards him ; yet he was not a little mortified with so ill payment of what he thought had been so good Service to his Country ; and after his return to *Nimeguen*, was observed to proceed in the Negotiations there, with more flegm and caution than was natural

ral to his Temper ; and less Show of partiality to the Peace, than he had made in the whole course of the Treaty.

A L L the while these matters were in motion at the *Hague*, the King's Forces were every day transporting into *Flanders*, as if the War were to be carried on with the greatest certainty and vigour. Which gave opinion and heart to those in *Holland* that dislik'd the Peace : It rais'd also so great confidence in the *Spaniards*, that they fell into all the measures they could with the Confederate Ministers at *Nimeguen*, to form difficulties and delays in the Treaty there, between that Crown and *France* ; upon the security that *Holland* would not ratify theirs, till that of *Spain* were concluded ; and that in the mean time they might be drawn into the War, by the violent dispositions which now appear'd in *England*, as well as in the Confederates, to continue it. The *Spanish* Ambassadors laid hold of all occasions to except against the matter or style of those Articles which *Holland* had mediated between them and *France* ; they found difficulties upon the conditions wherein the several Towns to be evacuated should be restor'd to them, as to the Fortifications that had been made in them by the *French*, and as to the Artillery and Munitions that were in them at the time when the *Dutch* had agreed upon those Conditions ; they found matter of dispute upon

the

the Territories that belong'd to the several Towns, and especially upon the *Châtelénie* of *Aeth*, which *France* had dismember'd since it was in their possession, and had joyn'd above Threescore Villages to the *Châtelénie* of *Tournay*, which had belong'd to *Aeth*, and were with that Town transferr'd by the *Spaniards* to the *French* upon the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*: But the *French* pretending now to restore it, only in the Condition they had left it, and not what they had found it, the *Spaniards* made a mighty clamour both at *Landon* and the *Hague* upon this Subject, and complain'd of this, among other smaller matters, as Innovations endeavour'd to be introduc'd by *France*, even beyond what they had themselves propos'd to the *Dutch*, and agreed in *April* last, which had been lay'd and pursued as the very foundation of the Peace.

IN this uncertain State all matters continued at the *Hague* for about Three Weeks, the opinions of most Men running generally against the Peace; as well as the Wagers at *Amsterdam*, by which People often imagine the Pulse of the State is to be felt and judg'd, tho' indeed it be a fort of Trade driven by Men that have little dealing or success in any other, and is manag'd with more tricks than the rest seems to be in that Scene; not only coyning false News upon the place, but practising Intelligence from remote parts to their

their purpose, concerting the same Advices from different Countries, and making great Secret and Mystery of Reports that are rais'd on purpose to be publick; and yet by such Devices as these, not only the Wagers at *Amsterdam* are commonly turning, but the rising and falling of the very Actions of the *East-India Company*, are often, and in a great measure influenc'd.

BUT France thought the Conjuncture too important to let it hover long in such Uncertainties; and therefore first dispatch'd a Courier to their Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, with leave to satisfie the States, in those Clauses of their Treaty wherein they seem'd to except justly against Monsieur VAN BEVERINN's Conduct, and thereby cover the credit of that Minister who had been so affectionate an Instrument in the progress of the Treaty. Next, they gave them liberty to soften a little of the rigour they had hitherto exercis'd in the smallest points contested with the Spaniards; and last of all, they dispatch'd an Express to their Ambassadors, with Power to remit all the Differences which obstructed or retarded the conclusion of the Treaty between that Crown and Spain, to the Determination and Arbitrage of the States themselves.

THIS was a Peace of so much confidence towards the States, and appear'd such a testimony of the Most Christian King's sincerity in the late Advances he had made towards

towards a Peace; that it had all the effect design'd by it. The several Towns and Provinces proceeded with a general Concurrence to the Ratifications of the Peace, that they might lie ready in their Ambassadors hands, to be exchang'd when that of *Spain* should be sign'd. Monsieur VAN BEVERNING, now favour'd with a fair Gale from home, the humour of his Country blowing the same way with his own dispositions, and seconded with the great facilities that were given by *France*, made such a quick dispatch of what remain'd in contest upon the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, that all was perfected and sign'd by the Twentieth of *September*, and thereupon the Dutch Ratifications were exchang'd with the usual forms. In all this Sir LIONEL JENKINS had no part, as in an Affair disapprov'd by the King his Master. The Dutch Ambassadors play'd the part of formal Mediators; had the Treaty between the Two Crowns sign'd at their House; and took great care by the choice and disposition of the Room where it was perform'd, to avoid all punctilioes about Place, that might arise between the several Ambassadors. Mr. HIDE had the mortification to return into *England*, with the entire disappointment of the Design upon which he came, and believ'd the Court so passionately bent; I was left at the *Hague* without any thing more to do, than to perform the part

of a common Ambassador; *France* was left in possession of the Peace with *Holland* and *Spain*, and, by Consequence, Master of that of the Empire and the North, upon their own Terms; and *England* was left to busy it self about a Fire that was breaking out at home, with so much Smoak, and so much Noise, that as it was hard to discover the Beginning, so it was much harder to foresee the End of it.

A F T E R the Peace of *Spain* sign'd, and of *Holland* ratify'd, tho' the Ambassadors of the Emperour at *Nimeguen* were sullen, and those of *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* enrag'd, yet, by the Application of the Dutch Ambassadors, the Conferences were set on foot between them and the *French*; and Sir LIONEL receiv'd Orders from Court to return to his Function, tho' the remaining Part he had in the Affair, was rather that of a Messenger than a Mediator. The Northern Princes continu'd their Preparations and Marches, as if they resolv'd to pursue the War; but at the same Time gave Jealousies to the Emperour of some private Intelligences or Negotiations of separate Treaties set on foot between *France* and *Denmark*, and others between that Crown and *Brandenburg*, by Monsieur D E S P E N S E, an old Servant of the Elector, but Subject of *France*. On the other Side, *France* made great Preparations to attack the Empire, upon the Pretence of forcing

cing them into the Terms they had prescrib'd for the Peace; and thereby gave so great Terror to the Princes of the Rhine that lay first expos'd to the Fury of their Arms, that the Electors of M E N T Z and T R I E R, and Duke of N E U B U R G, sent away in great Haste to the States, demanding and desiring to be included by them in the Peace they had made, by Virtue of an Article therein, which gave them Liberty within Six Weeks to declare and include such as they shou'd name for their Allies. But this was oppos'd by *France*, and refus'd to any particular Prince of the Empire, and allow'd only to the Emperor and Empire, if they shou'd jointly desire to be declar'd and included in the Peace as an Ally of *Holland*. The Duke of L O R R A I N, about the same Time, seeing the whole Confederacy breaking into so many several Pieces, and every one minding only how to shift the best they cou'd for themselves, accepted his Part of the Peace as *France* had carv'd it out for him; and chose the Alternative offer'd from that Crown, by which *Nancy* was to remain to *France*. But the Emperor, tho' he profess'd all the Inclination that cou'd be to see the General Peace restor'd, yet he pretended not to suffer the Terms of it shou'd, like Laws, be impos'd upon him. He consented to the Re-establishment of the Treaties of *Westphalia*, which seem'd to be all that *France* insisted on; but

but cou'd not agree to the Passage demanded for their Troops, whenever they found it necessary for the Execution of the said Treaties ; and this was insisted on positively by the *French*. Nor cou'd the Imperialists yield to the Dependance pretended by *France* of the Ten Towns of *Alſace* upon that Crown ; which the *French* demanded as so left, or at least intended, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, while the Emperor's Ambassadors denied either the Fact or the Intention of that Treaty.

W H I L E these Dispositions, and these Difficulties, delay'd the Treaty of the Emperor, the Ratifications of *Spain* were likewise deferr'd, by Concert, as was suppos'd, between the Two Houses of A U S T R I A ; so as the Term agreed for the Exchange of them was quite elaps'd, and twice renew'd or prolong'd by *France* at the Desire of the States. But during this Time, the *French* Troops made Incursions into the richest Parts of *Flanders*, and which had been best cover'd in the Time of the War ; and there exacted so great Contributions, and made such Ravages where they were disputed, that the *Spaniſh Netherlands* were more ruin'd between the signing of the Peace and the Exchange of the Ratifications, than they had been in so much Time during the whole Course of the War.

T H E Outcries and Calamities of their Subjects in *Flanders*, at length mov'd the Spa-

wards out of their slow Pace; but more, the Embroilments of *England* upon the Subject of the Plot, which took up the Minds both of Court and Parliament, and left them little or no Regard for the Course of foreign Affairs. This Prospect made *Holland* the more eager upon urging the Peace to a General Issue; and *France* making a wise Use of so favourable a Conjunction, press'd the Empire not only by the Threats and Preparations of a sudden Invasion, but also by confirming their Offers of the Peace to certain Days, and raising much higher Demands, if those shou'd expire before the Emperor's Acceptance.

A L L these Circumstances, improv'd by the Diligence and Abilities of the Dutch Ambassadors at *Nimeguen*, at length determin'd the House of A U S T R I A to run the Ship ashore, whatever came on't, rather than keep out at Sea in so cruel a Storm as they saw falling upon them, and for which they found themselves so unprovided. The Spanish Ratifications at length arriv'd: And after the Winter fair spent in fruitless Contest by the Imperial Ambassadors, and more fruitless Hopes from *England* by the Spaniards and other Confederates, Sir LIONEL JENKINS gave Notice both to the Court and to me, that he look'd upon the Treaty between the Emperor and *France* to be as good as concluded; and soon after I receiv'd His Majesty's

Majesty's Commands to go immediately away from the *Hague* to *Nimeguen*, and there assist as a Mediator at the signing of the Peace, which then appear'd to be General.

I never obey'd the King so unwillingly in my Life; both upon Account of an Errand so unnecessary, and, at best, so merely formal (which I never had been us'd to in so long a Course of Employments); and likewise upon the Unclemency of the Season, which was never known so great in any Man's Memory, as when I set out from the *Hague*. The Snow was in many Places where I pass'd near Ten Foot deep, and Ways for my Coach forc'd to be digg'd through it; several Post-boys dy'd upon the Road; and it was ridiculous to see People walk about with long Icicles from their Noses. I pass'd both the *Rhine* and the *Waal*, with both Coaches and Waggons, upon the Ice; and never in my Life suffer'd so much from Weather as in this Journey, in spight of all Provisions I cou'd make against it. The best of it was that I knew all the Way, It was neither at all material that the Mediators shou'd sign this Branch of the General Peace, having sign'd none of the other; nor that Two shou'd sign it, when One alone had assisted in the Course of this Negotiation since it was renew'd between the Empire and *France*. Besides, I was very confident it wou'd not be last be sign'd by either of us; for I cou'd

not believe, when it came to the Point, the Emperor's Ambassadors shou'd yield that of Precedence to the Mediators, at the Conclusion of the Treaty, which they never consented to do in the whole Course of it : So that I look'd upon the Favour of this Journey, as afforded me from the particular Good-will of some of my good Friends in the foreign Committee; taking a Rise from some Instances of Sir LIONEL JENKINS, who was in one of his usual Agonies, for fear of being left in the Way of signing alone a Treaty, which he neither was pleas'd with himself, nor believ'd many People in *England* like to be.

I arriv'd at *Nimeguen* the End of *January* 1673, and found all concluded, and ready to sign, as Sir LIONEL believ'd ; yet the Imperialists made a vigorous Effort in Two Conferences, after my Arrival, to gain some Ease in the Points of *Lorrain*, and the Dependance of the Ten Towns in *Alsace*, wherein they thought themselves the most hardly us'd of any others, and in the First, their Master's Honour and Justice most concern'd ; so as Count KINKSKI made a Mien of absolutely breaking, without some Relief upon them. But the French Ambassadors knew too well the Force of the Conjunction, and the Necessity laid upon the Emperor by the Dutch and Spanish Peace, to pass the same Way,

Way, or leap out of the Window; and they were too skillful not to make Use of it, or to give any Ground to all the Instances or Threats of the *Imperialists*. These on t'other Side, durst not venture the Expiration of the last Day given them by France, nor the Reserve made in that Case of exacting new and harder Terms. So as the Peace was Sign'd about Three Days after my Arrival. The poor Duke of *Lorrain* thought himself press'd with such Hardships upon both the Alternatives, that he could not resolve to accept of either; For in that he had chosen, not only his Dutchy was dismember'd of several great Parts wholly cut off, but the rest left at the *French* Discretion; who insisted upon great Spaces of Ground left them in Propriety, quite cross his Country, for the March of their Armies, whenever they should pretend occasion: So this noble, but unfortunate Prince, was left wholly out of the Treaty, and of his Country; contrary to the direct and repeated Engagements of the Confederates, and the Intentions of His Majesty; as he often declar'd in the whole Course of the Treaty.

WHEN it was ready to Sign, the *French* Ambassadors offer'd to yield the Precedence in Signing it to us as Mediators, which they had done very frankly in the whole Course of this Assembly; but the *Imperialists*, when it came to the Point,

downright refus'd it ; and we, according to our Primitive Orders, refus'd to Sign without it ; and by our Offers, gain'd only the Point of having That determin'd against us, which till this time had always remain'd in Suspence.

WHILST I staid at *Nimeguen*, I had a Sheet of Paper sent me from an unknown Hand, written in Latin, but in a Style and Character that discover'd it to be by *some German*; The Subject of it was a long Comment upon a Quatrain recited out of *Noſſredamus*.

*Né sous les ombres d'une journée nocturne
Sera en los Et bonté Souverain,
Fera renouer le fang de l'antique Urne
Et changera en Or le fiele d'Airain.*

(bonx)
*Under the Shades of a Nocturnal Day being
In Glory and Goodness Sovereign shall shine,
That ancient Urn,
Shall cause to spring again the Blood o' th' Anti-
And into Gold the Brazen Age refine.*

The Scope of this whole Discourse was to prove the Prince of O R A N G E's being by it design'd for the Crown of England, and how much Glory and Felicity shou'd attend that Age and Reign. I cou'd not but mention it, because I thought the Interpretation ingeniously

ingeniously found out and apply'd, having otherwise very little Regard for any such Kind of Predictions, that are so apt to amuse the World. And tho' the present State of the Royal Family leave not this without Appearance of arriving at one Time or other; yet it is at too great a Distance for my Eyes, which, by the Course of Nature, must be clos'd long before such an Event is like to succeed. The Author of this Paper made *The Shades of a Nocturnal Day*, to signify the deep Mourning of the Princess Royal's Chamber, with the Lamps hung about it, which, by the Windows being kept shut, left no other Light in it that Morning the Prince was born (which was soon after his Father's Death). *Restoring the Blood of the Ancient Urn*, was that of BOURBON or of CHARLEMAGNE, from whom the Prince was said to descend. The rest was only Panegyrick upon his Virtues, and the general Praise shou'd attend them, and the golden Age he shou'd restore.

THE Day after the Treaty was sign'd I left Nimeguen, and return'd to the Hague, after a cruel Fatigue and Expence; which was render'd the more agreeable, when, upon my going into England soon after, I found my self in above Seven Thousand Pounds in Arrear at the Treasury: And though, with much Trouble and Delay, and some worse Circumstances (to engage Men that were

more dextrous than I in such Pursuits) I recover'd the rest of my Debt; yet Two and Twenty Hundred Pounds, due to me for this last Ambassy, continues to this Day a desperate Debt, and Mark upon me how unfit I am for a Court; and Mr. G O D O L P H I N, after having both said and writ to me, that he wou'd move to have my Statue set up if I compass'd that Treaty, has sat several Years since in the Treasury, and seen me want the very Money I laid out of my own Purse in that Service, and which I am like to leave a Debt upon my Estate and Family.

I shall not trouble my self with observing the remaining Paces of the General Peace, by that of the North, which was left to be made at the Mercy of *France*. And though *Denmark* and *Brandenburg* look'd big, and spoke high for a Time after the Peace between the Empire and *France*, pretending they wou'd defend what they had conquer'd from the *Swedes* in *Germany*; yet upon the March of the *French* Troops into the *Brandenburg* Country, both those Princes made what Haste they cou'd to finish their Separate Treaties with *France*; and upon certain Sums of Money agreed on, deliver'd up all they had gain'd in this War to the Crown of *Sweden*. Thus Christendom was left for the present in a General Peace, and *France* to pursue what they cou'd gain upon their Neighbours by their Pretensions of Dependencies,

dences, and by the *Droit de Bienseance* [*The Right of Conveniency*]; which they purs'd with such imperious Methods, both against the Empire and the *Spaniards*, as render'd their Acquisitions after the Peace greater, at least in Consequence, than what they had gain'd by the War: Since not only great Tracts of Country, upon the Score of Dependences, but *Strasburg* and *Luxemburg* fell as Sacrifices to their Ambition, without any neighbouring Prince or State concerning themselves in their Relief. But these Enterprises I leave to some other's Observations.

VER Y soon after my Arrival at the *Hague*, the King sent me Orders to provide for my Return as soon as I cou'd possibly be ready; and bid me acquaint the Prince and the States, That he had sent for me over to come into the Place of the First Secretary of State in Mr. COVENTRY's Room. My Lord Treasurer writ to me to the same Purpose, and with more Esteem than I cou'd pretend to deserve, telling me, among other Things, They were fallen into a cruel Disease, and had need of so able a Physician. This put me in Mind of a Story of Doctor PRUJEAU (the Greatest of that Profession in our Time), and which I told my Friends that were with me when these Letters came. A certain Lady came to the Doctor in great Trouble about her Daughter: *Why, what ails she?* Alas, Doctor, I cannot tell; but she has lost her Humour, her

Looks, her Stomach ; her Strength consumes every Day, so as, we fear she cannot live. *Why do not you marry her?* Alas, Doctor, That we wou'd fain do, and have offer'd her as good a Match as she cou'd ever expect, but she will not hear of marrying. *Is there no other, do you think, that she would be content to Marry?* Ah, Doctor ! that is it that trouble us; for there is a young Gentleman we doubt she loves, that her Father and I can never consent to. *Why, look you, Madam,* replies the Doctor gravely (being among all his Books in his Closet), *then the case is this.* Your Daughter would Marry one Man, and you would have her Marry another : In all my Books I find no Remedy for such a Disease as this. I confess, I esteem'd the Case as desperate in a Political as in a Natural Body, and as little to be attempted by a Man who neither ever had his own Fortune at Heart (which such Conjunctions are only proper for), nor ever could resolve, upon any pursuits of it, to go against either the true Interest or the Laws of his Country ; One of which is commonly endanger'd upon the fatal misfortune of such Divisions in a Kingdom : I chose therefore to make my excuses both to the King and to my Lord Treasurer, and desir'd leave to go to Florence, and discharge my self of a promise I had made some years past of a Visit to the Great Duke the first time I had leisure.

sure from my Publick Imployments. Instead of granting this Suit, the King sent a Yacht for me towards the end of February, 1672, with Orders to come immediately away to enter upon the Secretary's Office about the same time with my Lord SUNDERLAND, who was brought into Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON's Place. I obey'd His Majesty, and acquainted the Prince and States with my Journey, and the design of it, according to his Command; who made me Compliments upon both, and would have had me believe, that the Secretary of State was to make amends for the loss of the Ambassador. But I told the Prince, that tho' I must go, yet if I found the Scene what it appear'd to us at that distance, I would not charge my self with that Imployment upon any terms that could be offer'd me. We knew very well in Holland, That both Houses of Parliament believ'd the Plot: That the Clergy, the City, the Country in general did so too, or at least pursu'd it as if they all believ'd it. We knew the King and that some of the Court believ'd nothing of it, and yet thought not fit to own that Opinion: And the Prince told me, He had reason to be confident, that the King was in his heart a Roman Catholick, tho' he durst not profess it. For my own part, I knew not what to believe on one side or t'other; but thought it easie to presage, from such contrary Winds and

and Tides, such a Storm must rise, as would tear the Ship in pieces, whatever Hand were at the Helm.

AT my arrival in *England*, about the latter end of *February*, I found the King had Dissolv'd a Parliament that had sat eighteen years, and given great testimonies of Loyalty and compliance with His Majesty, till they broke first into Heats upon the *French Alliances*, and at last into Flames upon the business of the Plot : I found a new Parliament was call'd ; and that to make way for a calmer Session, the resolution had been taken at Court for the Duke's going over into *Holland*, who embarqu'd the day after my arrival at *London*. The Elections of the ensuing Parliament were so eagerly purſu'd, that all were in a manner engag'd before I came over ; and by the dispositions that appear'd in both Electors and Elected, it was easie to presage in what temper the Houses were like to meet : My Lord ~~S H A F T S B U R Y~~, my Lord ~~E S S E X~~, and my Lord ~~H A L L I F A X~~, had struck up with the Duke of ~~M O N M O U T H~~, resolving to make use of His Credit with the King, and to support it by Theirs in the Parliament : And tho the first had been as deep as any in the Counsels of the Cabal while he was Chancellor, yet all Three had now fall'n in with the common Humour against the Court and the Ministry, endeavouring to inflame the

the Discontents against both ; and agreed among themselves, That none of them would come into Court, unless they did it all together ; which was observ'd like other common strains of Court-Friendships. Sir WILLIAM COVENTRY had the most Credit of any Man in the House of Commons, and I think the most deservedly, not only for his great Abilities, but for having been turn'd out of the Council and the Treasury, to make way for my Lord CLIFFORD's Greatness, and the Designs of the Cabal. He had been ever since opposite to the *French* Alliances, and bent upon engaging *England* in a War with that Crown, and assistance of the Confederates ; and was now extremely dissatisfied with the conclusion of the Peace, and with the Ministry, that he though either assisted, or at least might have prevented it ; and in these dispositions he was like to be follow'd by the best and soberest part of the House of Commons. For my Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain, I found them two most admirable Emblems of the true, and so much admir'd Felicity of Ministers of State : The last, notwithstanding the greatest Skill of Court, and the best Turns of Wit in particular Conversation that I have known there, and the great Figure he made in the First Part of these Memoirs, was now grown out of all Credit and Confidence with the King, the Duke, and

and Prince of ORANGE, and thereby forc'd to support himself by Intrigues with the Persons most discontented against my Lord Treasurer's Ministry, whose Greatness he so much envy'd : And who was yet at this time in much worse condition than himself, tho' not so sensible of it ; for he had been very ill with the late Parliament upon account of Transaction with *France*, which tho' He had not approv'd, yet He durst not defend Himself from the imputation, for fear of exposing his Master ; He was hated by the French Ambassador, for endeavouring (as he thought) to engage the King in a War with *France* ; He was in danger of being pursued by his Enemies next Parliament, for having (as they pretended) made the Peace, and endeavour'd to stifle the Plot : And yet I found within a Fortnight after I arriv'd, that he sat very loose with the King his Master, who told me several reasons of that change ; whereof one was, his having brought the business of the Plot into the Parliament against his absolute Command ; And to compleat the happy and envied state of this Chief Minister, the Duchess of POKESMOUTH and Earl of SUNDERLAND were joyn'd with the Duke of MONMOUTH and Earl of SHAFTSBURY in the design of his ruine. What a Game so embroyl'd, and play'd on all sides with so much heat and passion, was like to

end

end in, no Man could tell ; But I, that never had any thing so much at heart as the Union of my Country, which I thought the only way to its greatness and felicity, was very unwilling to have any part in the Divisions of it ; the deplorable effects whereof I had been too much acquainted with, in the Stories of *Athens* and *Rome*, as well as of *England* and *France* : And for this reason, tho I was very much press'd to enter upon the Secretary's Office immediately after my arrival ; yet I delay'd it, by representing to His Majesty how necessary it was for him to have one of the Secretaries in the House of Commons, (where it had been usual to have them both) and that consequently it was very unfit for me to enter upon that Office before I got into the House, which was attempted, and fail'd : But how long this excuse lasted, and how it was succeeded by many new and various accidents, and how I was prevail'd with by the King to have the Part I had afterwards in a new Constitution of Council ; and how after almost two years unsuccessful endeavours at some Union, or at least some allays of the heats and distempers between the King and His Parliaments, I took the resolution of having no more to do with Affairs of State ; will be the Subject of a Third Part of these Memoirs.

The End.



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at the *Dolphin* in Little-Britain.

MEMOIRS.

PART III.

From the
PEACE concluded 1679.

TO THE
Time of the Author's Re-
tirement from Publick
Business.

By Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE Baronet.

*Et Ille quidem plenus annis abiit, plenus honoribus, illis etiam quos recu-
savit. Plin. Epist. Lib. 2. Epist. 1.*

Publish'd by Jonathan Swift, D.D.

L O N D O N:
Printed for BENJAMIN TOOKE,
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street. MDCCIX.

deren hauptsächlich

Wirkung auf die Bildung
und Verfestigung des

roten und gelben Kalkes

ist sehr verschieden.

Die Wirkung auf den

gelben Kalk ist sehr

gering, während sie auf

den roten Kalk sehr

stark ist. Die Wirkung

~~THE HISTORY OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION~~

THE
PREFACE.

IT was perfectly in compliance to some Persons for whose Opinion I have great Deference, that I so long withheld the Publication of the following Papers. They seem'd to think, that the Freedom of Passages in these Memoirs, might give Offence to several who were still alive; and whose Part in those Affairs which are here related, could not be transmitted to Posterity with any Advantage to their

A 2 Re-

ii The PREFACE.

Reputation. But, whether this Objection be in it self of much Weight, may perhaps be Disputed; at least it should have little with me, who am under no Restraint in that Particular; Since I am not of an Age to remember those Transactions, nor had any Acquaintance with those Persons whose Counsels or Proceedings are Condemn'd, and who are all of them now Dead.

BUT, as this Author is very free in exposing the Weakness and Corruptions of ill Ministers, so he is as ready to commend the

The PREFACE.

Abilities and Virtue of others, as may be observ'd from several Passages of these Memoirs; particularly, of the late Earl of Sunderland, with whom the Author continu'd in the most intimate Friendship to his Death; and who was Father of that most learned and excellent Lord, now Secretary of State: As likewise, of the present Earl of Rochester; and the Earl of Godolphin, now Lord Treasurer, represented by this impartial Author, as a Person at that time deservedly entrusted with so great a

A 3 Part

iv The PREFACE.

Part in the Prime Ministry; an Office he now Executes again with such universal Applause, so much to the Queen's Honour and his own, and to the Advantage of his Country, as well as of the whole Confederacy.

THERE are two Objections I have sometimes heard to have been offer'd against those Memoirs that were Printed in the Author's Lifetime, and which these now Publish'd may perhaps be equally liable to. First, as to the Matter; that the Author speaks too much of himself: Next, as to the Style;

The PREFACE. by
Style ; that he affects the Use
of French Words, as well as
some Turns of Expression
peculiar to that Language.

I believe, those who make
the former Criticism, do not
well consider the Nature of
Memoirs. 'Tis to the French
(if I mistake not) we chiefly
owe that manner of Writing ;
and Sir William Temple is
not only the first, but I think
the only English-man (at least
of any Consequence) who ever
attempted it. The best French
Memoirs are writ by such Per-
sons as were the Principal Ac-
tors in those Transactions they
pretend to relate, whether of

A 4 Wars

Wars or Negotiations. Those of Sir William Temple are of the same Nature; and therefore, in my Judgment, the Publisher (who sent them into the World without the Author's Privity) gave them a wrong Title, when he call'd them Memoirs of what pass'd in Christendom, &c. whereas it should rather have been, Memoirs of the Treaty at Nimeguen, which was plainly the Sence of the Author, who in the Epistle tells his Son, that in Compliance with his Desire, he will leave him some Memoirs of what pass'd in his publick Employments

A-

Abroad; And in the Book it self, when he Deduces an Account of the State of War in Christendom, he says it is only to prepare the Reader for a Relation of that famous Treaty; where be and Sir Lionel Jenkins, were the only Mediators that continu'd any considerable Time; and as the Author was first in Commission, so in Point of Abilities or Credit, either Abroad or at Home, there was no sort of Comparison between the Two Persons. Those Memoirs therefore are properly a Relation of a General Treaty of Peace, wherein the Author had the Principal, as well

viii The PREFACE.

well as the most Honourable part, in Quality of Mediator; so that the frequent Mention of himself, seems not only excusable but necessary. The same may be offer'd in Defence of the following papers; because, during the greatest part of the Period they treat of, the Author was in chief Confidence with the King his Master. To which it may be added, That in the few Preliminary Lines at the Head of the first Page, the Author professes he writ those Papers for the Satisfaction of his Friends hereafter, upon the Grounds of his Retirement, and

The PREFACE. ix

and his Resolution never to meddle again with publick Affairs.

As to the Objection against the Style of the former Memoirs, that it abounds in French Words and Turns of Expression; it is to be consider'd, that at the Treaty of Nimeguen, all Business, either by Writing or Discourse, pass'd in the French Tongue; and the Author having liv'd so many Years abroad in that and former Ambassys, where all Business, as well as Conversation, ran in that Language, it was hardly possible for him to write upon publick Af-

x THE PREFACE.

Affairs without some Tincture of it in his Style ; tho' in his other Writings, there be little or nothing of it to be observ'd : And as he has often assur'd me it was a Thing he never affected ; so upon the Objections made to his former Memoirs, he blotted out some French Words in these, and plac'd English in their stead, tho' perhaps not so significant.

THERE is one thing proper to inform the Reader, why these Memoirs are call'd the Third Part, there having never been publish'd but one Part before, where in the Beginning, the Author men-

tions

The PREFACE. xi

tions a former Part, and in the Conclusion promises a Third. The Subject of the First Part was chiefly the Triple Alliance, during the Negotiation of which my Lord Arlington was Secretary of State and chief Minister: Sir William Temple often asfurr'd me, he had burnt those Memoirs; and for that Reason was content his Letters, during his Ambassies at the Hague and Aix la Chapelle, should be Printed after his Death, in some manner to supply that Loss.

WHAT it was that mov'd Sir William Temple to burn those first Memoirs, may

xii The PREFACE.

may perhaps be conjectur'd from some Passages in the Second Part formerly Printed : In one Place the Author has these Words, My Lord Arlington, who made so great a Figure in the former Part of these Memoirs, was now grown out of all Credit, &c. In other Parts he tells us, That Lord was of the Ministry which broke the Triple League ; advis'd the Dutch War and French Alliance ; and in short, was at the bottom of all those Ruinous Measures which the Court of England was then taking ; so that, as I have been told from a good

The PREFACE. *xiii*

good Hand, and as it seems very probable, he could not think that Lord a Person fit to be celebrated for his Part in forwarding that famous League while he was Secretary of State, who had made such Counterpaces to destroy it. At the End I have subjoyn'd an Appendix, containing besides one or two other Particulars, a Speech of Sir William Temple's in the House of Commons, and an Answer of the King's to an Address of that House, relating to the Bill of Exclusion, both which are mention'd in these Memoirs.

I

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I have only further to inform the Reader, that altho' these Papers were Corrected by the Author, yet he had once intended to insert some Additions in several Places, as appear'd by certain Hints or Memorandums in the Margin; but whether they were omitted out of forgetfulness, neglect, or want of Health, I cannot determine: One Passage relating to Sir William Jones he was pleas'd to tell me, and I have added it in the Appendix. The rest I know nothing of; but the Thread of the Story is intire without 'em.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

M E-

I

MEMOIRS.

PART. III.

*Written for the Satisfaction
of my Friends hereafter,
upon the Grounds of my Re-
tirement and Resolution
never to meddle again with
any Publick Affairs from
this present February,
168°.*

U PON my Return from Nimeguen to the Hague, after the Emperor's Ambassadors having Sign'd the Peace,

B

the

the King signified His Pleasure to
me, by a Letter from my
^{* Earl of}
~~Danby, now~~
~~Duke of~~
~~Leeds.~~ Lord * Treasurer, that
he would have me come
over to enter into the
Secretary's Office in Mr. COVEN-
TRY'S Room, according to the
Resolution he had taken the Year
before, when he sent for me over
into England from Nineguen to that
purpose.

I sent my humble Acknow-
ledgments to the King, in my An-
swer to the Lord Treasurer's Let-
ter; but withall, my humble Ex-
cuses for not putting His Majesty
upon the Use of an old beaten
Horse, in such hard Service as
I took that Station then to be;
and propos'd my Colleague, Sir
LIONEL JENKINS, for that
purpose. And having long pro-
mis'd the Great Duke, that I would
make

M E M O I R S. 3

make him a Visit at *Florence*, if I liv'd : I turn'd my Thoughts wholly to get leave for that Journey, as soon as the Congress at *Nimeguen* should wholly break up, as it was like to do some time that Spring, 1673.

THIS gave some Respite at Court to the Resolutions of my Return, and an Overture for Sir LIONEL JENKINS's coming over in my Room ; so that I prepar'd for a short Return to *Nimeguen*; when most unexpectedly came a Yacht to *Rotterdam*, with Letters from my Lord Treasurer, and from the Earl of SUNDERLAND, who had newly succeeded Sir JOSEPH WILLIAMSON. And in both those Dispatches, there was a positive Command from the King, for my immediate Repair into *England*, in order

ider to my entring upon the Secretary's Office.

THE King writ the same thing at the same time to the Prince; and gave him leave to acquaint the States with it, which he did as a Thing he thought they would be pleas'd with (as he was himself, and indeed all my Friends). Tho' while I was forc'd to stay at the Hague, about a Fortnight before my Imbarking, they all found me in very different Thoughts, both upon my Discourses and my Letters; insomuch that the Prince told me, he look'd upon it as a piece of Predestination, that I should be Secretary of State at last, in spite of all I had done so long to LAY aside it. quickq. & c. 1663
sumi v. not. 1663. v. 1663.
no mi. 1663. v. 1663. v. 1663. U P-
TOL. 2. 6

Upon my Arrival in England, I met with the most surprising Scene that ever was: The long Parliament dissolv'd, and the Resolution taken for the Duke's going into Holland, and that he was to part next Day: So that I had only one Occasion of speaking to him; when he told me with great Freedom the Paces that had been made towards that Resolution, much against his own Opinion, and bid me remember what he foretold me, That however this was thought likely to stop the violent Humour then rais'd by the Plot, yet, I should see it would go on next to my Lord Treasurer's Ruin, though he did not expect it.

WHEN the Duke was gone,
and the King had told me with

the greatest Kindness that could be, of his Resolution to have me Secretary ; and that I had no Reason to take it well, because he knew not one Man besides in *England* that was fit for it upon Mr. COVENTRY's Removal ; And on the other Side, my Friends had told me, they had the Money ready for me to lay down, which was Five Thousand Pounds ; I began to consider the Ground, and the Journey, and my own Strength to go through with it. I found nothing so necessary for His Majesty's Affairs Abroad, and those of Christendom, as Great Union at Home ; which might enable Him to make such a Figure as the Preservation of his Allies requir'd ; and indeed the general Interest of Christendom ; which seem'd to depend wholly upon his Majesty's Measures.

tures. On the other Side, I never saw greater Disturbance in Men's Minds at Home, than had been rais'd by the Plot, and the Pursuit of it in the Parliament; and observ'd, that tho' it was generally believ'd by both Houses, by City and Country, by Clergy and Laity; yet when I talk'd with some of my Friends in private, who ought best to know the bottom of it, they only concluded that it was yet Mysterious; that they could not say the King believ'd it; but however that the Parliament and Nation were so generally and strongly possest with it, that it must of Necessity be pursued as if it were true, whether it was so or not: And that without the King's Uniting with his People upon this Point, he would never grow either into

Ease at Home, or Consideration
Abroad.

UPON Three Days Thought of this whole Affair, I concluded it a Scene unfit for such Actors as I knew my self to be; and resolv'd to avoid the Secretary's Place, or any other publick Employment at Home, my Character Abroad still continuing. This I acquainted my nearest Friends with; order'd the Money to be return'd, which had been provided by them; and fell into the Consultations how I might get off this Point, without any thing that might appear Undutiful or Ungrateful to His Majesty.

THE Elections were Canvassing for a new Parliament, and I order'd my Pretentions so as they came to fail. In the mean time

I defer'd my entring into the Secretary's Place, till I might likewise enter into the House of Commons, which both His Majesty and Lord Treasurer were satisfied with, though not Lord SUNDERLAND. But when that Parliament was chosen, and I not of the House; I represented to His Majesty how unfit it was to have a Parliament meet without his having one Secretary of the House of Commons, and how useful Mr. COVENTRY would be to Him there; and so obtain'd a Respite till I could be chosen of the House; which was endeavour'd upon each doubtful Election, especially that at Windsor, but however could not be carry'd.

THE short Parliament met, with the Disputes between the Court and the Commons about
the

TO MEMORIES.

the Speaker, begun indeed upon a Pique between the Treasurer

* *Afterwards Sir Edw. Seymour.* and Mr. * SEYMOUR, or rather between my Lady DANBY and him.

However it was, this soon ran the House into such Violences against my Lord Treasurer, as ended in his Ruin ; first by the King's sudden Resolution to remove him ; then by the Commons continuing their Pursuits and Impeachments ; and last by his Lordship's first concealing, and then producing himself in the Face of this Storm, which ended in the Tower.

AFTER these Heats of the Commons, which encreas'd into new Measures and Motions among them, as they were sway'd by popular Humours upon the Plot, and many new Plots lay'd by

by the Ambitions of private Persons, carry'd on under Covert of the other; I never saw any Man more sensible of the miserable Condition of his Affairs, than I found His Majesty upon many Discourses with him, which my Foreign Employments and Correspondences made way for. But nothing he said to me mov'd me more, than when upon the sad Prospect of them all, he told me, he had none left, with whom he could so much as speak of them in Confidence, since my Lord Treasurer's being gone. And this gave, I suppose, His Majesty the Occasion of entring into more Confidence with me, than I could deserve or expect.

ON the other Side I found, that the Counsel of my Lord
Treas-

Treasurer's Removal, had been carry'd on by the Duke of MONMOUTH, in Conjunction with the Dutchess of PORTSMOUTH and Lord ESSEX, who was then in the greatest Confidence with the Duke of MONMOUTH, and by Him and Lord SUNDERLAND newly brought into the Treasury. I found my Lord SUNDERLAND at least in compliance with this Knot, and that all were resolv'd to bring my Lord SHAFTSBURY again into Court, who was in Confidence with the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord ESSEX, and had a near Relation to Lord SUNDERLAND. I observ'd the great Affection His Majesty had to the Duke of MONMOUTH, and saw plainly the Use his Grace intended to make of it, in case he could introduce a Ministry at his own Devotion, or

or in his Interests: And this being a Matter that might concern the very Succession of the Crown, and not only an Injury to the Duke, but through him, to his Children, and the Prince of ORANGE; I resolv'd first, if it were possible, to break the Growth of that Ministry, though I saw no Men whom I could design to fix in it, with any Satisfaction or Advantage to the King, or his Service.

ON t'other side, I observed the Parliament to grow every Day more Violent, upon the Support they receiv'd from the Humours rais'd by the Plot, and the Incentives given them by the Ambitions of Persons playing that Game. I saw a probability of Matters growing to such a Pass, that His Majesty might be forc'd to part with

with them ; and yet I saw not Authority enough left in the Crown either to do That without the venture of great Mischiefs, or to live without another Parliament till the present Humours might cool. And both these Considerations meeting together, cast me upon the Thoughts of the King's Establishing a new Council, of such a Constitution as might either gain Credit enough with the present Parliament, by taking in so many Persons of those who had Most among them, and thereby give Ease and Quiet both to the King and his People ; Or, if on the other side, the Humours should grow Outrageous and beyond Opposing, the King might yet at the Head of such a Council, with more Authority and less Hazard of ill Consequences, either Pro-
rogue or Dissolve them, as any
Ne-

Necessities of his own, or Extravagancies of theirs should require.

FOR these Ends it seem'd necessary to take into the Council some Lords and Commoners, who were of most appearing Credit and Sway in both Houses; without being thought either Principles or Interested against the Government; and thither with others of His Majesty's more General Choice, for making up one Half of the Council: whilst the other Half, being Fifteen, were ever to be the present chief Officers of his Crown and Household: Who being all of His Majesty's known Trust, as well as Choice, would be sure to keep the Council steady to the true Interest of His Majesty and the Crown.

BUT

BUT one chief Regard necessary to this Constitution, was That of the personal Riches of this new Council; which in Revenues of Land or Offices, was found to amount to about Three Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year: Whereas those of a House of Commons are seldom found to have exceeded Four Hundred Thousand Pounds. And Authority is observed much to follow Land: And at the worst, such a Council might out of their own Stock, and upon a Pinch, furnish the King so far, as to relieve some great Necessity of the Crown.

THIS whole Matter was consulted and deduc'd upon Paper, only between the King and me, and lasted in the Debate and Digestion about a Month: But when

when the Forms and Persons were agreed, and His Majesty seem'd much satisfied with the Thing, and resolv'd to go on with it, I humbly desired Him not to take a Resolution of that Importance, without first communicating it to Three or Four Persons of those His Majesty could most rely upon in Point of Judgment, Secrecy, and Affection to His Service. The King resolv'd I should go and Communicate the whole Scheme, with all the Particulars of it, to my * Lord Chancellor, Lord SUNDERLAND, and Lord ESSEX; but, one after another; and with Charge from Him of the last Secrecy; and should bring him Word of their Opinions upon it; and if they concurr'd with His, should appoint them to attend His Majesty next Morning; the Chancellor only entring into

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his Lodgings by the Common Way, but the other Two and I by the private One below.

WHEN I acquainted them with it, they all receiv'd it with equal Amazement and Pleasure. My Lord Chancellor said, it look'd like a Thing from Heaven fallen into His Majesty's Breast: Lord ESSEX, that it would leave the Parliament and Nation in the same Dispositions to the King which he found at his Coming in: And Lord SUNDERLAND approv'd it as much as any.

NEXT Day we attended His Majesty, and had a very long Audience, upon which no Difficulty arose but Two that were wholly Personal. I had propos'd Lord HALLIFAX as one of

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the Lords, whom the King had indeed Keck'd at in our first Consultations, more than any of the rest: But upon several Representations, of his Family, his Abilities, his Estate and Credit, as well as Talent to Ridicule and Unravel whatever he was spited at, I thought His Majesty had been contented with it: But at this Meeting, he rais'd new Difficulties upon it, and appear'd a great while invincible in them, though we all join'd in the Defence of it: And at last, I told the King, we would fall upon our Knees to gain a Point that we all thought necessary for his Service: And then His Majesty consented.

THE other was concerning Lord SHAFTSBURY, who had never been mention'd in our first

Debates ; and the King either had not thought of Him before upon this Affair, or had not mention'd Him to me, as knowing upon all Occasions of private Discourse with His Majesty, what Opinion I had of that Lord. But after my Lord HALLIFAX had pass'd, the King said there was another, who if he were left out might do as much Mischief as any, and named Lord SHAFTSBURY ; to which the other Three agreed, and concluded farther, that he would never be content with a Councillor's Place among Thirty, and therefore it was propos'd to add one to the Number by making a President, which should be he. I disputed this Point from the first Mention to the last Conclusion of it, foretelling he would destroy all the Good that we expected

pected from the whole Constitution; and said all that I could with so much Earnestness, that when by His Majesty's agreeing with the other Three, I saw it would be concluded, I walk'd away to the other End of the Room, not knowing well whether I should have gone out or not, if the Door had been open; but turning again, I desir'd His Majesty to remember, that I had no part in Lord SHAFTESBURY's coming into His Council or His Affairs; that His Majesty and the other Three Lords had resolv'd it without me; and that I was still absolutely against it. The King Laugh'd, and turn'd my Anger into a Jest; and so went on with the rest of the Constitution intended, See the Appendix. till the whole was re-solv'd and executed publickly in Easter 1679.

THE Nighe before the Thing
was to be done, His Majesty
thought fit to tell it the Duke of
MONMOUTH; having kept it
Secret till then, further than to
the Four already named. But as
soon as the Duke of MON-
MOUTH knew, though only
in general, that the Council
should be chang'd, he told it so
many, that it was common Talk
next Morning; which we inter-
preted either Lightness or Vani-
ty, to have it thought that he
had part in an Affair likely to
pass so well. And indeed when
the Thing was done in the Forms
that are known, it was receiv'd
with general Applause in the
Country, with Bonfires in the
City, and the same in *Ireland*: In
Holland the Actions of the *East-*
India Company rose upon it im-
mediately,

mediately, and very much; and the States design'd one of their best and most considerable Men, Monsieur VAN LEWEN, to come over Minister into England upon this Occasion. France alone was unsatisfy'd with it, and Monsieur BARILLON said it was making *des Etats* [States], and not *des Conseils* [Councils]; but the Reasons were easy to see, and so not much consider'd.

THE House of Commons receiv'd it with most Coldness, where the contrary was most expected: And the pretending Knowers among them, who were not of the Council, pretended now to know nothing of it, to expect new Revelations, to doubt it might be a new Court Jugglē, and to refer it to Time to tell what it was in truth; In the mean

while to suspend their Judgments.

THIS was the first Effect of my Lord SHAFTSBURY's good Meaning to the King and his Affairs, into which he was entred, but not with the personal or transcendent Credit he aim'd at with His Majesty, and which he thought those who had been Authors of this new Constitution, had the greatest Share in. This made him fall in more absolutely with the Duke of MONMOUTH, and use all their Endeavours to raise such Discontents and Heats in the Houses, upon the Apprehensions of Popery, and Propositions to prevent it, that the King found himself soon upon as uneasy Terms with this Session of Parliament, as he had been with the last; the Humours being engaged by my Lord

Lord SHAFTSBURY's pretending among his Patriots, that the Duke of MONMOUTH had so much Credit with the King, that His Majesty desir'd but a good Occasion of consenting to all the Parliament should insist on, which would be given Him by their Heat and Obstinacy in so popular a Point as that against Popery : And if that were once gain'd, the Duke of MONMOUTH and He should be able to Steer all the rest, to the Satisfaction of those who call'd themselves the Good or the *Honest* Party.

SUCH a Mischief could never have grown, if Lord SHAFTSBURY had not work'd himself up into Credit, both in Parliament and City, by the Appearance of having it with the King and in the Council where he was President;

dent; and by the Infusions given of his having or growing yet into greater; by a more secret Spring, which was the Interest of the Duke of MONMOUTH, and the Kindness of His Majesty Increasing, as appear'd since the Duke's Absence. I cannot believe but all this would have been avoided, if upon the new Constitution, Lord SHAFTSBURY had been left out, as a Person mark'd by His Majesty, and never to enter more into his Affairs or Confidence; which the whole Course of his Life, from his very first Entrance upon publick Stages, if examin'd never so strictly, would have given good Ground for. But this Fate, as I could not prevent by all my Endeavours, so I had foretold it His Majesty the Year before; when upon my coming over, the King had fallen

len into all the violent Expressions that could be against him ; I told His Majesty, that with his good Leave, I would hold any Wager, I should yet see that Lord again in his Business ; and when the King ask'd me what made me think so, I said, because I knew he was restless while he was out, and would try every Door to get in ; had Wit and Industry to find out the Ways ; and when Money would Work, had as much as any Body to bestow, and Skill enough to know where to place it.

THIS Turn in the King's Affairs upon this new Constitution, gave me so great a Vexation, and so ill a Prospect, that having delay'd the Time prescribed for every Man's receiving the Sacrament according to Law, after

ter his Entrance into publick Employment, till it was very near expired; I once resolv'd, by that Omission, to make my self absolutely incapable of bearing any for the future: And was not perswaded to lay aside that Thought, till after long Debates upon it with my Wife and Sister here at Sheen: But that Matter pass'd in Form, and I continued barely of the Council, with a Resolution of not entring upon the Secretary's Office, though often and earnestly urg'd to it by Lord SUNDERLAND, with others of my Friends.

UPON the new Constitution of the Council, my Lord SUNDERLAND had, by Mr. SYDNEY, desir'd that we Two might joyn together in perfect Confidence, and distinct from any others

thers in the Course of the King's Affairs, whether I would enter into the other Secretary's Office or not ; which I said I was very willing to embrace; though I knew no Need of it, considering how much the general Affairs were devolv'd upon the Council or the particular Committees, and how much I thought it was fit that they should continue so, without running into any private Channels. This Confidence had not run on above a Fortnight, when my Lord SUNDERLAND ask'd me, if I were willing my Lord ESSEX should be receiv'd into it ; which I consented to, though with Intimation to Lord SUNDERLAND of the Opinion I had (for some time of late) of Lord ESSEX, whom I thought I knew better than he did. So we met for a while once a Day.

by

by Turns, at each of our Houses, and consulted upon the chief Affairs that were then on the Anvil, and how they might be best prepar'd for the Parliament or the Council: But Matters growing very untoward, by the Practices of Lord SHAFTSBURY, with the Duke of MONMOUTH's Cover at least, and upon the ill Humour of the House of Commons about the Business of Religion; and my Lord HALLIFAX appearing unsatisfy'd, by observing where the King's Confidence was; I propos'd to my Lords SUNDERLAND and ESSEX, to receive him into all our Consultations; which I thought would both enter him into Credit with the King, and give us more Ease in the Course of his Affairs. Lord ESSEX receiv'd this Overture with his usual Dryness;

ness; Lord SUNDERLAND op-
pos'd it a good deal, and told
me, I should not find Lord HAL-
LIFAX the Person I took him
for, but one that could draw
with no Body, and still climb-
ing up to the Top himself. How-
ever, I continued Resolute in pres-
sing it, and so at length the Thing
was concluded, and we fell all
Four together into the usual Meet-
ings and Consultations.

THE chief Matters that lay
before the King at that time, were ;
first, the Satisfaction of his Peo-
ple, by falling into some Mea-
sures with the Parliament, that
might enable him to look Abroad
in such a Figure as became the
Crown of *England*, and was ne-
cessary for preventing the common
Fears of a new Invasion of *France*
upon *Flanders* or *Holland*, which
look'd

look'd very Desperate, without some strong and resolute Protection from *England*.

THE Second, was, a Resolution to be taken in Answer to the Instances made by Monsieur VAN LEWEN from the States, about a new Guaranty to be given upon the late General Peace by His Majesty; particularly to *Spain* in the Business of *Flanders*.

THE Third, was, the giving some Ease to *Scotland*, where the Humours began to swell about this time; and which we conceiv'd could be no way done so easily, as by removal of the Duke of LAUDERDALE; a Man too much Hated both here and there, to be fit for the Tem-
per

per His Majesty seem'd resolv'd to use in his Affairs.

FOR this Last, we could not upon any Terms obtain it of the King, by all the Arguments us'd (both joynly and severally) by us all Four ; the King's Defence being a very true one, that we none of us knew Scotland so well as His Majesty Himself.

FOR the Second, we easily agreed upon the Measures that seem'd necessary for the Satisfaction of the States, and the Safety of Flanders ; being all Four of the Committee, where all the Foreign Affairs were consulted ; and taking the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY into the First Digestion of this Treaty with Holland, at a Meeting for that purpose, at my Lord HAL-

LIFAX's House ; which was the only time I ever had any Thing to do, or so much as Talk, with my Lord SHAFTSBURY, further than the Council Chamber.

FOR the First thing, which was the most Important, we found it more perplex'd than we could imagine. Both Houses of Parliament seem'd to have no Eyes, but for the Dangers of Popery upon the Duke's Succession to the Crown ; which Humour was blown up by all the Arts and Intrigues of the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY. The King seem'd willing to secure them all that could be against those Fears, without changing the Laws in Point of Succession. See the Appendix. The House of Commons were busy in finding out Expedients, to secure

cure this Point, but could agree on none ; being still diverted from fixing on any, by Lord SHAFTSBURY's Practices. The Council fell upon the same Scent with great Earnestness and Endeavour ; and after much Hammering, agreed upon many Heads to be offer'd the Parliament, which are commonly enough known.

THESE Expedientes were agreed to by all the Council, except my Lord SHAFTSBURY and me ; who were against them, upon very different Grounds. Mine were Two ; First, because I believ'd, that nothing that came First from the King upon these Points, would be accepted by the Commons ; who if they would be satisfy'd at all, I thought should First agree upon What, and leave it to the King to take

16 MEMOIRS
of his fuselie. The Second was, that as he did notwithstanding certain Ease these Expedients would give the King, although agreed unto by the Houses; so it was evident to all Men, that they would leave the Crown after Him in Shackles, which issue did upon the Duke's Occasion; and in his Time, would not be easily knock'd off by any Successor. My Lord SHAFTSBURG's Ground was plain; And so express'd by him upon all Occasions; which was, that there could be no Security against the Duke, if once in Possession of the Crown. Add this being well insus'd by his master the Duke of MONMOUTH'S Friends in the House of Commons, occasion'd their sudden rejecting all the Expedients offer'd them by the King, and lay'd the Foundation for the proceedings of the late House of Com-

Commons, and their strange Disorders wherein they have left Affairs at Home, and thereby the desperate Condition of Affairs Abroad. And in these
 and during all these Transactions, the Three Lords and I continued our constant Meetings and Consultations; and with so much Union, and so disinterested Endeavours for the General Good of His Majesty's Service and the Kingdom's, that I could not but say to them, at the end of one of our Meetings, "That we Four were either the Four honestest Men in England, or the greatest Knaves; for we made one another at least believe, that we were the honestest Men in the World."

BUT this Conjunction held not long: For, after the Houses

rejecting the Expedients offer'd by the King and Council, my Lord SHAFTSBURY finding himself neither in Confidence with the King, nor Credit in the Council, turn'd all his Practices and Hopes to the House of Commons, and inflam'd them to that Degree, as made the Three Lords of my Commerce begin to grow uneasiness, and to cast about which way they might lay this Storm. At length my Lord SUNDERLAND told me, that Lord ESSEX and Lord HALLIFAX were of Opinion, that it was necessary to take in the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY into the First Digestion of Affairs, considering the Influence they had upon the House; and for this End to agree with them in the Banishment of the Duke, either for a certain Term, or

or during the King's Life; and desir'd to know whether I would fall into it with them, and joyn in bringing it about with the King. I told my Lord SUNDERLAND positively I would not: For, First, I would never have any Thing to do with the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY; and next, I would never enter into Matters of Difference between the King and his Brother; having upon several Occasions told them both, that I would ever do all I could towards the Union of the whole Royal Family; but never would have any Thing to do in the Divisions of it; and no Man should ever Reproach me with breaking my Word, and much less, the King or the Duke.

D 4 THIS

THIS was peremptory, and so it ended ; and thereupon the Three Lords fell into Meetings and Consultations with the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY ; which I knew nothing of, and began to come less to Council, and to meet no more with my usual Company but upon Occasion, and without the First Confidence ; but we still continued our Kindness wherever we met, without my enquiring, or they communicating what past in their new Consultations.

BUT this lasted not long neither : For within a Fortnight or little more, they began to find the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY unreasonable, and like to prevail upon the House

House of Commons, to endeavour bringing the King into Necessities of yielding all Points to them, and thereby leaving the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY absolutely at the Head of all Affairs; so that the Three Lords began to make their Complaints of it, and to fall upon the Thoughts of Proroguing the Parliament, as the only Remedy left in the present Distemper. I agreed with them in this Overture, and the rather because I foresaw it would absolutely break the Three Lords from all Commerce with the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY: And so we agreed to propose it to His Majesty, and that it should be debated and resolv'd at Council; where the chief Officers depending upon the King, being one Half of the Council, and

and joining with others of us that were of his more indifferent Choice, we concluded the Resolution could not fail to be taken by the Majority of the Council; if the Reasons and Necessity of it should not prevail with some of those who seem'd most in my Lord SHAFTSBURY's Confidence, to leave him upon this Occasion. And in this Resolution we parted, and appointed to meet again Two Days after for the fixing it with His Majesty; upon my engaging to go for so long down into the Country, where I stay'd my Two Days, and came up the Third Morning early.

UPON my Arrival, I found my Lord SUNDERLAND had call'd or sent several times to my House the Night before, and left

left Word that he must needs speak with me so soon as I came to Town. I sent immediately to Whitehall, but found his Lordship was gone already with the King to the House of Lords; whereupon I went to Lord Essex who was nearest me, and ask'd whether any thing new had happen'd. He told me that the King had found out, there were Remonstrances ready prepar'd in the House of Commons, to inflame the City and Nation upon the Points of Plot and Popery; and that their Three Lordships having upon it consulted with His Majesty, he had resolv'd the Parliament should be Prorogued that Morning, upon the King's coming to the House, and that it could not be allow'd Time or Vent by a Debate of Council; which for my part, I thought an

an ill Omission; and that it ought to have the Authority of the King with Advice of his Council, according to the usual Formes. But it pass'd otherwise, and with very great Resentment of both Houses; and such Rage of my Lord SHAFTESBURY, that he said upon it aloud in the House, that he would have the Heads of those who were the Advisers of this Prorogation.

DURING this Session of Parliament, I had several Notices given me, of a Practice set on Foot in the House of Commons, for Impeaching me, last one that had been an Instrument of making the general Peace; and this was urg'd by Stories, of being a Man of Arbitrary Principles, and one that had written several Things, though without Name, against the

the Constitution of Parliaments,
and in Favour of Property. And
this went so far, that Mr. ^{the} Late
MOUNTAGUE went a ^{Duke of}
great Way from Man to Mountague.
Man in the House, to know whe-
ther if such an Accusation were
brought in, they would be against
me. Several went into it upon Ha-
tred to the late Treasurer, whose
Friend they took me to be, and
upon Envy at my being design'd
for Secretary of State; but yet
in no such Numbers that Mr.
MOUNTAGUE could hope to
make any Thing of it. And
when some of my Friends ac-
quainted me with it, I only ad-
vis'd them to obtain leave of the
House, that I might hear my Ac-
cusation at the Bar of the House,
and assur'd them that I should be
glad to have that Occasion of
telling there both Mr. **MOUN-**
TAGUE'S

TAGUE's Story and my own
This tell; But upon the Knowl-
edge of these Practices, my Lord

**Late Earl* SUNDERLAND, and
of Rum- Mr. * SYDNEY, who
ney. thought that a Man

who had such part in the King's
Affairs, ought to stand as well as
he could with the House of Com-
mons, press'd me to suffer several
small Things I had formerly Writ-
ten, and of which Copies had
run, to be then Printed, as they
were, under the Title of *Miscel-
lanea*. They thought, by that
Publication, Men would see, I
was not a Man of the dangerous
Principles pretended; and I might
assure the World, of being Au-
thor of no Books that had not
my Name. The thing seem'd to
pass well enough; only Lord
HALLIFAX commending them
to me in General, told me as a
Friend,

Friend, that I should take heed of carrying too far that Principle of Paternal Dominion; (which was deduc'd in the Essay of Government,) for fear of destroying the Rights of the People. So tender was every Body of those Points at that time.

THE Three Lords went on unanimous in our Consultations ; considering how to make way for a calmer and better temper'd Session of Parliament; after the short Prorogation which had been made. To my which purpose, we again endeav'th'd the removal of the Duke of Lauderdale, or at least the admission of other Nobles of Scotland into those Affairs. We concluded the Measures with Holland in all Points, to the Satisfaction of their Ambassador; and thought of

of such Acts of Council, has might express His Majesty's Care for suppressing Popery, even in the Intervals of Parliament. We only disagreed in one Point, which was the leaving some Priests to the Law upon the Accusation of being Priests only, as the House of Commons had desired; which I thought wholly unjust, without giving them publick Warning by Proclamation, to be gone, or except the Penalties of Law within such a Time; since the Connivances had lasted now through Three Kings Reigns. Upon this Point, Lord HALLIFAX and I had so sharp a Debate at Lord SUNDERLAND's Lodgings, that he told me if I would not concur in Points which were so necessary for the People's Satisfaction, he would tell every Body I was a Papist: And upon his Affirming,
25
that

that the Plot must be handled as if it were true, whether it were so or not, in those Points that were so generally believ'd by Ci-ty or Country as well as both Houses ; I reply'd, with some Heat, that the Plot was a Mat-ter long on Foot before I came over into *England* ; that to un-derstand it, one must have been here to observe all the Motions of it ; which not having done, I would have nothing to do with it ; In other Things I was con-tent to joyn with them, where they thought I could be of Use to the King's Service ; and where they thought there was none, I was very willing to be excus'd ; and very glad to leave His Ma-jesty's Affairs in so good Hands as theirs.

E

NOT-

29 M A M O I R S.
Left off from the King
ON NOTWITHSTANDING
some such Differences between me
and the Three Lords; yet we
continued our Consultations and
Confidence; and Two of them,
Lord SUNDERLAND and HAL-
EYFAK, press'd me extremely a-
bout this time to come into the
Secretary's Place. Lord HAL-
EYFAK, particularly, offering to
bring it to a Point with his Uncle
COVENTRY upon the Mo-
ney that was to be paid; pretend-
ing to be very desirous to see me
posted there; and professing to
grow weary of the Business, since
he could find no Temper like to
grow in the next Session of Par-
liament between the King and
them. For since the last Proro-
gation, Lord SHAFTSBURY
had been busie in preparing Few-
el for next Session, not without
per-

perpetual Appearance of ill Humour at Council, which broke into spightful Repartees often betwixt him and Lord HALLIFAX. And on t'other Side, the Duke of MONMOUTH had broken all Measures with Lord ESSEX, with whom he had been long in the last Confidence: So as this grew to a spighted Quarrel between these Four; and though commonly smother'd when they met, yet not without Smoak appearing where they were observ'd.

I N this Condition of Affairs, the Rebellion in Scotland broke out; upon which it was pleasant to observe the Counter-paces that were made. The King was for suppressing it immediately, by Forces from hence to be dispatch'd and joyn'd with those in Scotland, and the Duke

32 M E M O I R S.

of MONMOUTH to go and Command them all. Lord SHAFTESBURY shew'd plainly at Council, and in other Places, that he was unwilling this Rising should be wholly or too soon suppress'd, or otherwise than by his Friends in Scotland, who might be thereby introduc'd into the Direction of Affairs there, with the Removal of the Duke of L A U D E R D A L E : Yet on the other Side, he was willing to see the Duke of MONMOUTH grow great by such a Command of the King's Forces, both English and Scotch, and agreed with that Duke, to put the King upon another Project at the same time, and to the same end, which was (upon the Duke of MONMOUTH's carrying so many of the Forces there into Scotland) to raise a Troop of Two Hundred Gentlemen for

the Guard and Safety of the King's Person, whereof the Duke of MONMOUTH to be Captain; and which was to be compos'd chiefly of Officers who were out of Employment, and whose Merits were best known to the Duke of MONMOUTH.

ON t'other Side, Lord ESSEX, though he agreed with the King's Opinion, to have the Scotch Insurrection suppress'd; yet he had a mind it should be done by the Scotch, to prevent the Duke of MONMOUTH's growing greater than he yet was by that Command'; especially if it should be follow'd with Success. And tho' he would not oppose his Majesty in his Resolution of sending the Duke of MONMOUTH upon this Expedition; yet he did very openly the other Design, which

E 3

the

the King himself seem'd bent upon, as well as the Duke of MONMOUTH, to raise the Troop of Two Hundred Gentlemen. The other Two and I fell in with him in this last; though Lord ESSEX was most Instrumental in breaking it, by raising invincible Difficulties in the Treasury, where he was at the Head: So as upon Composition, Money was found for the Duke of MONMOUTH's marching into Scotland, and with great Ease to him in his Personal Pretensions; and the new Troop was let fall upon want of Money.

The Duke of MONMOUTH went into Scotland; succeeded; took the Body of Rebels; suppress'd absolutely the Rebellion; order'd the Punishment of some; gave

gave Pardon to the rest; return'd in Triumph; was receiv'd with great Applauses and Court from all; and with great Appearance of Kindness and Credit by the King, who was now remov'd to Windsor, and the Council to Hampton-Court, where the Duke of MONMOUTH was receiv'd.

THE Term of the Prorogation of Parliament drew near expiring; and all agreed that a Session could not conveniently begin before October; and a Day was appointed for considering that Matter at Council. The Duke of MONMOUTH was greater than ever: Lord SHAFTESBURY reckon'd upon being so too, upon the next Meeting of Parliament, and at the cost of those whom he took to be Authors of the last Prorogation: Lord E-

E 4 SEX,

SEX, and HALLIFAX, look'd upon themselves as most in his Danger, and aim'd at by Lord SHAFTSBURY's Threats, and out of all Measures with the Duke of MONMOUTH. This induc'd a Consultation among us, whether considering the Distempers of the present Parliament, the best Course were not to dissolve it, and have another call'd in October; wherein the Three Lords and I agreed, and the King was perfectly of the same Mind, considering with what Distempers that Parliament both began and continued. So it was resolv'd, that the King should propose at next Council, whether it were best to Prorogue that Parliament, or Dissolve it and at the same time call another; and that in the mean time, the Lord Chancellor, and the other chief Officers depending

pending upon the King, should be acquainted with his Mind, either by His Majesty or the Three Lords. For since the King's going to *Windsor*, I continued at *Sheen*, and only went to *Hampton-Court* on Council Days; though the Three Lords came often to me, and press'd me as often to come as they did to Court, and Lord H A L L I F A X protested he would burn my House, and that if I would not enter upon the Secretary's Office, his Uncle C O V E N T R Y would look out for some other Chapman; for as soon as he had found one, he was resolv'd to part with it. I told him I was very willing, and would speak to the King, that his Market should not be spoil'd upon my Occasion. Whether his Lordship believ'd me or not, I did so, and desir'd His Majesty to think

think of some other for that Place; for my ill Health increasing with my Age, made me find my self unable to go through with the Toils of that Office, if execut'd in the Forms and with the Attendance it requir'd. The King told me, he could not consent to it; that if he should, he knew not a Man in England fit for it besides me, so that I had no Reason to take it kindly of Him. I desir'd His Majesty to give me leave, and I would propose Three Persons, of which I would undertake every one should be fitter than I. The King would not so much as hear the name them; but told me, 'twas a Point he had been so long fixt in, that He could not change His Resolution.

I N our last Meeting, we had calculated how many at Council

could

could in any probability oppose the dissolving of the present Parliament, and calling another; and we had concluded, there could not be above Six in the whole Council that could be against it, at the most; which we thought would be a great Support to the King's Resolution, against all the Exclamations we expected from Lord SHAFTSBURY and his Friends; and at least that it would be safe against the Consequences which were usually deduc'd from the Forms of calling Parliaments always by Advice of the Council, that the dissolving them ought to be so too, at least when it was not at their own Desire.

THE Council Day came; and when I came thither, and found the King and Three Lords with some others already there,

I ask'd Lord SUNDERLAND and HALLIFAX, whether all was prepar'd, and Lord Chancellor and other chief Officers had been spoke to? They said, no, it had been forgotten or neglected; but the King would do it to each of them apart as they came that Morning, and before the Council began. I thought it hard, a Point of that Importance should be neglected so long; but was fain to content my self with what they told me would be done.

The outward Room where the King was, fill'd apace; every one made his Leg to His Majesty, and fill'd the Circle about him as they came in: I was talking apart, in a Corner of the Room, till it grew late, and Lord Chancellor told the King that it was so, and I saw the King turn from the Chancellor, and go into the Council

cil Chamber : All follow'd ; the Council sat ; the King propos'd his Thoughts, whether it were best for his Affairs, to Prorogue this Parliament till October, or to dissolve it and call another at that time ; and desir'd their Lordships Opinions upon it.

I observ'd a general Surprise at the Board ; which made me begin to doubt, the King had spoke of it to few or none but the Chancellor before he came in : But it soon appear'd he had not so much as done that neither. For after a long Pause, he was the first that rose up, and spoke long and violently against the Dissolution ; was follow'd by Lord SHAFTSBURY in the amplest manner, and most tragical Terms ; Lord ANGLESEY follow'd them, by urging all the fatal

tal Consequences that could be :
The same Style was pursued by
** Earl of Lord* * C H A M B E R-
Arlington. E A L N, and agreed to
by the Marquess of W O R C E S-
T E R ; and pursued from the top to
the very bottom of the Table by
every Man there, and at a very
full Council ; except the Three
Lords, who spoke for the Disso-
lution, but neither with half the
Length or Force of Argument they
intended to have done ; leaving
that Part as I suppos'd to me, who
was I confess well enough in-
structed in the Case, to have said
more upon that Argument : But I
was spighted from the First that
I heard of my Lord Chancellor's
Speech, and still more and more
as every Man spoke, at the Con-
sequences happen'd by such a Neg-
ligence of my Friends, who had
been perpetually about the King,
and

and might so easily have effected what was agreed on, and thought so necessary : I was the last ~~but~~ one to speak, and saw Argument would signify nothing, after such Inequality was declar'd in Number ; and so contented my self to say in short, That I thought it was every Man's Opinion, that a happy Agreement between His Majesty and Parliament was of necessity to his Affairs, both at Home and Abroad : That all the Difference, in a Continuance of this, or Assembling of another Parliament, would depend only upon the likelyhood of agreeing better and easier with one than with t'other : That His Majesty had spoken so much of his despairing about any Agreement with this present Parliament, and the Hopes he had of doing it with another ; that for my part, I thought

thought That ought to decide it ; because I thought His Majesty could better judge of that Point than any Body else. So His Majesty order'd the Chancellor to draw up a Proclamation for dissolving that Parliament, and calling another to Assemble in October following : And thereupon the Council broke up, with the greatest Rage in the World, of the Lord S H A F T S B U R Y, Lord R U S S E L, and Two or Three more, and the general Dissatisfaction of the whole Board.

A F T E R the Council ended, every Man's Head began to fill with the Thoughts of the new Elections, and several spoke to the King upon that Subject. I had resolv'd to stand for the University of Cambridge, and the Duke of M O N M O U T H being Chancellor,

cellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him, to write to some of his Friends in my Favour: He excus'd himself, first, upon Engagements; but the King press'd him upon mine, as a Thing of Importance; and that he could not be otherwise engag'd, before he knew of the Parliament's being Dissolv'd. I said a good deal too upon it: But do what the King could, by all he was pleas'd to say; the Duke of MONMOUTH would not be brought further, than to say he would not meddle in it one way or t'other; which gave me the first plain and open Testimony of his Dispositions towards me; having ever receiv'd before all outward Civilities, thought without my Visits or Attendances: Yet, I think, his Grace kept his Word with me in this Point, better than I expected: For my

Election in the University proceeded with the most general Concurrence that could be there, and without any Difficulties I could observe from that Side; Those which were rais'd, coming from the Bishop of Ely; who own'd the opposing me from a Chapter of Religion in my *Observations on the Netherlands*, which gave him an Opinion, that mine was for such a Toleration of Religion, as is there describ'd to be in *Holland*.

THE Council after this Day, was put off till the King's return to London, according to the Use of that Season; and every one began to canvas for Elections in the ensuing Parliament, upon which all His Majesty's Affairs seem'd to depend. The King, in the mean time, resolv'd to do all that

that could help to make Fair Weather thiere. I told my Friends I would take care of my Election, and go down about it; but for the rest, would pass my Time at Home the remainder of the Summer, and recommended the common Cares to the Three Lords, whose Attendance I knew would not fail at Court, Two of them from their Offices, and * *The* the * Third from his *Marquis of* *Humour*; which He *Halifax* own'd always must have Business to employ it, or would else be uneasie.

THE Summer was declining; but the Duke of MONMOUTH in his greatest Height; when the King fell sick at Windsor, and with Three such Fits of a Fever as gave much Apprehension, and That a general Amazement; Peo-

ple looking upon any thing at this time that should happen Ill to the King, as an end of the World. I went to Windsor, after the Second Fit; and having seen His Majesty, obser'd more Strength and fewer ill Symptoms than had been reported; nor could I think him in Danger, without Accidents, which was to be the Care of his Physicians, who were some of them wholly of my Mind. I found and left the Three Lords very Diligent at Court, in attending both his Person and Affairs, which I was very glad of; and so came Home without entring further into any Discourses with them, than of His Majesty's Sickness; which was then the general Discourse and Care.

ABOUT

AT BOUT Three or Four Days after, having receiv'd Assurance of the King's certain Recovery, by being free of any Return of his Feaver Fits, I went up to London to sollicite a great Arrear of my Ambassies due from the Treasury. The Commissioners were met that Morning at my Lord Essex's House, whither I went strait; but by the Way, heard that the Duke was that Night pass'd through London; and rode Post to Windsor; which I doubted not His Highness had been induc'd to by the Reports of the King's Danger, upon the News of His Sicknes; and made no further Reflection upon it, than that of the great Surprise, and *martel en tête* [Uneasiness] that would be given Lord Essex and HALIFAX by this

sudden Arrival of the Duke, to whose Interests they had run so Counter, and with such Heights, for several Years. But upon their late separating all Measures from the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY, I thought I had Field enough left for doing them good Offices to the Duke, when I should see him, which I resolv'd the next Day.

WHEN I came to Lord ESSEX's House, and ask'd for the Commissioners, I found they were late some time; but that Lord ESSEX had newly left them together, and was gone up into his Chamber; whither I was immediately sent for; his Servants went out, and left him Booted, and ready to get up on Horseback. As soon as we were alone, he ask'd me, whether I had not met

met with strange News; and what I thought of it, I said, again did not seem very strange, that the Duke should come, if he thought the King in Danger. Lord Essex reply'd, yet 'twas strange he should come without Leave from the King; and that now His Majesty was well, I sure he would not think of staying Three Days: That he wast going as fast as he could to Windsor, to see what all this Business was; and ask'd me if I would not go; which I excus'd for that Day, but promis'd the next. In this little Discourse, I observ'd all along a sneering Smile, which I knew not what to make of; I thought, if it were a Countenance, it was better put on than was usual with his Lordship; and that he should be pleased with it at Heart, I could not

welt imagine, knowing how Things had pass'd between the Duke and him.

NEXT Day I went to Windsor; and the first Man I met was Lord HALLIFAX coming down from Court on Foot, and with a Face of Trouble; and as soon as he saw me, with Hands lift up Two or Three times; upon which I stop'd, and alighting, ask'd what was the Matter: He told me, I knew all as well as he; that the Duke was come; that every Body was amaz'd; but where we were, or what would be next, no Body knew: He bid me go on to Court before the King went out; said he was going to his Lodging, to sit and think over this new World; but desir'd we might

meet

meet, and my Lord SUNDERLAND, after Dinner.

I went to the King; and after him to the Duke, who receiv'd me with great Kindness, and presently carry'd me into a little inner Room, and ask'd me, smiling and very familiarly, whether I did not Wonder to see him here: I told him, not at all, if he had thought the King in Danger; for in that Case His Highness had nothing else to do: And that I believ'd upon the first News of His Majesty's Illness, he would come as near as he could, either to *Newport* or *Calais*, and there expect the next News; but that His Majesty's Sickness having pass'd so soon, I confess'd I had not thought of his coming over. We talk'd of the King's Recovery; what Stay his Highness

ness would make, which he said should be as the King pleas'd, for he would obey Him in every thing. I gave the Duke a short Account of Affairs here, as they had pass'd since the Constitution of the Council; of the Mischiefs had been occasion'd by the Lord SHAFTESBURY's having been brought in so much against my Will, & of his Measures with the Duke of MONTMOUTH; of the Three Lords having absolutely broken from him, & of the Credit they were grown into with the King; and of my Confidence, they would never fall into any Measures against his Highness. Upon which Chapter I said a good deal that I thought necessary to make Lord ESSEX and HAWLIFAX's Court, which I was very glad to see so well receiv'd by the Duke.

For

For as to Lord SUNDERLAND, I had little Reason to believe he needed it, having ever been in with the Court in the whole Course of his Life. For my self, I only said at last, that because I did not know what our present Distempers might end in; if the next Parliament should prove of the same Humour with the Two last; nor what Measures his Highness would fall into about staying or going away again; I would only say, that let whatever would befall the King's Affairs or his Highness's, he might always reckon upon me as a *legal* Man, and one that would always follow the Crown as became me; nor could any thing make the least Scruple in this Resolution, unless Things should ever grow so desperate, as to bring in Foreigners, which (if ever it should be)

be) would be a new Case, and that likewise not what to think of. Upon this the Duke laid his Hand upon mine, and bid me keep there; I and said, that he would ask no more of me or any Man. And so I parted, after a long and very gracious Audience, and came Home that Night, having miss'd my Lord HALLIBAX and E S S E X in the Afternoon at Lord SUNDERLAND's, where we had appointed to meet, and I came, but they fail'd; and Lord SUNDERLAND and I talk'd deep into nothing, reserving our selves, as I thought, till the others came.

I stay'd at Home, making the Reflections I could not avoid upon the Carriage of my Friends; till within a few Days I heard the

the News of the Duke of MONT
MOUTH's Disgrace, which tho'
it came by some Degrees; yet
they were so sudden one after
another, as to make it appear a
lost Game in the King's Favour
and Resolutions. Though no
thing could seem more reasonable
than that which did end in, That while the Duke was a
broad, the Duke of MONT
MOUTH should be so too; ha-
ving made his Pretensions so evi-
dent, and pursu'd them so much
to the Prejudice of the King's
Affairs; However, I could not
but wonder, how the Duke had
been able in so few Days, or
rather Hours, to get so great a
Victory. I went within a Day
or Two to London, I found my
Lord HALLIFAX in Physick;
but saw plainly his Distemper
was not what he call'd it; his
Head

Head look'd very full, but very unquiet; and when we were left alone, all our Talk was by Snatches; Sickness, ill Humour, Hate of Town and Business, Ridiculousness of Human Life; and whenever I turn'd any thing to the present Affairs after our usual manner, nothing but Action of Hands or Eyes, Wonder, and Signs of Trouble, and then Silence.

I came Home, and satisfy'd enough upon what Terms I was with my Friends, though I knew not whence it came, or whither it went. But I soon found out the whole Secret; which was that upon the King's first Illness, the Lord ESSEX and HALIFAX being about him, thought his Danger great, and their own so too; and that if any thing happen'd

pen'd to the King's Life; the Duke of MONMOUTH would be at the Head of the Nation, in opposition to the Duke, upon Pretence of Popery, and in Conjunction with Lord SHAFTSBURY, who had threaten'd to have their Heads upon Prorogation of the last Parliament, which Threat was apply'd by Lord ESSEX and HALLIFAX to themselves; reckoning Lord SUNDERLAND out of Danger by his Relation to Lord SHAFTSBURY, and the fair Terms That had always made between them. This Fright had so affected these Lords, that not staying to see what the King's Second Fit would be, they propos'd to the King the sending immediately for the Duke, which being resolv'd, and the Dispatch made with all the Secrecy and Speed

Speed imaginable, the Duke came over; but finding the King recover'd, it was agreed to pass for a Journey wholly of his own, and that it should be receiv'd by His Majesty and the Three Lords with all Signs of Surprise. When this was done, they found the Duke of MONMOUTH so intrag'd at this Council, as well as Lord SHAFTSBURY, that they saw no Way but to Ruin them both, and throw them quite out of the King's Affairs, and joyning themselves wholly with the Duke's Interest; which they did for that Time, till they had brought about all His Highness desir'd for His Security against the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY; the First going over into Holland, and the other being turn'd out of the Council.

FOR

FOR my own part, though I was glad of any Mortification that happen'd to the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY, whose Designs had run the Kingdom into such incurable Divisions and Distractions, at a Time that our Union was so necessary to the Affairs of Christendom Abroad ; yet I was Spighted to the Heart, at the Carriage of my Friends towards me in this Affair : And not so much for their taking such a Resolution without my Knowledge and Consent, (which they never had done since our first Commerce), as for keeping me Ignorant after the Duke's coming over ; and so far, as to let me make such a Figure as I did, in doing all the good Offices, and making all the Court I could to the Duke, for Lord

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ES.

ESSEX and HALLIFAX, as I told them, would do; while they were both in the Depth and Secret of his Interests and Counsels; and he who had Reason to think myself well with his Highness, was left wholly out of all Confidence, both with him and with them. But I had Reason to resent it yet further, when I found that some of them perceiving the Duke much unsatisfy'd with the Constitution of the new Council, had, to make their own Court, laid the whole Load of it upon me; whereas, it my Lord CHANCELLOR, Lord SUNDERLAND, and Lord Essex had not fallen into it with the greatest Applauses and Endeavours in the World to finish the Draught of it, the Thing had certainly dyed; and for my own Part, after I could not hinder

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my Lord SHAFTSBURY's being brought in, I would have been very well content it should.

I could not but tell my Lord SUNDERLAND of these Resentments; and that I found myself so unfit for Courts, that I was resolv'd to pass the rest of my Life in my own Domestick, without troubling my self further about any publick Affairs, than not to appear sullen in not coming sometimes to general Councils; And that Lord ESSEX and HALIFAX's Carriage to me had been such, after having been the Two Men of England I had it in my Power and my Fortunes most to oblige, that I would never have any Thing more to do with them. This I said only to one Person more; and how it

came to be known by their Two Lordships, I cannot tell ; but there all Commerce between us ended, further than what was common when we met at Council, or in Third Places ; though Lord HALLIFAX came to an Eclaircissement with me the Spring after, which ended very well, and I did him the Service I could upon Occasion in the late House, as well as in Council, upon their Heats against him.

I pass'd the rest of the Summer at Home, and left the Three Lords in the chief Ministry and sole Confidence, as outwardly appear'd, both with the King and Duke : And Lord ESSEX told my Brother Sir JOHN TEMPLE who was then here, that he had more Credit with the King than all the rest of the Mi-

Ministers, or any Man in *England*; But the refin'd Courtiers, who observe Countenances and Motions, had no Opinion of it; And soon after Lord ESSEX and HALLIFAX, upon the private Examination of an Intrigue I could never make anything of, nor Thought worth my Enquiry, which was commonly call'd the *Meal-Tub Plot*, took such a Distaste at finding themselves mention'd in it, and yet left out of the Secret Examinations about it; that the Duke was no sooner gone, but their Discontents grew open against the Court; my Lord ESSEX left the Treasury; Lord HALLIFAX in Discourse to me commended him for it, and told me his Resolution to go down into the Country; and though he could not plant Melons

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long as I did, being in the North, yet he would plant Carots and Cucumbers, rather than trouble himself any more about Publick Affairs; and accordingly he went down to Rufford. To their nearer Friends I heard they complain'd, that they found they had now found Part in the King's Confidence or the Duke's; that they were but other Mens Dupes, and did other Mens Work; and that finding no Measures would be taken for satisfying and uniting the Kingdom, they would have no more Part in publick Affairs.

UPON Lord ESSEX's leaving the Treasury, Mr. * Now Earl of Ro- * H Y D E came of chester. Course to be First Com- missioner; and he and Mr. * Go-

* GODOLPHIN, were brought into the Council, where I met them the next time I came, and welcom'd them, as Two Persons that had always been my Friends, and agreed with me in all my Opinions and Measures about Affairs Abroad, wherein only we had been conversant in our Commerce, either at Nimeguen, the Hague, or at Home. These Two joyn'd in Confidence with Lord SUNDERLAND; and the other Two Lords being in Discontent or Absent, and I keeping at Home both upon my Resolution and Inclination; these Three were esteem'd to be alone in the Secret and Management of the King's Affairs, and look'd upon as the Ministry.

OCTOBER came on, where, in the Parliament was to meet. The Duke was in *Flanders*: The Duke of MONMOUTH in *Holland*: Lord SHAFTSBURY endeavour'd to enflame the Reckoning of the late Conduct and Counsels against the Sitting of the Parliament, and to set afoot Petitions in case they did not Sit: The Ministers were not able to stand the opening of the Parliament; and so a short Prorogation was expected some Days before that appointed for their Assembly. I had not been at Court or Council in a Month or Six Weeks; when being recover'd of a Fit of the Gout, I came to Town, and went to Lord SUNDERLAND, talk'd to him of my several Arrears in the Treasury, desir'd his Help, which he promised

mis'd with great Kindness, and went with me to the King, where we propos'd and agreed the Way of my Satisfaction. The King seem'd very kind to me, but neither one or t'other of them said a Word to me of any Publick Business. From the King's Chamber we went to the Council, where I expected nothing but such common Things as I knew had pass'd for a good while before ; and so all pass'd, till I thought the Council was ending, when the King after a little Pause told us, That upon many Considerations, which he could not at present acquaint us with, he found it necessary to make a longer Prorogation than he had intended , of the Parliament : That he had consider'd all the Consequences, so far as to be absolutely resolv'd, and not to hear

hear any Thing that should be said against it : That he would have it Prorogued till that time Twelvesmonth; and charg'd my Lord Chancellor to proceed accordingly.

All at Council were Stunn'd at this Surprizing Resolution, and the Way of proposing it ; except those few that were in the Secret, and they thought fit to be Silent, and leave the thing wholly upon His Majesty : Several others rose up, and would have entred into the Reasonings and Consequences of it ; but the King would not hear them, and so all Debate ended. After which I rose, and told the King, That as to the Resolution he had taken, I would say nothing, because he was resolv'd to hear no Reasoning upon it ; therefore I would only

only presume to offer him my humble Advice as to the Course of his future Proceedings ; which was, that His Majesty in his Affairs would please to make use of some Council or other, and allow Freedom to their Debates and Advices ; after hearing which, His Majesty might yet resolve as he pleas'd. That if he did not think the Persons or Number of this present Council suited with his Affairs, it was in his Power to Dissolve them and Constitute another of Twenty, of Ten, or of Five, or any Number he pleas'd, and to alter them again when he would ; but to make Counsellors that should not Counsel, I doubted whether it were in His Majesty's Power or not, because it imply'd a Contradiction ; and so far as I had observ'd, either of former Ages or the present, I question'd

question'd whether it was a Thing had been practis'd in *England* by His Majesty's Predecessors, or were so now by any of the present Princes of Christendom: And therefore I humbly advised him to constitute some such Council, as he would think fit to make use of, in the Digestion of his great and publick Affairs.

HIS Majesty heard me very Graciously, and seem'd not at all displeas'd with any thing I had said; nor any other Person of the Lords of the Council, but most very much to approve it: Yet after the Council was up, my Lord SUNDERLAND came to me, told me, he was never so surpris'd as at what I had said, and expected it sooner from any Man in *England* than me: That whatever Resolutions had been taken

taken about my Business in the Treasury, he was sure nothing should be done. I reply'd, that if he liked not what I said, he should have prevented it, by telling me before I came to Council what was intended to be done; which if I had known, I would not have been there, no more than I had been so long before: And that if my Debt would not be paid, I must live the best I could without it.

NOT long before, the Prince of ORANGE writ me Word, how much he found the Duke unsatisfy'd with me, upon the Belief that it was I had given the Prince those Impressions and Sentiments which he had upon the common Affairs of Christendom; whereas, he could say on the contrary, that it was he had given

ven me mine, and should never change his own till he were convinc'd d' avoir tort [of being in the Wrong] : However, that he thought fit out of Friendship to me, to give me this Advice.

I was now in a posture to be admirably pleas'd with having part in publick Affairs. The Duke unsatisfy'd with me of late ; the Duke of MONMOUTH and Lord SHAFTSBURY from the very first ; Lord ESSEX, and HALIFAX out of all Commerce with me upon what had pass'd ; Great Civility from the other Ministers, but no Communication ; And the King himself, though very Gracious, yet very Reserve'd. Upon all this, and the melancholy Prospect of our Distractions at Home, and thereupon the Disasters threatening Abroad ; but

but chiefly upon my own Native
Humour, born for a private Life,
and particular Conversation of
general Leisure; I resolv'd to give
over all Part in publick Affairs,
and came no more either to
Court or Council in a Month's
time, which I spent chiefly in the
Country. In this time the Lord RUG-
SSE, Lord GAVENTH, Sir * Late
DISH, Sir H. CAREY, Duke of York,
and Mr. POWLE, did v. Devon-
shire. I waited at the lace Pro-
rogation, as well as at the Manner
of it, and pretending to despair
of being able to serve the King
any longer, by a Conduct of All
faire so disagreeable to the bad
negl^g Humour of the People,
went to the King together, and
desir'd His Majesty to excuse their
Attendance any more upon THAT

at Council, which the King verily easily consented to. Lord SALISBURY, Lord ESSEX, and Lord HALLIFAX, seem'd to have taken the same Resolution, though not in so much Form. Upon which I thought it might be a great Prejudice to His Majesty's Affairs, to be left by so many at once; And that, if I wholly gave over, at the same time, it would look like entering into a Faction, with Persons who were only displeas'd with the present Scene, upon Hopes of entering soon upon another, which was no Part of my Thoughts or Designs. Therefore I resolv'd to go again to Council, to shew I had not Herded with those that had left it; and that my leaving it too, might not occasion some Men's greater Distastes at the Government.

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I N the Intermission I had made, my Wife continuing her Commerce with my Lady SUNDERLAND, had met my Lord there ; who taking no Notice of what had pass'd between us, ask'd her how I had proceeded in my Business of the Treasury, and whether I needed his Help, which he offer'd with great Friendlyness if I had Occasion. When I came up to Town, and went the first time to Council ; after it was done, I went to Lord SUNDERLAND, told him what Regards towards His Majesty had made me come up, and gave him Thanks for his Offers to my Wife : I found him return'd to his first Temper towards me, enter'd into common Affairs, but always with Professions of my Resolutions to retire, and my
H Thoughts

Thoughts of a Journey into
Italy, which I had long promis'd
the Great Duke. I liv'd on with
my Lord SUNDERLAND in
all Kindness, though not Con-
fidence, which was now wholly
between him and Mr. H Y D E
and Mr. G O D O L P H I N . I
made Use of his Offers, and by
his Help came to an Issue in the
most difficult Point of my Bu-
siness in the Treasury.

THE second time I was at
Council, after my return from
Sheen, my Lord SUNDE-
R L A N D told me he was to say
something to me from the King,
and desir'd we might meet after
Council was up. I went to his
Lodgings; where he told me that
Mr. Secretary COVENTRY be-
ing absolutely resolv'd to part
with his Place, and the King
having

having found I had long declin'd it, had now Thoughts of consenting to Sir LIONEL JENKINS's coming into it upon a Bargain with the Secretary ; but that the King would do nothing in it without first letting me know his Thoughts ; and ask'd whether I had any Thing to say upon it. I made no Stop' in the World, but told his Lordship that the King could do nothing for me that I would take Kinder than this ; that I had several Times press'd His Majesty to a new Choice, and once offer'd to Name some to Him that I knew were fit for it ; that I had resolv'd against it so long, that His Majesty had no Reason to remember any of his Engagements to me how voluntary soever ; but that he was pleas'd to do it, was the most obliging

in the World ; and I was resolv'd immediately to go and make him my Acknowledgments : I did so ; they were extremely well taken ; the King us'd me with great Kindness ; and Sir LIONEL JENKINS came into the Office. I pass'd the Winter in Town, though with much Indisposition ; going sometimes to the Council, and sometimes to the Foreign Committee, but not frequently to either, and meddling very little with any Thing that pass'd there ; unless it was what concern'd the Affairs of Ireland, which happened to be then hot upon the Air ; the Duke of ORMOND and Council of that Kingdom, having transmitted several Bills over to the Council here, both of Grace and Supplies, in

order to a Parliament to be held in *Ireland*. This brought Lord ESSEX again into Play, after so much Discontent and so little Attendance for several Months at Council: But his Eye and Heart had ever been bent upon his Return to the Government of *Ireland*; which made him Steer all by that Compass, and pursue Court or Popular Humour, as he thought Either likeliest to further that End. Whenever the *Irish* Acts came into Council, he was sure to be there; first raising Twenty Difficulties in the particular Acts, and Arraigning, not only the Prudence, but common Sense of the Lord Lieutenant and Council there: Then arguing against the assembling a Parliament in that Kingdom; and at last introducing Sir JAMES SHEEN to make Proposals of

increasing the King's Revenue there near Eighty Thousand Pounds a Year upon a new Farm to himself and the Company he offer'd to be joyn'd with him; A Farm indeed, as it was drawn up, not of the Revenue, but of the Crown of Ireland.

THIS Scheme was ever supported by Lord Essex; and ever oppos'd by me, with more Sharpness than was usual to me upon any Debates; because I had found out the Cheat of the whole Thing, which Lord Essex had set on Foot as a great Master-piece of that Cunning, which his Friends us'd to say was his Talent, and was one for which of all other Talents I had ever the greatest Aversion. The short of this Story was, Lord Essex had a mind to be Lieutenant

M E M O R I E S. No^o
tenant of Ireland; and so hinder
any Parliament being call'd before
he came to the Government. He
saw himselfe out at Court, and
the Hopes of getting in by his
Interest in Parliament, now les-
lay'd by the Prorogation longer
than he could stay. His projects
thisneare from with Sir JAMES
SHELBY, and by him offered
to MR HYDE, which the Advan-
tages mentioned to the King &
Rewarde, & being agreeable with no Sir
JAMES, that is to say the Baitswere
swallow'd; he should upon the
Conclusion of all declare, That
he and his Company were ready
to performe all the Conditions
agreed to; which could not be done,
unless Sir JAMES ESSEX might
be sent over Lieutenant of Ire-
land; without which the Conclu-
tion of that Kingdom coulde not
veriblye farrled enough for such

Advantages to the King's Service and Revenue. This I knew, under Secrecy, from a Confident of Sir JAMES SHEEN, who had told himself this whole Project and the Paces intended.

Mr. HYDE, who was at the Head of all Matters concerning the King's Revenue, had receiv'd this new Proposal, and imbrac'd it very warmly; whether prevail'd upon by the specious Shew of so great Increases in the Revenue, or by some new Measures growing between him and Lord ESSEX in other Affairs, I never could determine; but such a Patronage at Council gave Strength to the Debates, being little oppos'd but by Sir LIONEL JENKINS and me, who laid the Matter so bare, that it drew out into Length that whole Spring; and

and the King joyn'd wholly with me in the Opinion of the Thing, and so far, that when it was to come to Council or Committee, His Majesty sent particularly to me to be there.

IN the midst of these Agitations the Duke came over out of Flanders, and Resolution was taken for his going into Scotland. I was extremely concerned for the Duke of ORMOND, who had fallen into a Danger of the Consequences threaten'd by these Intrigues and Pursuits, after the most sensible Blow that could be given him blythe Death ^{old age} * The of his Son ^{The} and was ^{Earl of OR} both of an Age and Met his运 to expect no more Reverses of Fortune, so often for many as he had ran through in the Course of his Loyalty. I saw Mr. HYDE

violently bent upon Sir JAMES SHEEN's imaginary Project; and I doubted, with some Picque to the Duke of ORMOND, and Partiality to Lord ESSEX. The King seem'd to grow weary of so much Pursuit; and Lord SUNDERLAND was indifferent in the Thing: So that I resolv'd to try if I could Engage the Duke to support the Duke of ORMOND; and the second time I was with His Highness, after his coming to Court, I fell into this whole Business and the Consequences of it, and laid open the Secret of the Thing. The Duke seem'd very Favourable to Lord ESSEX, and more Indifferent to the Duke of ORMOND than I expected; which made me fall very freely into the Character of them both, which the Duke seem'd at last to allow with the Distinction they
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deserv'd, and profess'd to desire the Duke of ORMOND should be continued; though if he were remov'd at any time, he still seem'd to think Lord E S S E X the fittest to succeed him. But I found some Days after, by Sir LIONEL JENKINS, that His Highness had been very glad to find me so fixt in that Business to the Duke of ORMOND, and that he would give him what Support he could.

At last on the 27th of May I call'd up P Q N, the Motions of this Affair, & I grew into more Attendance upon His Majesty, and more Commerce both with Lord SUNDERLAND and Mr. HYDE, with whom I always liv'd very well, though we differ'd so much in Opinion upon this Irish Business. But continuing still my Resolutions of winding my self out

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out of all publick Busines ; and to that End talking often to them of my Design to make a Journey to *Florence*, both upon Occasion of my Health and Promise ; they both propos'd to me, if I had a mind to go into a hot Country, to go into *Spain*, and do it with a Character from the King, who was likely to have Affairs there ; rather than make a Journey, like young Gentlemen, only to see the Country. I told them how unwilling I was to charge my self again with the Ceremonies and Fatigue of an Ambassy ; or to run again the Hazard I had done so often already, of being undone by those Employments : That if I could resolve on it, I did not see what Affairs the King could have in *Spain*, whilst he had such as he seem'd to have at present in

JULY

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England; nor could I see what Use any Leagues or Measures Abroad could be to Him, unless some Union at Home would enable Him to support them. This Conversation however was often renew'd between Us; and at last I found out, That to prepare for a good Session of Parliament next Winter, the Ministers were resolv'd upon all Measures that might conduce towards it during the Summer; and, as one of the Chief, were resolv'd to send Ministers to Spain, Denmark, and other of the Confederates, and enter with them into the strictest Measures for the common Defence against the Power of France.

I found the Ministers were mighty earnest to engage me in this Ambassy, as believing my charge-

charging my self with it would give a general Opinion, both at Home and Abroad, of our Sincerity in the Thing. The King spoke to me, and seem'd very desirous of my Undertaking it. I defended my self a good while, having indeed no Opinion the Thing had a good Root, or that the Appearance of it would have the Effect hoped for upon the next Meeting of Parliament: But at last I brought it to this Point; that I would not charge my self with going to make the intended Alliance in *Spain*; but if the King should think fit to conclude it here with the *Spanish Ambassador* upon Terms of mutual Satisfaction, I would be content to go and cultivate it in *Spain*. This was done by the Ministers; the King declar'd me His Ambassador Extraordinary at *Madrid*; I pass'd
my

my Privy Seal, receiv'd my Equipage, and spent the latter end of the Summer in the Preparations for my Journey, which were in a manner finish'd about the middle of September; when the King told me, that since the Parliament drew so near, and so much depended upon it of all that concern'd him either Abroad or at Home, he was resolv'd to have me stay at least the opening of it, by which we should judge of the further Progress.

FROM what Seeds the Discontents and Violent Proceedings of this last Session grew, I have told already; but by what Motions and Degrees they came to such a Height, is another Story, and may have had some Roots which I did not Discover; but what I observ'd was this. After

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the Duke's Return into *Flanders*, he had the King's Leave to come over again in some Months. The Duke of MONMOUTH came back out of *Holland* without Leave, and so came not to Court; and thereby seem'd to make himself the Head of those that were Discontented, either with the Duke's Return, or the Intermission of Parliament. In acting this Part, he was guided by Lord SHAFTESBURY, who resolv'd to blow up the Fire as high as he could this Summer; so as to make the Necessity the greater of the Parliament sitting at the time appointed. And because Boldness looks like Strength; to encourage his Party with an Opinion of both; he engag'd several Lords, and among them Lord RUSSEL, to go with him to *Westminster-Hall* publickly; and there

there at the King's Bench to present the Duke as a Recusant. Though the Matter had no Consequences in the Forms of the Court; yet it had a general one upon the Minds of the People, and a strong one upon the Passions of all those Persons that were so publickly engag'd in this bold Pace against the Duke; which was breaking all Measures with him, and entring into the desperate Resolution of either Ruining His Highness or Themselves: And I found it had a great Effect upon the small Circle of my Acquaintance or Observation.

L O R D E S S E X who had pursu'd his Return to the Government of *Ireland*, by Engines at Court for Six Months past; began to let all that Business of Sir J A M E S S H E E N cool, and to reckon
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reckon upon laying a surer Foundation for that Design, from the Credit he intended to gain in the approaching Parliament. Upon this he began to fall into new Commerce with Lord SHAFTSBURY; who told him in those shameless Words, *My Lord, if you will come in to us, never trouble your self, we'll make you Lieutenant of Ireland.* The Way to this Return, was to oppose the Duke's Stay here upon the several Passages he made, but chiefly upon that before the Session of Parliament. Lord HALLIFAX, tho' he fell not in with Lord SHAFTSBURY, yet was glad to make fair Weather against the Parliament met, by his Oppositions to the Duke. Lord SUNDERLAND was struck with the Boldness of the Lords Presentment in Westminster-Hall, and the Con-

sequence

sequence of such Men being so desperately Engag'd in an Attempt wherein they were like to be seconded by the Humour of the Nation upon the Alarms of Popery; which made him conclude, the King would not be able to Support the Duke any longer, but would be forc'd to separate his Interests from him at last: And he believ'd the King himself was of the same Mind. Mr. GODOLPHIN fell into the same Thoughts with Lord SUNDERLAND, both of the Thing it self, and of the King's Mind in it: So as upon the Debate in Council, concerning the Duke's Stay or going back into Scotland before the Parliament met, these Four joyn'd absolutely in the Reasons and Advices for his going away: And though the rest of the Council

were generally of the contrary Opinion, yet the King fell in with these Four, and concluded the Thing; against the Duke's Will and his Friends, as I have been told: For during all these Transactions I was in the Country, with my Thoughts and Preparations wholly turn'd upon my *Spanish Ambassy*; and I was the willinger to be there, upon the Resolution I had long been fix'd in, never to enter into any Differences or Personal Matters between the King and his Brother.

The Duke went away, and the Parliament began, with the general Knowledge of so many great Persons having appear'd so publickly against his Highness in *Westminster-Hall*, and so considerable Ones in the Court it self and

and at the Council Table: Those of the first Gang fell immediately into the Cabals of Lords and Commons who framed the Bill of Exclusion; wherein they were desperately engag'd, not only, as they profess'd, upon Opinion of National Ends, but likewise upon that of Self-preservation, having broken irreparably all Measures already with the Duke: The Generality of the House of Commons were carried, partly with the Plausibleness of the Thing, calculated in Appearance only against Popery, without any private Ends as was pretended; and partly with the Opinion of the King's Resolution to fall into it, upon the Observation of such Lords of the Court having engag'd so far in sending away the Duke. All the Duke of MONMOUTH'S

Friends drove it on Violently ; not doubting he would lye in the Duke's Place, though no Provision seem'd to be made for that in the Forms of the Draught : And all these Circumstances concurring, made so violent a Torrent for carrying on this Bill, as nothing could Resist, or any ways Divert ; And as it happens upon all Occasions , the small Opposition made by Two or Three Men, made the Violence the greater.

BESIDES these general Circumstances, there were Two more Particular and Personal, that seem'd to me to have great Influence upon the House : One was, Lord R U S S E L setting himself, almost with Affectation, at the Head of this Affair ; who was

MAY M. QUARLES. ~~old~~
was a Person in general Repute
of an honest, worthy Gentle-
man, without Tricks or private
Ambition, and who was known
to venture as great a Stake per-
haps as any Subject of *Eng-*
land. The other was See the
Sir WILLIAM JONES Appendix.
entering upon it so abruptly and
so desperately as he did, if I
Mistake not the first Day he
came into the House, (at least
I have been told so, for I was
not there) which was some time
after the Session began, having
been engag'd in a disputed Elec-
tion. And this Person having
the Name of the greatest Law-
yer of *England*, and commonly
of a very Wise Man; besides
this, of a very Rich, and of a
wary or rather timorous Na-
ture; made People generally con-
clude that the Thing was cer-
tain

tain and safe, and would at last be agreed on all Parts, whatever Countenance were made at Court.

THE Bill pass'd the House of Commons, and was carry'd up by Lord RUSSEL to the House of Lords ; as I think, for I was not there at the House. But in the House of Lords it met with another kind of Reception. The King was resolv'd and declar'd, against the Bill : And though Lord SHAFTESBURY, Lord ESSEX, and as I remember about Fifteen more, were Violently for it ; yet the rest of the House were Firm and Positive against it, among whom Lord HALIFAX appear'd most in the Head of all Debates, and so it was, after long Contest, absolutely thrown out. This in-

inrag'd the House of Commons; and having fail'd of the only Thing they seem'd to have at Heart, made them fall upon Persons; engage, first in the pursuit of Lord STAFFORD to the Block, upon the Score of the Plot; and then in Addresses, either upon general Discontents in the publick Affairs, or upon common Fame against particular Men.

DURING the whole Proceedings of this Session of Parliament, I play'd a Part very Impertinent for a Man that had any Designs or Ambitions about him; but for me who had none, (and whose Head was fix'd either upon my Embassy into Spain, or upon my absolute Retirement) the only One wherein I could have satisfy'd my self.

self. As I never enter'd into publick Business by my own Choice or Pursuit, but always call'd into it by the King or His Ministers ; so I never made the common Use of it, by ever asking either Money, Lands, or Honour of His Majesty ; though I have been often enough urg'd to it by my Friends, and invited by so great Degrees of Confidence and Favour as I have stood in with His Majesty both often and long. I never had my Heart set upon any Thing in publick Affairs, but the Hap-pyness of my Country, and Great-ness of the Crown ; and in Or-der to that, the Union of both, by which alone I thought both could be Atchiev'd. When I fell first into Despair of this, I fell first into a Distaste of all Publick Affairs ; which has been nou-

nourish'd by a Course of such Accidents and Turns of Court, and Personal Inconstancies or Infidelities, as I have related. By what Means I came to be so long Engag'd, as to see this Session of Parliament, I have told; but it is not to be told, the Vexation and Trouble which the Course of it gave me. I knew very well, that all the Safety of Flanders and Holland, depended upon the Union of His Majesty with his Parliament, which might enable Him to make such a Figure in Christendom, as the Crown of England has done and ought always to do. The Dutch had sent over Monsieur VAN LEWEN to make both Court and Country sensible of this Necessity that Christendom was in; and how much all would lie at the Mercy of France, from the
ve-

very Day they saw the Hopes of it fail. The House of Commons met, with such a Bent upon what they thought the Chief of their Home Concerns, that the Name of any thing Foreign would not be allow'd among them ; nay, the mention of Spanish Leagues, Alliances with Holland, and Measures intended by the King with other Confederates, were Laugh'd at, as Court Tricks, and too Stale to pass any more. They fell downright upon a Point Invincible, which was the Bill of Exclusion ; and in Default of that, upon Heats against the Government and the Ministers, not without some glancing at the King. This was return'd with Heats at Court by those Ministers that were chiefly touch'd : Which were Lord H A L L I F A X, who

who by a sudden Turn, whereof I know no Account, had at the beginning of the Session fallen into the open Defence of the Duke's Interests; And Mr. HYDE, who by his Relation to the Duke, and by his Education wholly at Court, was ever reckon'd upon as well as found to be first in that Point. Though I did not find by them, that they thought it would be to much Purpose; only they promis'd to agree with the King upon the Draught of some Expedients in the Case, which Lord HALLIFAX had charg'd himself with, and should be charg'd with to the House of Lords, during the Heats of the Commons.

FOR my own Part, so soon as I saw the Bent of the House of Commons, the Violence with which

which it was carry'd; and the Distractions it was like to Engage the Kingdom in, at a time they were so little in Season; I gave over first all Hopes, and then all Thoughts upon so unpleasant a Theme. In the Business of the Bill I never medld, nor so much as reason'd either in or out of the House; having declar'd my Opinion to the King and his Ministers, that it was no purpose to oppose it there; nor for the King to take Notice of the Commons Address upon it; further than to let them know, that whenever any Bills, or any Addresses upon Things of that Nature, were brought to him from both Houses, he would Answer them. By this Means I thought the King was sure of His Ends; for the Bill would certainly fall as often as it

it came into the House of Lords; and if he should be forc'd to break the Parliament, it would be better done upon invincible Difference between the Two Houses, than upon any between His Majesty and the House of Commons. But this Opinion was not agreed to by the chief Ministers. After that, I press'd both the King and them to bring such Expedients as they told me were resolv'd on; that so we might make all the Strength we could to Support them in the House of Commons, and thereby reduce Things to some Temper; But these, tho' Daily talk'd of, never appear'd. I went not often, either to the House or Council; but when I did, and thought it to any purpose, I endeavour'd to allay the Heats on either Side; and told the King, I expected to be

be turn'd out of the House in the Morning, and out of the Council in the Afternoon. Mr. HYDE ask'd me one Day in the Council Chamber, why I came so seldom to House or Council ; I told him, 'twas upon SOLOMON's Advice, *neither to oppose the Mighty, nor go about to stop the Current of a River* : Upon which he said, I was a Wise and a Quiet Man ; and if it were not for some Circumstances he could not help, he would do so too.

I do not remember to have
^{See the Appendix.} spoken in the House,
 but upon the Motion of Supplies for Tangier ; upon the Digestion of the first Address about general Grievances ; and in the Cases of my Lord Chief Justice NORTH and my Lord HALLIFAX being Impeach'd upon

upon common Fame: Nor at any general Councils; unless it were upon the House of Commons Address against Lord HALLIFAX, and upon a Debate about Dissolving the Parliament; wherein I desir'd the King and Council, never to lay aside the Thoughts and Endeavours of agreeing either with this or some other Parliament, as a Matter of so great Necessity to the State of His Majesty's Affairs both Abroad and at Home. Lord HALLIFAX answer'd me in few Words, That every Body was sensible of the Necessity of the King's agreeing with his Parliaments, though not with this: And * Mr. SEYMOUR told me, he ^{* After wards Sir E.} perfectly agreed with Seymour. me in what I had said. The last Thing I did in House of

Council, was to carry the King's
See the last Answer to the
Appendix. Commons, containing
his Resolutions never to con-
sent to the Exclusion of the
Duke; which Secretary JENKINS
had been Charg'd with the Night
before at Council: But he was
thought too unacceptable to the
House, it seems, for a Message
that was like to prove so; and
next Morning the King would
have had Sir ROBERT CARR,
or Mr. GODOLPHIN have car-
ry'd it, but they both excus'd
themselves; upon which the King
sent for me.

I told His Majesty, I did not
very well understand why a
Thing agreed upon last Night
at Council Table, should be
alter'd in his Chamber; but that
I was very willing however to ob-
bey

bey him, and the rather upon others having excus'd themselves, and to shew His Majesty that I intended to play no popular Games: Upon which I took the Paper, and told the King that I was very sensible how much of his Confidence I formerly had, and how much I had lost; without knowing the Occasion; or else I might have had part in the consulting this Change of what was last Night resolv'd, as well as in executing it; and I would confess to His Majesty, that I had not so good a Stomach in Business, as to be content only with Swallowing what other People had Chew'd. Upon which I went away, and carry'd my Message to the House, which was receiv'd just as was expected. I tell this Passage freely, as I do all the rest, as the only Thing I could imagine

the King could ever take. Ill of me; and yet I know not how it could be a Fault, more than in Point of Manners neither, or the Homeliness of Expression.

THAT which compleated my Resolution of Recess from all publick Business, was to find, as I thought, very plainly, that both Parties who could agree in nothing else, yet did it in this one Point, of bringing Things to their last Extremity. Lord SHAFTESBURY and his Party, thought the Points of popular Discontents and Petitions, or at least, That of the King's Wars, would at last bring the Court to their Mercy in one Parliament or other. Those Ministers who were past all Measures with the House of Commons, thought there was no Way, but by their Heats,

Heats, to bring the King to a Dislike, and thereby to a Diffuse of Parliaments. And by this likewise the Duke's Interest, seem'd at present only to be secur'd. So that where both Parties consented in dividing to Extremity on each Side, no Man could think any longer of Uniting; nor consequently to see the Crown in such a Posture as I had ever wish'd it, and for our Neighbours' Sakes as well as our own.

I found this yet more Evident at the last Debates, during my Assistance at the Foreign Committee, concerning the Answer His Majesty should return to the repeated Addresses of the House of Commons, relating to the Bill of Exclusion. I was of Opinion it should be, That when

K 3 both

both Houses agreed upon an Address to this purpose, he would give them an Answer; but till then would Suspend it, and not send a positive Answer to one House upon so weighty an Occasion, which, for ought he knew, might be contrary to the Sense of the other. By this Means he would be secure from the Necessity of any direct Breach with the Commons; since he knew well enough, the Lords would not consent to the Address. And if the Parliament came to be Dissolv'd, it were better for the King it should break upon Differences between the Two Houses, than between His Majesty and them. For this would give the Nation an Opinion, that he was resolv'd to live without Parliaments here-
after.

after, which might endanger, perhaps our Peace at Home, but would however ruin the Hopes of our Neighbours Abroad, who had no other of defending themselves against *France*, but by the Power of *England*. That if this Parliament broke upon Disputes or Differences between the Two Houses, it might yet be expected he would call another, and perhaps a Third; and agree with some of them; by which alone he could be Great and Safe both at Home and Abroad. For it was between the King and his Parliament, as between the Mountain and *Mahomet*, who told the People what Miracles he would do when he was at the Top of the Mountain; and to that purpose he would on such a Day call him to him: he did so, but the Mountain would not come;

whereupon he said, that if the Mountain would not come to *Mabomet*, he would go to the Mountain; for unless they both met, no Wonders could be done. The King seem'd pleas'd with all I said, and with the Comparison; but those of the Committee that were Chief in the private Measures taken at this Time, were for a positive Answer to be given the House of Commons, let them take it how they pleas'd; and accordingly this was resolv'd.

HOWEVER, all these Considerations or Interests could not move the King to Dissolve this Parliament, without calling another at the same time to meet at *Oxford* in the Spring. Whereupon, the Heads of the University at *Cambridge* sent to me, to know

know whether I intended to stand again for that Election : I went to the King to Acquaint him with it, and know his Pleasure what Answer I should return them : He seem'd at first Indifferent, and bid me do what I would ; But when I said I was very indifferent too, and would do in it what His Majesty lik'd best ; he said, in a Manner kind and familiar, that considering how Things stood at this time, he doubted my coming into the House would not be able to do much good ; and therefore he thought it as well for me to let it alone, which I said I would do.

WHEN I left the King, I went to my Lord SUNDERLAND, and told him what had pass'd : who took this as the first certain Sign of His Majesty's having

ving fixt his Resolution, and left off all Thoughts of agreeing with his Parliaments, and of his having taken his Measures another Way, for the supply of his Treasures in the full Condition they were in. He knew very well, that during the last Session, the King had always told me, that he was resolv'd to propose some Expedients to the Houses, upon which he had hopes they might Agree; That he had order'd Lord HALIFAX to draw them up, and had bid me reserve my Credit in the House for that Occasion: And that if there were any Thoughts of agreeing with the next Parliament, the King he was sure would have been glad to have had me in the House. He said upon it, in some Passion, that he now gave all for gone, and that he must confess I knew

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the King better than he had done ;
and so we parted.

WITHIN few Days, im-
ploy'd wholly in my Domestick
Concerns, and in order to the
Remove I intended, I left the
Town and went to SHEEN :
From whence I sent the King
Word by my Son, that I would
pass the rest of my Life like as
good a Subject as any he had ;
but that I would never meddle
any more with any publick
Affairs ; and desir'd His Majesty
would not be Displeas'd with
this Resolution. The King very
graciously bid him tell me, That
he was not Angry with me, no
not at all.

I had not been above a Week
at SHEEN, when my Lady
NORTHUMBERLAND (who
liv'd

liv'd then at *Sion*) came to my Closet one Morning, and told me, that the Day before, my Lord **SUNDERLAND**, my Lord **ESSEX**'s Names, and mine, were struck out of the Council; which was the first Word I heard of any such Thing; and upon which I neither made any Reflections nor Inquiries; though many others seem'd much to wonder, and inquir'd of me what could be the Reason of my being joyn'd with the other Two Lords, whose Proceedings had been very Different.

MY Lord **SUNDERLAND** was, during the late Session of Parliament, fallen under a great Displeasure of His Majesty; and into an outrageous Quarrel with Lord **HALLIFAX**. The last happen'd, not only upon their di-

dividing in the Businesses of the Parliament and Council; but likewise upon Lord SUNDERLAND's entering into new Commerce and Measures with Lord SHAFTESBURY; as my Lord HALLIFAX told me, and which I should not have otherwise known: For if there were any such Commerce, Lord SUNDERLAND had made it a Secret to me; as knowing too well the Aversion I always had for that Lord and the whole Course of his Proceedings in all Publick Affairs. But Lord SUNDERLAND told me another Reason of the Quarrel between him and Lord HALLIFAX; which he said broke out the same Night a Debate arose at Council, concerning an Address of the House of Commons against Lord HALLIFAX, wherein Lord SUN-

SUNDERLAND had been of Opinion, the King should not yield to it. But after Council, Lord HALLIFAX went to Lord SUNDERLAND's Lodgings, where they fell into Discourse of what had pass'd; And Lord SUNDERLAND told him, that though he had given his Opinion at Council, as he thought became him; yet if such an Address should ever be made against himself, he would certainly desire Leave of the King to Retire, as a thing that would be for his Service. Upon this Lord HALLIFAX fell into such a Passion, that he went out of the Room, and from that time they hardly liv'd in any common Civility where they met.

THE Refiners thought Lord HALLIFAX, who saw himself topp'd

topp'd by Lord SUNDERLAND's Credit and Station at Court, resolv'd to make this sudden Turn of falling in with the King, up on the Point then in Debate about the Bill of Exclusion, where in he found the King steady, and that my Lord SUND^ER^LA^ND would lose himself, so that falling into Confidence with the King upon such a Turn, he should be alone Chief in the Ministry without Competitor. At least the Reasoners on this Matter, could find no other Ground for such a Change in Lord HALIFAX's Course, after what he had so long Steer'd, and so lately in having been the chief Promoter of the Duke's being sent away to Scotland, just before the Meeting of the Parliament.

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THE King's Quarrels to my Lord SUNDERLAND, as far as I could observe, were chiefly Two. First, his Voting in the Lords House for the Bill of Exclusion, not only against the King's Mind, but against his express Command; which, for a Person actually in his Service, and in such a Post as Secretary of State, seem'd something Extraordinary. And I remember, when I spoke to him of it, as what the King must resent, and what I was Confident he would be steddy in, he told me, 'twas too late, for his Honour was engag'd, and he could not break it. The other was a Memorial sent over by Mr. SYDNEY, the King's Envoy at the Hague, and given him by the Pensioner FAGEL, representing the sad Consequences Abroad of His

His Majesty's not agreeing with his Parliaments; the Danger of his Allies, and of the Protestant Religion ; and thereupon, though not directly, yet seeming to Wish that the King would not break with them, though it were even upon the Point of the Bill of Exclusion. This was, as I remember, the Substance ; for I never heard a Word of it, either before or after it's being receiv'd at the Foreign Committee; where I was as much surpriz'd at it as any one there, but had not the same Thoughts of its Original, as I find some other of the Lords had. For they believ'd it a Thing directed and advis'd from hence ; and, in a Word, by Lord SUNDERLAND to Mr. SYDNEY his Uncle, as a Matter that would be of Weight to induce the King to pass the Bill. But, besides

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that Lord SUNDERLAND protested to me after Council, than he knew nothing of it, till he receiv'd a Copy from Mr. SYDNEY, who sent the Original to the other Secretary; I thought he could not understand the King so ill, as to believe That would be a Motive to him to pass the Bill, or that it could have any other Effect than to Anger him at the *Dutch*, for meddling in a Matter that was Domestick, not only to the Nation, but to the Crown. Besides, I observ'd the Style to be of one that understood little of our Constitution, by several Expressions in the Paper, whereof one was, why the King should not prevent such Consequences, when he might do it *par un trait de plume* [by a Stroke with a Pen]; which shew'd, the Author thought our Acts

Acts of Parliament had been pass'd by the King's Signing them.

THIS, and the whole Cast of it, made me believe it certainly came from the Pensioner FAGEL; a Man of great Piety and Zeal in his Religion, migh-tily concern'd for all he thought would endanger it, and besides of great Warmth and Sudden-ness in pursuing any Thought that posses'd him. However, the King, as well as some of the Committee, believ'd this was of my Lord SUNDERLAND's Forge; and that many of the Heats in the House of Commons had been encourag'd and rais'd to such Height by his seeming to Favour them; which they might think he would not do, unles he believ'd the King

L 2 would

would at length comply with them.

THESE, I suppose, were the Reasons of the Resolution taken at Court to remove Lord SUNDERLAND, both from the Secretary's Office and the Council. What made my Lord E S S E X be joyn'd with him, is a great deal more Obvious; having ever since the meeting of the Parliament, run up in the greatest Heights and nearest Measures with the Duke of M O N M O U T H and Lord S H A F T S B U R Y, both in the Bill of Exclusion and all other Matters where he interven'd, either in Debates of Parliament or of Council; either concerning the Bill, or several Addresses against Ministers. How I came to be joyn'd with these Two Lords, by the King's

King's ordering our Names to be struck out of the Council-Book at the same Time, I neither know, nor could ever give any Reason; unless it were what was commonly guess'd, of my being a Friend of the Prince of ORANGE, or of my Lord SUNDERLAND, with whom I had a very long Acquaintance, and of our Families, as well as Personal. For the First, I could think it no Crime, considering how little that Prince had ever meddl'd, at least to my Knowledge, in any Domestick Concerns of His Majesty, during all that pass'd since the first Heats in Parliaments here; though he had been extream sensible of the Consequences they were like to have upon all his Interests, and nearest Concerns at Home; which were, the Preservation of Flanders'

L 3 from

from the *French* Conquests, and thereby of *Holland* from falling by sudden Treaties into an absolute dependance upon that Crown.

I can give no other Reason ; unless it were, that as my Lord SALISBURY had been struck out some Days before, upon his having declar'd at Council that he would come there no more ; so His Majesty and His Ministers might think, that upon my having taken the same Resolution as to that and all publick Affairs, though signify'd only in private to His Majesty, and with all the good Manners that could be ; yet it would be better for the King's Affairs, that I should be known to be put out of the Council, than to have quitted it of my self,

NOR

NOR was this Resolution of mine taken in any Heat or Rashly, but upon the best Considerations and Knowledge I had gain'd, both of the World and of my self: By which I found, as Sancho did by governing his Island, that he was not fit to Govetn any thing but his Sheep; So by serv'g long in Courts, or publick Affairs, I discover'd plainly, that I was, at my Age, and in the present Conjunctions, fit for neither one nor t'other.

I consider'd the World in the present posture of Affairs, both Abroad and at Home: I knew very well the great Designs of France, wherof the Plan was drawn by Cardinal RICHELIEU, for the Conquest of Flanders and that Part of Germany

ny which lies on this Side of the Rhine. How, upon this View, he had seiz'd Lorrain, and engag'd in a War with Spain. How he practis'd the Dutch into a Treaty for the Division of Flanders between them, till the States soon found the false Pace they had made, by an Agreement to share with the Lyon, who thereupon would be soon Master, both of the Prey and of them. Hereupon they broke off this Confederacy on the sudden, quitted the French in the midst of so great Success, and had thereby almost occasion'd the Ruin of the French Army at Tirlemont. I knew by Tradition from a Noble Family, How that Cardinal had sent a private Emissary, to Endeavour the same Measures, with King CHARLES the First ; or at least for his being Passive in their

their Conquest of *Flanders*. How that King had refus'd the first; and being press'd upon the other, had answer'd resolutely, and bid him tell the Cardinal, that he would never suffer the Conquest of *Flanders*; and if the *French* attempted it, he would March himself in Person to Defend it. Upon this Answer, the Cardinal reply'd to the Gentleman that brought it, *L'a t'il dit?* *par Dieu il me le payera bien* [Did he say so? by G--d I'll make him pay dear for it]; and thereupon enter'd immediately into Practices with some discontented Nobles of *Scotland* then at *Paris*; sent over Two Hundred Thousand Pistoles to others in that Kingdom, and gave thereby a Beginning to the first Troubles that were rais'd there. From which Time, the Business of *France* has

has ever been to foment all Divisions of *England*, whose Interest they saw would be ever to cross their great Design. However, Cardinal MAZARIN, after having surmounted his own Dangers in *France*, and the Difficulties incident to a Minority ; pur-s'u'd the Plan left him by his Predecessor : And by his Measures taken with CROMWELL, and the Assistance of an Immortal Body of Six Thousand brave *English*, which were by Agreement to be continually Recruited, he made such a Progress in *Flanders* ; that CROMWELL soon found the Ballance turn'd, and grown too heavy on the *French* Side ; Whereupon he dispatch'd a Gentleman privately to *Madrid*, to propose there a Change of his Treaty with *France* into one with *Spain*, by which
he

he would draw his Forces over into their Service, and make them Ten Thousand to be continually Recruited, upon Condition their first Action should be to Besiege *Calais*, and when taken, to put it into his Hands. The Gentleman sent upon this Errand, was past the *Pyrenees*, when he was overtaken by the News of CROMWELL's Death; whereupon MAZARIN, having not only lost his strongest Support in *Flanders*, but observ'd how that Design would never be serv'd by any Measures he could take in *England*, however it should be Govern'd, by the most Legal or most usurp'd Powers, He resolv'd upon a Peace with *Spain*; and made it at the *Pyrenees*, against the general Sense, both of the chief Persons in the Court and

and the Army, but particularly against the Instances of Monsieur DE TURENNE, who engag'd himself to Conquer all that was left of *Flanders* in Two Campaigns more : But some Domestick Reasons prevail'd with the Cardinal ; besides his Age and great Infirmities, which ended his Life not long after the Peace was made.

THE present King, left in full Peace with all his Neighbours, in the Flower of his Youth, and instructed in the School of so able a Minister, began to pursue the great Design, by the Three Paces most necessary to Advance it ; which were, The wise Management of his Revenue, and heaping up a Mass of Treasure ; The Encrease of his Naval Force, by building many great

great Ships, and buying others from the *Dutch*; And by the Purchase of *Dunkirk* in the Year 1662, without which he could not have aspir'd to the Conquest of *Flanders*, or to his Greatness at Sea; having no other Hayen upon the Channel: After this, by fomenting on both Sides the Seeds of Dissentio[n] between us and the *Dutch*, which were sprung from other cover'd Roots. He saw us engag'd in a War with *Holland* in 1665; and with such Honour and Successes, that the *Dutch* would soon have been forc'd to a Peace, had not *France* first assisted them at Land, against the Bishop of *Munster*; and then declar'd War against us, and set out his Fleet for Assisting the *Dutch*. This made the War more equally Ballanc'd, and thereby last'd till *France* taking Advantage at

at our Division, invaded *Flanders*; and by a Surprise of the unprepar'd *Spaniards*, in Two Campaigns carry'd the most considerable Frontier Places on both Sides, as *Douay*, *Lisle*, *Tournay*, on the one Side; *Charleroy* and *Aeth* on the other; by which they left the rest of *Flanders* at the Mercy of another Campaign. The *Dutch* were alarm'd at these Successes of so mighty a Neighbour so near their own Doors; and We were spighted at the *French* having declar'd War against us, in Favour of *Holland*; contrary to our Expectations; and both together contributed to the Peace at *Breda* in the end of the Year 1667, and to our Leagues with *Holland*, with the Triple Alliance in 1668, for Defence of the *Spanish Netherlands*. Upon our Peace with *Holland*, *France* stopp'd their
Ca-

Career in *Flanders*, and made Overtures of Peace with *Spain*; by the offer of an Alternative, either to retain their Conquests in *Flanders*, or else the whole County of *Burgundy*. We and *Holland* forc'd *Spain* to accept one of them; and the *Spaniards* spighted at this Hardship upon them, from Neighbours who they thought had as much Interest as they to preserve *Flanders*, chose the worst, which was to leave the Frontier of *Flanders* in the *French* Hands; on purpose to give Us and *Holland* the greater Jealousie of *France*, and in Hopes thereby to Engage us all in a War with that Crown. And upon these Terms the Peace was made at *Aix la Chapelle* in 1668.

A.F.

A F T E R this, *France* turn'd all their Counsels to break the Measures between Us and *Holland*, which gave a Stop to their great Design. The *Dutch* were Stanch ; but we gave Way by the Corruption of our Ministers, and the *French* Practices upon the Dispositions of our Court ; which at length engag'd us in a joynt War of both Crowns upon *Holland* in 1672, to the Amazement of all Men, both Abroad and at Home, and almost to the utter Ruin of that State ; Till the Empire and *Spain*, rows'd by the Danger of *Holland*, which must have ended in that of *Flanders* and all the *German* Provinces on this Side the *Rhine*, enter'd boldly into the War, for the Assistance of the *Dutch*; which gave them some Breath, and car-

carry'd the Scene of the War into *Flanders* and *Germany*. At the same Time, the Discontents of the People and Parliament at the War; and the Necessity of declaring it against *Spain* as well as *Holland*, if we continu'd longer in it; prevail'd with the King to make a seperate Peace with *Holland* in 1673, and to offer his Mediation to all the Parties engag'd in the War, which ended in the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, and at last in a Peace there, concluded in 1678: Whereby a Frontier was left to the Spanish *Netherlands* on the *Brabant* Side, by Restitution of *Aeth* and *Charleroy*, to satisfy the *Dutch*: But all that remain'd on the Side of *Flanders* after the Peace of *Aix*, as *Cambray*, *Aire*, *St. Omer*, with many others taken by *France* in the last War, were by this Treaty

ty left in their Possession ; besides great Pretences by Dependencies, both in *Flanders* and *Alsace* ; so as *Flanders* was left at their Mercy, whenever We or *Holland* should Abandon its Defence. And, finding both Nations in general but too sensible of our Interest on that Side, the Councils of *France* began new Practices upon our Court ; wherein they were Encourag'd by our Factions, and the Necessities of Money into which they had drawn the King.

THESE were the Progresses which *France* had made in their great Design, by Two Wars and Two General Treaties of Peace ; whereof that at *Nimeguen* seem'd more Victorious than their Arms had been. But they had made another, yet

yet more Important than either, by their Practices upon the Elector and Chapter of Cologne, having gain'd the Majority of Voices there for the Succession of Prince WILLIAM of FURSTEMBURG to that Principality, whenever the present Elector should fail, who is Old and Infirm, and has for some Years past deceiv'd the World by living so long. Prince WILLIAM, though a German, yet having long Devoted himself to the French Interests, and been Refuged and Supported by that Crown against the Indignation and Revenge of the Emperor, is as much a French-man as any Bishop of that Kingdom; so as whenever he comes to the Electorate, France will be absolute Master of that Principality; and thereby cast Shackles, not only upon the other

ther Princes of the Rhine, but upon Holland too, both by cutting off their Trade upon the Rhine, and by Bordering upon their inland Provinces, which are most Expos'd and hard to be Defended : 'Tis said, he is likewise assur'd of the Chapter of Liège, "in Favour of the same Prince ; which if true, and this Principality fall likewise under the same Dominion, upon the Death of the present Elector, France will then surround the Frontiers of Brabant, and cut off all Commerce, or Means of Defence, between them and LUXEMBOURG ; that they will not have above the Work of one Campaign to draw the Neck over the rest of Flanders, and reduce all the great Cities there ; After which, the rest must follow, and thereby Holland be left

to

to take what Measures they can with *France*, and become at best a Maritime Province to that Crown; tho' perhaps, under the Name of a Free State (for fear of Dispeopling their Country), but with such Dependance as will leave *France* the Use both of their Ships and Money, upon Occasion, in other Parts. Whenever this happens, what Condition *England* will be left in, upon such an Encrease of the *French* Territory, and Land as well as Naval Power, is easy to Conjecture, but hard how it can be prevented, otherwise than by our vigorous Conjunction of Counsels, as well as Interests, with all the late Confederates, and by a firm Union between the Court and the Nation upon one common Bottom, both at Home and Abroad, and chiefly for the

Preservation of *Flanders* against
the *French* Designs.

I easily discover'd how fit a Posture we were in to engage in such Resolutions. The Nation divided into Two strong Factions with the greatest Heats and Animosities, and ready to break out into Violence upon the first Occasion. The Heads on both Sides desiring it, as grown past all Temper or Composure. The King involv'd in such Necessities and Disorders of his Revenue, as, if he could not hope Supplies from Parliaments, would throw him upon seeking them from *France*; which would end in such Measures with that Crown, as would leave them at Liberty to pursue their great Design by new Attempts upon their Neighbours; who without the Support

port of *England*, must give Way, either by weak Defences, or submissive Treaties.

UPON the Survey of all these Circumstances, Conjunctions, and Dispositions, both at Home and Abroad, I concluded in cold Blood, That I could be of no further Use or Service to the King my Master, and my Country, whose true Interests I always thought were the same, and would be both in Danger when they came to be divided, and for that Reason had ever endeavour'd the Uniting them; And had compass'd it, if the Passions of some few Men had not lain fatally in the Way, so as to raise Difficulties that I saw plainly were never to be surmounted. Therefore upon the whole, I took that firm Resolu-

M 4

tion, in the End of the Year 1680, and the Interval between the Westminster and Oxford Parliaments, never to charge my self more with any publick Employments, but retiring wholly into a private Life, in that Posture take my Fortune with my Country, blywhatsoever it should prove: Which as no Man can judge, in the Variety of Accidents that attend Humane Affairs; and the Changes of every Day, to which the greatest Lives, as well as Actions, are Subject; so I shall not trouble my self so much as to Conjecture what Fatality may overtake me. If the blakcetter had but but us'd w't me to enquire of BESIDES all these publick Circumstances; I consider'd my self in my own Honour Temper, and Dispositions, which a Man may Disguise to others, though

though very hardly, but cannot
to himself, I had learn'd by
living long in Courts and pub-
lick Affairs, that I was fit to
live no longer in either. I found,
the Arts of a Court were Con-
trary to the Franckness and O-
penness of my Nature; and the
Constraints of publick Business
too great for the Liberty of my
Humour and my Life. The
common and proper Ends of
Both, are, the Advancement of
Mens Fortunes; and That I ne-
ver minded; having as much as I
needed, and which is more, as
I desired. The Talent of gain-
ing Riches, I ever despis'd; as ob-
serving it to belong to the most
despisable Men in other Kinds;
And I had the Occasions of it so
often in my Way, if I would
have made Use of them, that I
grew to Disdain them; as a Man
does

does M^eat that he has always before him. Therefore, I never could go to Service for nothing but Wages, nor endure to be Fetter'd in Busines^s when I thought it was to no purpose. I knew very well, the Arts of a Court, are, to talk the present Language, to serve the present Turn, and to follow the present Humour of the Prince, whatever it is: Of all these I found my self so incapable, that I could not talk a Language I did not mean, nor serve a Turn I did not like, nor follow any Man's Humour wholly against my own. Besides, I have had in Twenty Years Experience, enough of the Uncertainty of Princes, the Caprices of Fortune, the Corruption of Ministers, the Violence of Factions, the Unsteddyness of Counsels, and

and the Infidelity of Friends ;
Nor do I think the rest of my
Life enough to make any new
Experiments.

FOR the Ease of my own Life, if I know my self, it will be infinitely more in the retir'd, than it has been in the busie Scene : For no good Man can with any Satisfaction, take part in the Divisions of his Country, that knows and considers, as I do, what they have cost *Athens*, *Rome*, *Constantinople*, *Florence*, *Germany*, *France* and *England*. Nor can the wisest Man foresee how ours will end, or what they are like to cost the rest of Christendom as well as our selves. I never had but Two Aims in publick Affairs ; One, to see the King great, as he may be by the Hearts of his Peo-

People, without which I know not how he can be great by the Constitutions of this Kingdom : The other, in case our Factions must last, yet to see a Revenue Establish'd for the constant maintaining a Fleet of Fifty Men of War, at Sea or in Harbour, and the Seamen in constant Pay ; which would be at least our Safety from Abroad, and make the Crown still consider'd in any Foreign Alliances, whether the King and His Parliaments should agree or not in undertaking any great or National War. And such an Establishment I was in Hopes the last Parliament at *Westminster* might have agreed in with the King, by adding so much of a new Fund to Three Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year out of the present Customs. But these have both fail'd, and I am

am content to have fail'd with them.

AND so I take Leave of all those Airy Visions which have so long busied my Head about Mending the World ; and at the same Time, of all those shining Toys or Follies that employ the Thoughts of Busie Men : And shall turn mine wholly to Mend my self ; and, as far as consists with a private Condition, still pursuing that old and excellent Counsel of PYTHAGORAS, that *we are, with all the Cares and Endeavours of our Lives, to avoid Diseases in the Body, Perturbations in the Mind, Luxury in Dyet, Factions in the House, and Seditions in the State.*

The E N D.

The APPENDIX: Containing the Pièces referr'd to in these Me- moirs.

*A Declaration relating to the Establishment of the New Privy Council,
mention'd Page 21.*

At the Court at Whitehall,
the 21st of April 1679.

P R E S E N T.

The KING's most Excel-
lent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having Caus'd the
Privy Council to Meet Yesterday
Extraordinary, was then pleas'd to
Or-

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Order the Lord Chancellour of England to Read to them the following Declaration.

My Lords, (gaining)
HIS Majesty hath call'd
You together at this
Time, to Communicate
unto You a Resolution he hath
taken, in a Matter of great Im-
portance to His Crown and Go-
vernment: And which He hopes
will prove of the greatest Sa-
tisfaction and Advantage to His
Kingdoms, in all Affairs hereafter,
both at Home and Abroad; And
therefore He doubts not of your
Approbation, however you may
seem concern'd in it.

IN the first Place, His Ma-
jesty gives you all Thanks for
your Service to Him here; And
for all the good Advices you have
given

A P P E N D I X. 3

given him; which might have been more frequent, if the great Number of this Council had not made it unfit for the Secrecy and Dispatch that are necessary in many great Affairs. This forc'd him to use a smaller Number of you in a Foreign Committee; and sometimes the Advices of some few among them (upon such Occasions) for many Years past. He is sorry for the ill Success he has found in this Course, and sensible of the ill Posture of Affairs from That and some unhappy Accidents, which have rais'd great Jealousies and Dissatisfaction among His good Subjects; and thereby left the Crown and Government in a Condition too weak for those Dangers we have Reason to fear, both at Home and Abroad.

N THESE

A P P E N D I X.

that all in India, and elsewhere,
THESE His Majesty's hopes
may be yet prevented, by a
Course of Wise and Steady Coun-
sels for the future; and these
Kingdoms grow again to make
such a Figure as they formerly
have done in the World; and as
they may always do, if our Uni-
on and Conduct were equal to
our Force. To this End, he hath
resolv'd to lay aside the Use he
may have hitherto made of any
single Ministry, or private Advic-
ees, or Foreign Committees, for
the general Direction of His Af-
fairs. And to Constitute such a
Privy Council, as may not only
by its Number be fit for the
Consultation and Digestion of all
Business, both Domestick and
Foreign; but also by the Choice
of them, out of the several Parts
this State is Compos'd of, may
ESENTE be

APPENDIX.

be the best inform'd in the true Constitutions of it; and thereby the most able to counsel His Majestie in all the Affairs and Interests of this Crown and Nation. And by the constant Advice of such a Council, His Majesty is resolv'd hereafter to governe His Kingdoms; together with the frequent Use of His great Council of Parliament, which he takes to be the true Antient Constitution of this State and Government.

NOW for the greater Dignity of this Council, His Majesty resolves their constant Number shall be limited to Thirty; And for their greater Authority, there shall be Fifteen of His chief Officers, who shall be Privy Counsellors by their Places; And for the other Fifteen, he will choose Ten out of the several Ranks of

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the Nobility; and Five Commissioners of the Realm; whose known Abilities, Interest and Esteem in the Nation, shall render them without all Suspicion of either Mistaking or Betraying the true Interest of the Kingdom, and consequently of Advising him ill.

IN the First Place therefore, and to take Care of the Church, His Majesty will have the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Bishop of *London*, for the Time being. And to inform him well in what concerns the Laws, the Lord Chancellour, and one of the Lord Chief Justices. For the Navy and Stores (wherein consists the Chief Strength and Safety of the Kingdom) the Admiral and Master of the Ordnance. For the Treasury, the Treasurer and

and Chancellour of the Exchequer (or whenever any of these Charges are in Commission, then the first Commissioner to serve here in their Room), The rest of the Fifteen shall be the Lord Privy Seal, the Master of the Horse, Lord Steward, and Lord Chamberlain of His Household, the Groom of the Stole, and the Two Secretaries of State: And these shall be all the Offices of His Kingdom, to which the Dignity of a Privy - Counsellor shall be Annex'd. The others His Majesty has resolv'd, and hopes he has not chosen ill. His Majesty intends besides, to have such Princes of His Blood, as he shall at any time call to this Board, being here in Court: A President of the Council, whenever he shall find it necessary: And the Secretary of Scotland,

A P P E N D I X

when any such shall be here. But these being uncertain, he reckons not of the constant Number of Thirty, which shall never be exceeded.

To make way for this New Council, His Majesty hath now resolv'd to Dissolve this Old One; And does hereby dissolve it; and from this time excuses your further Attendance here. But with his repeated Thanks for your Service hitherto, and with the Assurance of His Satisfaction in You, so far that He should not have parted with You, but to make Way for this New Constitution, which he takes to be, as to the Number and Choice, the most Proper and Necessary for the Uses he intends them. And as most of You have Offices in His Service, and all of You particu-
lar

lar Shares in His Favour and good Opinion ; so He desires You will continue to Exercise, and Deserve them, with the same Diligence and good Affections that You have hitherto done ; and with Confidence of His Majesty's Kindness to You, and of those Testimonies you shall receive of it upon other Occasions.

THE THEREFORE, upon the present Dissolution of this Council, His Majesty Appoints and Commands all those Officers he hath Named, to attend Him here to Morrow at Nine in the Morning, as His Privy-Council ; together with those other Persons he designs to make up the Number, and to each of whom he has already Signed particular Letters to that Purpose ; and Commands the Lord Chancellour to see them

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Issued out accordingly; Which is the Form He intends to use, and that hereafter they shall be Signed, in Council, so that nothing may be done unadvisedly in the Choice of any Person, to a Charge of so great Dignity and Importance to the Kingdom.

AND in pursuance thereof,
His Majesty did this Day declare, That he had made Choice
of the several Persons hereafter Named, to be of his Privy-
Council,

The

*The NAMES of the
Lords of His Majesty's
most Honourable Privy-
Council.*

HI S Highness Prince **Ru-**
pert.

*Dr. William Sancroft, Lord Arch-
Bishop of Canterbury.*

*Heneage Lord Finch, Lord Chancel-
lour of England.*

*Anthony Earl of Shaftsbury, Lord
President of the Council.*

*Arthur Earl of Anglesey, Lord
Privy Seal.*

Christopher Duke of Albemarle.

*James Duke of Monmouth, Master
of the Horse.*

Henry Duke of New-Castle.

*John Duke of Lauderdale, Secre-
tary of State for Scotland.*

James

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James Duke of Ormond, Lord Steward of the Household.
Charles Lord Marquess of Winchester.
Henry Lord Marquess of Worcester.
Henry Earl of Arlington, Lord Chamberlain of the Household.
James Earl of Salisbury.
John Earl of Bridgewater.
Robert Earl of Sunderland, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
Arthur Earl of Essex, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.
John Earl of Bath, Groom of the Stole.
Thomas Lord Viscount Falmouth.
George Lord Viscount Halifax.
Henry Lord Bishop of London.
John Lord Roberts.

Deno-

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Denzil Lord Hollis.

William Lord Russel.

William Lord Cavendish.

Henry Coventry Esq; one of His
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of
State.

Sir Francis North, Kt. Lord Chief
Justice of the Common-Pleas.

Sir Henry Capell, Kt. of the Bath,
first Commissioner of the Ad-
miralty.

Sir John Ernley, Kt. Chancellor
of the Exchequer.

Sir Thomas Chicheley, Kt. Master of
the Ordnance.

Sir William Temple, Baronet.

Edward Seymour, Esq;

Henry Powle, Esq;

AND His Majesty command-
ed such of them as were then
present, to be Sworn, and to
take their Places at the Board ac-
cordingly.

THE

THE Right Honourable
ANTHONY Earl of SHAFTES-
BURY, who was by His Majesty's
Special Command Sworn Lord
President of His Majesty's most
Honourable Privy Council, took
his Place at the Board according-
ly.

HIS Majesty was this Day
also pleased to declare, that he in-
tended to make
Sir Henry Capell, Kt. of the Bath.
Daniel Finch, Esq;
Sir Thomas Lee, Baronet.
Sir Humphrey Winch, Baronet.
Sir Thomas Meers, Baronet.
Edward Vaughan, Esq;
Edward Hales, Esq;
Commissioners, for the Executi-
on of the Office of Lord High
Admiral of England, who shall
only attend that Business;

HIS

HIS Majesty was also pleas'd to Declare, that he would have all his Affairs here Debated freely, of what kind soever they were ; and therefore absolute Secrecy.

HIS Majesty was also pleas'd to Declare, That he would communicate this Alteration of the Council unto both Houses of Parliament in a few Words.

THE Expedients mention'd by the Author in Page 34 and some other Parts of these Memoirs, met no Success in the House of Commons ; who upon the Bill of Exclusion being thrown out by the Lords, had several other Expedients offer'd them by some of their own Members, but

but could not fix upon any that
were thought sufficient. One
Expeditious was, to have a Bill
booted in for the Association of
all His Majesty's Protestant Sub-
jects: Another was, a Bill for
the Banishment of all considera-
ble Papists out of England: A
Third, for securing frequent Par-
liaments: It was likewise pro-
pos'd, that the Prince of ORANGE
should be joyn'd in the Admini-
stration with the Duke, upon
his coming to the Crown: With
several other Schemes, which all
proved Abortive; So that the
House of Commons began
to Reassume the Thoughts of
the Bill of Exclusion, to which
End they presented an Address,
December 11, 1680. The King's
Message and Answer to this Ad-
dress, January 4, 1681. It was
that which the Author was com-
manded

manded to carry to the House as he tells us Page 130. And because it may give the Reader some Light into the Affairs and Dispositions of those Times, the Address and the King's Answer are here subjoyn'd.

*The Humble ADDRESS of
the House of Commons presented
to His Majesty, in Answer to His
Majesty's Gracious Speech to both
Houses of Parliament, upon the
Fifteenth Day of December,
1680.*

*May it please your most
Excellent Majesty,*

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, have taken into our serious Consideration,

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tion, Your Majesty's Gracious Speech to both Your Houses of Parliament, on the Fifteenth of this Instant *December*; and do with all the grateful Sense of Faithful Subjects, and sincere Protestants, acknowledge Your Majesty's great Goodness to Us, in renewing the Assurances You have been pleased to give us of your readiness to concurr with us in any Means for the Security of the Protestant Religion, and Your Gracious Invitation of us to make our Desires known to Your Majesty.

BUT with Grief of Heart we cannot but observe, that to these Princely Offers, Your Majesty has been advis'd (by what secret Enemies to Your Majesty and Your People, we know not) to Annex a Reservation, which if

if insisted on, in the Instance to which alone it is Applicable, will render all Your Majesty's other Gracious Inclinations of no Effect or Advantage to us. Your Majesty is pleased thus to limit Your Promise of concurrence in the Remedies which shall be proposed; that they may consist with preserving the Succession of the Crown in its due and legal Course of Descent: And we do humbly inform Your Majesty, that no Interruption of that Descent has been endeavour'd by us, except only the Descent upon the Person of the Duke of YORK, who, by the wicked Instruments of the Church of Rome, has been manifestly Perverted to their Religion. And we do humbly represent to Your Majesty, as the Issue of our most deliberate

O Thoughts

Thoughts and Considerations, that for the Papists to have their Hopes continued, that a Prince of that Religion shall succeed in the Throne of these Kingdoms, is utterly inconsistent with the Safety of Your Majesty's Person, the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Prosperity, Peace, and Welfare, of Your Protestant Subjects.

THAT Your Majesty's Sacred Life is in continual Danger, under the Prospect of a Popish Successor, is evident, not only from the Principles of those Devoted to the Church of Rome, which allow that an Heretical Prince (and such they term all Protestant Princes) Excommunicated and Deposited by the Pope, may be Destroy'd and Murder'd; but also from the Testimonies given in the Prosecution of

of the horrid *Popish Plot*, against divers Traitors attainted for designing to put those accursed Principles into Practice against Your Majesty.

FROM the expectation of this Succession, has the Number of Papists in Your Majesty's Dominions so much increased within these few Years, and so many been prevail'd with to Desert the true Protestant Religion, that they might be prepar'd for the Favours of a *Popish Prince*, as soon as he should come to the Possession of the Crown: And while the same Expectation lasts, many more will be in the same Danger of being perverted.

THIS it is that has harden'd the *Papists* of this Kingdom, Animated and Confederated by their *Priests* and *Jesuits*, to

O 2 make

make a common Purse, provide Arms, make Application to Foreign Princes, and sollicite their Aid, for imposing Popery upon us ; and all this even during Your Majesty's Reign, and while Your Majesty's Government and the Laws were our Protection.

IT is Your Majesty's Glory and true Interest, to be the Head and Protector of all *Protestants*, as well Abroad as at Home : But if these Hopes remain, what Alliances can be made for the Advantage of the Protestant Religion and Interest, which shall give Confidence to Your Majesties Allies, to joyn so vigorously with Your Majesty, as the State of that Interest in the World now requires, while they see this Protestant Kingdom in so much Danger of a

Po-

Popish Successor; by whom at the present, all their Councils and Actions may be eluded, as hitherto they have been, and by whom, (if he should succeed) they are sure to be destroy'd?

WE have thus humbly laid before Your Majesty, some of those great Dangers and Mischiefs which evidently accompany the Expectation of a Popish Successor; the certain and unspeakable Evils which will come upon Your Majesty's Protestant Subjects and their Posterity, if such a Prince should Inherit; are more also than we can well Enumerate.

OUR Religion, which is now so dangerously shaken, will then be totally overthrown; nothing will be left, or can be found, to Protect or Defend it.

THE Execution of old Laws must cease, and it will be vain to expect new Ones. The most sacred Obligations of Contracts and Promises (if any should be given) that shall be judged to be against the Interest of the Romish Religion, will be violated; as is undeniably, not only from Argument and Experience elsewhere, but from the sad Experience this Nation once had on the like Occasion.

IN the Reign of such a Prince, the Pope will be acknowledg'd Supream (though the Subjects of this Kingdom have Sworn the contrary) and all Causes, either as Spiritual, or in order to Spiritual Things, will be brought under his Jurisdiction.

THE Lives, Liberties, and Estates of all such Protestants, as value their Souls and their Religion

gion more than their secular Concernments, will be adjudged Forfeited.

To all this we might add, That it appears in the Discovery of the Plot, that Foreign Princes were invited to assist in securing the Crown to the Duke of York; with Arguments from his great Zeal to establish Popery, and to extirpate Protestants (whom they call Hereticks) out of his Dominions; and such will expect Performance accordingly,

We further humbly beseech Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom to consider, Whether in Case the Imperial Crown of this Protestant Kingdom should descend to the Duke of York, the opposition which may possibly be made to his possessing it, may not only endanger the

further Descent in the Royal Line, but even Monarchy it self.

For these Reasons, we are most humble Petitioners to Your most Sacred Majesty, That in tender Consideration of Your poor Protestant People, Your Majesty will be graciously pleas'd to desist from the Reservation in your said Speech; and when a Bill shall be presented to Your Majesty, in a Parliamentary way, to disable the Duke of Y O R K from inheriting the Crown, Your Majesty will give Your Royal Assent thereto; and, as necessary to fortify and defend the same, that Your Majesty will likewise be graciously pleased to Assent to an Act whereby Your Majesty's Protestant Subjects may be enabled to Associate themselves for the Defence of Your Majesty's

jesty's Person, the Protestant Religion, and the Security of Your Kingdoms.

THESE Requests we are constrain'd humbly to make to Your Majesty, as of absolute Necessity, for the safe and peaceable Enjoyment of our Religion.

WITHOUT these Things, the Alliances of *England* will not be Valuable, nor the People Encourag'd to Contribute to Your Majesty's Service.

AS some farther Means for the preservation both of our Religion and Property, We are humble Suiters to Your Majesty, that from henceforth such Persons only may be Judges within the Kingdom of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*, as are Men of Ability, Integrity, and known Affection to the Protestant Religion.

ligion. And that they may hold both their Offices and Sallaries, *Quamdiu se bene gesserint*. That several Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, fitly qualified for those Employments, having been of late Displaced, and others put in their Room who are Men of Arbitrary Principles, and Countenancers of Papists and Popery). such only may bear the Office of a Lord-Lieutenant as are Persons of Integrity and known Affection to the Protestant Religion. That Deputy-Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace may be also so qualified; and may be moreover Men of Ability, of Estates, and Interest in their Country.

THAT none may be employ'd as Military Officer, or Officers in Your Majesty's Fleet, but Men of known Experience,

Cou-

Courage, and Affection to the Protestant Religion.

THESE our humble Requests being Obtained, we shall on our part be ready to Assist Your Majesty for the Preservation of Tangier, and for putting your Majesty's Fleet into such a Condition, as it may preserve Your Majesty's Sovereignty of the Seas, and be for the Defence of the Nation.

IF Your Majesty hath or shall make any necessary Alliances for Defence of the Protestant Religion, and Interest and Security of this Kingdom, this House will be ready to Assist and Stand by Your Majesty in the Support of the same.

A F T E R this our Humble Answer to Your Majesty's Gracious Speech, we hope no evil Instruments whatsoever shall be able

able to lessen Your Majesty's Esteem of that Fidelity and Affection we bear to Your Majesty's Service; but that Your Majesty will always retain in Your Royal Breast, that favourable Opinion of us Your Loyal Commons, that those other good Bills which we have now under Consideration, conducing to the Great Ends we have before mention'd; as also all Laws for the Benefit and Comfort of Your People, which shall from Time to Time be tendered for Your Majesty's Royal Assent; shall find Acceptance with Your Majesty. but still of these so many and such of your subjects

desire to see and have a copy of this Bill in English, His
Majesty commands that they may be sent to them by the
Post Office at the rate of one shilling per copy.

*His Majesty's Gracious
Message to the Commons
in Parliament, Janua-
ry 4. 1681.*

CHARLES R.

HIS Majesty receiv'd the Address of this House, with all the Disposition they could wish to comply with Their reasonable Desires; but upon perusing it, He is sorry to see Their Thoughts so wholly fix'd upon the Bill of Exclusion, as to determine that all other Remedies for the suppressing of Popery will be ineffectual: His Majesty is confirm'd in his Opinion against that Bill, by the Judgment of the House of Lords, who rejected it. He therefore thinks

thinks there remains nothing more for Him to say in Answer to the Address of this House, but to recommend to Them the Consideration of all other Means for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion; in which they have no Reason to doubt of His Concurrence, whenever they shall be presented to him in a Parliamentary Way; And that they would consider the present State of the Kingdom, as well as the Condition of Christendom, in such a Manner, as may enable Him to preserve Tangier, and secure His Alliances Abroad, and the Peace and Settlement at Home.

BUT this Answer of the King's was so far from giving Satisfaction, that the same Day it

it was Read in the House, after long Debate, and a Despair of any effectual Expedients, the Commons came to the following Resolutions.

Resolv'd, That it is the Opinion of this House, that there is no Security nor Safety for the Protestant Religion, the King's Life, or Government of this Nation, without passing a Bill for disabling J A M E S Duke of Y O R K to inherit the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging ; and to rely upon any other Means and Remedies without such a Bill, is not only Insufficient, but Dangerous.

Resolv'd, That His Majesty in his last Message, having assur'd

this

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this House of his readiness to concur in all other Means for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, this House doth declare, That until a Bill be likewise pass'd for excluding the Duke of YORK, this House cannot give any Supply to His Majesty, without Danger to His Majesty's Person, extreme Hazard of the Protestant Religion, and Unfaithfulness to those by whom this House is entrusted.

THESE Resolutions were follow'd by Votes of Addresses against several Persons ; and the Heats still encreasing in the House of Commons, the King Three Days after first Prorogued the Parliament, and the next Week Dissolv'd it by Proclamation.

See also p. 119. and 120. of this Volume.

Page 119.

‘ Page 119. Sir WILLIAM JONES was reputed one of the best Speakers in the House, and was very Zealous in his Endeavours for promoting the Bill of Exclusion. He was a Person of great Piety and Virtue, and having taken an Affection to Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, was sorry to see him employ’d in the Delivery of so unacceptable a Message to the House: The Substance of what he said to the Author upon it was this; That for *Himself* he was Old and Infirm, and expected to Die soon: But you, said he, will in all probability live to see the whole Kingdom Lament the Consequences of this Message you have now brought Us from the King.

‘ Page 128. What the Author spoke in the House, does not only relate to the Businels of

Tangier, but likewise to the Bill of Exclusion, which was then newly thrown out by the Lords. I shew'd the Speech to the Author, who as far as his Memory could serve him, allow'd it to be fairly taken. I think it very worthy of the Author; though it appears to have been wholly unpremeditated. And since Part of it relates to some Passages in the Memoirs, it may be convenient to insert it here.

Mr. Speaker,

THIS Debate had more of Weight in it, than the Business of Tangier, I think. As Affairs now stand, the most part of Christendom is concern'd in it, I am sure all the Protestants: And therefore, I hope, your Patience will hold out,

out, to have the whole Circumstances of it fairly Examin'd: For the Arguments that have been offer'd in the consideration of this Message, have enlarg'd the Debate further than was at first intended, and have brought the whole State of the Nation, in some Measure, before you, instead of that one particular Business of *Tangier*; so that now what Resolve you make will be a Discovery of your Inclinations, not only as to what you intend to do as to a Supply for *Tangier*, but as to giving Money for Alliances and all other Occasions; upon which Result the good or bad Success of this Parliament doth depend. As to *Tangier*, I do agree with that worthy Member that spoke before, (though many are of a different Opini-

on) that it is not of any great Use to us upon the account of any Advantage we shall make by it. But however, I think it is very well worth our keeping; because of the Disadvantages we should receive by it, if it should fall into the Hands either of the Turk or Spaniard, but especially the French; who will not only be thereby enabled to Fet-
ter us, as to our Trade in the *Levant*, but to curb also all other Nations whatsoever; and be such an Addition to the too great Power he hath acquir'd, both by Sea and Land already, that I am of Opinion, we ought to be very Cautious how we weaken the Security we now have, that it shall not fall into his Hands. But if the Mole and the Town could be blown into the Air, or otherwise redu-
ced

ced into its first Chaos, I think, considering the Charge it will cost keeping, *England* would not be much the worse for it ; but to move you to consider any thing about that, at this time, cannot be proper, because the Moors have so Besieg'd it, that the first thing that must be done, whether in order to keep it or destroy it, is, to beat them off, by some speedy Supplies which must be presently sent ; or else the Town, according to the best Information come from thence, is like to be lost. And, Sir, I think this single Consideration may be perswasive to move you to give some such Supply as may be precisely necessary for the Defence and Protection of this Place. A small Sum of Money, in comparison of what this House hath formerly given, may

be sufficient to satisfie His Ma-
jesty's Expectation, and secure
the Place too. But I must con-
fess, Sir, it is not the Considera-
tion of Tangier that makes me
press you to it; but the de-
plorable State of the Protestants
Abroad. Sir, I have had the
Honour to serve His Majesty
in some publiek Employments,
and by that Means may be a
little more sensible of the State
of Affairs, in Reference to our
Neighbours, than others may be;
having not only had the Ad-
vantage of Information, but was
under a Necessity of using my
best Endeavours to get a true
Account of them. Sir, I am
Confident the Eyes of all Europe
are upon this Parliament; and not
only the Protestants Abroad, but
many Catholick Countries (who stand
in Fear of the Power of France)

do

do think themselves as much concern'd in the Success of this Parliament, as this House; and will be as much perplex'd to hear any ill News thereof. This, Sir, as well as the Necessities of our Affairs at Home, make me trouble you at this time, to desire you to be careful what you do, that we may not occasion in His Majesty any dislike to this House. Whatever you do as to the Business of Money for Tangier, I pray, Sir, let there be no notice taken in your Address, of the Lords having cast out your Bill, for we have no Reason to think the King was any ways concern'd therein. To throw out a Bill of so great Importance, without a Conference, was in my humble Opinion very Strange, and contrary to the usual Proceedings of

that House. But pray, Sir, let it lie at their Doors that did it, for the King could not be concern'd in a Parliamentary Way. For by this Means we may obviate all Misunderstandings with His Majesty about this Affair; and I hope, create in him a good Opinion of this House, upon which the welfare, not only of this Nation, but of Europe, doth much depend.

SIR, His Majesty in his Message puts you in Mind of giving Advice, as well as Money; I think, if we make that Expression the Ground of our Address, we may naturally graft very good Things thereon, especially what may conduce to the Preservation of a fair Correspondence. Sir, Though a King alone cannot save a Kingdom, yet a King alone can do very much to

Ry.

Ruin it; and though Parliaments alone cannot save this Kingdom, yet Parliaments alone may do much to Ruin it. And therefore we cannot be too Circumspect in what we do. It is our Fortune to sit here in a Critical time, when not only the Affairs of this Nation, but the Protestant Religion Abroad need our Continuance; and for the same Reason we may justly fear that there are those who endeavour to contrive the putting off this Parliament. I pray, Sir, let us not give them any Advantage; and then I doubt not but His Majesty's Care and Goodness, will at last overcome all Difficulties, and bring this Session to a happy Conclusion.

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